



GEORGE
*King of Great
and Ireland,*

D. G.
*Britain, France
etc*

DIEU ET MON DROIT



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THE
Present State
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND,

In Three PARTS.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN,**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

An Accurate and Impartial *Account* of these Famous Islands: Of their several *Counties*, and Inhabitants; the *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to Foreign Countries; and their *Curiosties*, of Nature and Art.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent City of **LONDON**, the Metropolis of **ENGLAND**; and of the Two celebrated Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Of the **BRITONS** Original, *Language*, *Temper*, *Genius*, *Religion*, *Morals*, *Trade*, &c. Their *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Clergy*, and *Commonalty*. Their *Laws* and *Government*; and a succinct *History* of all the *English Monarchs* to this Time.

With *LISTS* of the present *Officers* in *Church* and *State*; And of both Houses of *Parliament*; Also the *Present State* of His Majesty's Dominions in **GERMANY**.

• The Fifth Edition Corrected.

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THE
ESSENTIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND
IN THE
MIND OF
THE
GENTLEMAN

As the mind of the gentleman is the seat of his knowledge, it is of great importance that it should be filled with the most useful and interesting information. This is the object of the present work, which is designed to be a complete and concise system of the history, geography, and general knowledge of Great Britain and Ireland. It is intended for the use of the gentleman, who is desirous of acquiring a general and useful knowledge of his country and the world.

The Fifth Edition Corrected.

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MDCCLXXIV.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

SINCE the *last Edition* of this *Work*, so many *Alterations* have happen'd *throughout*; that some *Account* of the *present One*, seems absolutely *Necessary* to be given for the *Reader's Satisfaction*.

It is acknowledg'd on all Hands to be the most perfect *Piece*, of its *Kind*, extant; as, not only containing the *State of Great-Britain* (and *Ireland*) made so by the *Happy-Union* of *Scotland*, and these *Kingdoms* in the Year 1706. to the *Immortal Glory* of her late Majesty *Queen ANNE*, but likewise, an exact *Account* of the *German Dominions* belonging to his most Excellent Majesty *King GEORGE*; with the *GENEALOGY* of the *House of Hanover*,
the

®

The PREFACE, &c.

the *Dukes of Zell*, and the rest of its *Illustrious Branches*.

Many *useful Improvements* are now made in the *Historical Parts* of this *WORK*, and *Tables* added to *each*.

As to the *LISTS of the OFFICERS, CIVIL and MILITARY*, the several *Changes* made therein, have not been inserted from *Common-Rumour*, or, the *Accounts of News-Papers*, but *each List* has been corrected by the *Officers* belonging to the respective *Branches* of the *Royal-Revenue*, &c. To whom in this *Place* it is proper, to return our grateful *Acknowledgment* for the same.

The *Catalogue* of *BARONETS* has been faithfully continued, by the *College of Heralds*; and a *List* of the *Members* of the *Royal-Society*, (both *Foreign* and *Domestick*) as well as of the *Establishment* of the *Army*, the *Officers* of the *Works*, the *Common-Council* of the *City of London*, and several other *LISTS*, equally useful, are added to *this Edition*, and the whole it is hoped will answer the *Expectation* of the *Publick*.

Vale.

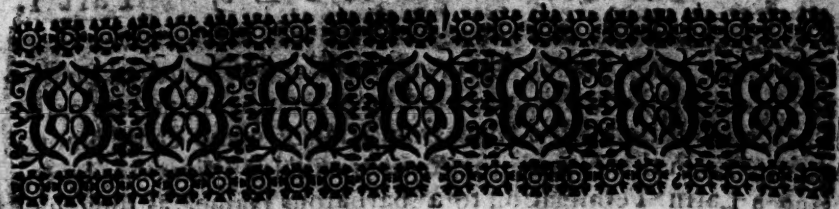
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Look to many other Countries, that it was the last of the
The Romans were divided, & to the last of the
stance of the Romans into three parts, or three divisions, and the
divides they made it into three parts, or three divisions, and the
only one of them, which was the most fertile, and the most
it was the last of the Romans, and the last of the
whom Oakes drew his best strength, and the best of the
his strength to invade. All the while the whole Country was full
the Romans called it, that the whole Country was full
the Romans called it, that the whole Country was full
her of Disturbance, as every Man was in a hurry to
the Romans called it, that the whole Country was full

THE Present State OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

Of Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof, into its Three Principal Parts, England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN* was by the Ancients accounted the
greatest Island of the known World, and for aught
yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding the later
Discoveries of *Madagascar* and *Japan*, which are by
some brought in Competition. It extends from North to South
about Ten Degrees, and about 200 Miles in the Breadth of its
most extended Angles. It was Anciently call'd *Albion*, which
seems to have been lofined from *Alpion*; the Word *Alp* in some
of the Original *Western* Languages, signifying generally very
high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears to those who approach
it from the Continent. By the *Romans*, and some time before
Cæsar, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning which Name very
much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the modern
Learned of our Country, or of others, after raking into all the
Rubbish of those Authors: That which seems most propable,
is, That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the
score of Traffick, from the Coasts of *Gaul* or *Germany*, call'd
the

* See Sir William Temple's Introduction to the History of England, p. 1. & seq.
Extent of Great Britain, in Roman

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the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Brits*, given them from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shields with an Azure Blue, which by them was call'd *Brits*, and distinguish'd them from Strangers who came among them: From this Name, the *Romans* call'd it *Britannia*, by giving a Latin Termination to a barbarous Name, as they had done to many other Countries, that fell under their Conquests.

The *Britons* were little known abroad, before the first Entrance of the *Romans* into their Isle, or the Preparations and Enquiries they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coasts only opposite to *Gaul* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchants from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little with the Inland Provinces: And these were the Men from whom *Cesar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country he intended to invade. All that we find related of them, before the *Romans* enter'd, is, That the whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle or Beasts, both wild and tame; their Houses poorly built, and scatter'd all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk or Flesh which they got by Hunting; little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies, were usually of the Skins of Beasts; but much of their Body, as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, was left naked, and in many of them, All; what was naked, was painted with Blue. This was universal among them, whether esteem'd an Adornment, or of Terror to their Adversaries. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Strangers from the Continent, to buy and sell, or exchange Wares with those of the Island. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Commerce and Frequentation of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hides* and *Tin*; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had, but not in common Use; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear, nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans*: But little *Iron*, and that us'd either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them; the rest was of Brass, which was brought from abroad, and employ'd only for this Use.

Their Commodities.

Their Religion, Government, Language and Customs.

In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally the same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests

in that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain*: Which Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Cæsar's* invading *Britain* for Revenge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government was likewise, as that of the ancient *Gauls*, of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were *elected* by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour, in the Families of the Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers, the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Cæsar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their Forces consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon great Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which with their Scythes fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-Trees, gave cruel Wounds, great Terror, made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, 'till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude which the *Romans* introduced among them. Their Forces and Arms.

One Custom there was among the *Britons*, which seems peculiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other Nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after, esteem'd his only Wife: But it was usual for Five or Six, Ten or Twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that Encounters happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her, but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since no Man knew which were his own. Such were the People and the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Ensigns of *Julius Cæsar*, whose Forces were compos'd of *Germans*, *Batavians*, and *Gauls*, besides the best of his old *Roman* Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of *Rome*; and gave *Britain* the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provin- Their Wives in common.
Cæsar's expedition into Britain.

ces so many Kingdoms and Commonwealths in *Europe, Asia* and *Africa*. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before *Cæsar's* Time, of *Brute* and his *Trojans*, of their many Adventures and Successions, are cover'd with the Rust of Time, or involv'd in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions; which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain; and forg'd at pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, and not to be regarded.

Britain conquer'd by the Romans,

The second Expedition into *Britain* was made by the Emperor *Claudius*, under the Conduct of *Plautius*, and pursued under *Ostorius*, and other *Roman* Commanders, with great Success. *Domitian*, the seventh Emperor after *Claudius*, finish'd what this had begun, carrying the *Roman* Colours as far as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Thus lived the *Britons* under the *Roman* Empire near 460 Years, viz. from the Reign of *Claudius*, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of *Honorius*; when *Italy* being over-run by the *Goths*, the *Romans* were oblig'd to abandon *Britain*, and take Care of their own Country.

Thus the *Britons* recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes the *Picts* and *Scots*, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the *Roman* Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renewed and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor *Britons* sent over their mournful Address to the renowned *Ætius* for Relief; but having no Hopes given them by that *Roman* General of any Succours from that side, *Vortigern*, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted *Britons*, made Address for Aid to the *Saxons*, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in *Germany* that lie between the *Elve* and the *Lower Rhine*, and extended their Seats all over the Coast of the North-west Sea, from whence they exercis'd their Arms and fierce Courages in all sorts of Spoils and Pyracies. These People were called *Saxons*, from a Weapon generally used among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge reversed, which in their Language they call'd *Seax*. The *Britons* Desire of Relief, and Offers of Seats in *Britain*, were soon accepted and granted by the *Saxons*, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*, one of the most considerable Counties in *England*. But that would not serve their Turn, and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, so prodigious was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the *Britons* out of their own Country, and force the greatest part of 'em to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*; while the rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

And then by the Saxons.

They *Saxons* hearten'd with Success, and proud of so great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their own from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arriv'd here under several Names: Among whom the *ANGLES* from

Scho-

Chap. II. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Schonen and *Jutland*, swarm'd over in such Numbers, that they gave a new Name at length to this Province, which from them was called *Angle-Land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdued the whole Body of the Province, establish'd in it Seven several Kingdoms (which were call'd the *HEPTARCHY*) and their First Kings were,

HENGIST, of <i>Kent</i> , Anno 455.	ons, 527.	HEPTARCHY.
ELLA, of the <i>South-Saxons</i> , 488.	OFFA, of the <i>East-Angles</i> , 527.	
CERDIC, of the <i>West-Saxons</i> , 522.	IDA, of <i>Northumberland</i> , 549.	
ERCHENWIN, of the <i>East-Sax-</i>	CRIODDA, of <i>Mercia</i> , 582.	

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, 'till *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, (each of 'em being a Kingdom) viz. *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*,

ENGLAND of near 900 Years standing; *Scotland* (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles; and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britons*; all Three now happily united into One, under the Name of *GREAT-BRITAIN*; *Wales* having been incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* United to it in the late glorious Reign of Queen *ANNE*, 1707.

CHAP. II.

Of the Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers, in England.

THE Monarchy of *England* was no sooner settled, but the *Danes* came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquility, and get Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the Space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harassed by those fierce Invaders; 'till at last *Canute* their King got Possession of the Crown, in the Year 1017. after the Decease of *Edmund*, the valiant *Saxon* King, surnamed *Ironside*. Then the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a good Correspondence, and intermixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However, the Reign of the *Danes* was of no long Continuance, there having been but Three Kings of *England* of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042. the *Saxons* recover'd the Throne of *England* in the Person of *Edward*, surnamed the

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Confessor, the 7th Son of King *Ethelred*, and Brother of the aforelaid King *Edmund*.

Next to King *Edward*, and *Harold* his Successor, this Kingdom fell, Anno 1066. into the Hands of the *Normans*, under *William Duke of Normandy*, surnamed the *Conqueror*; who by one single Battle, in which *Harold* was slain, got Possession of the Crown of *England*.

Thus this Part of *Great Britain* was no less than four times conquered by four different Nations, viz. the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. But 'tis observable, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of *Henry II.* from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England* to this present Time.

England.

ENGLAND, the largest, richest, and most fruitful Part of *Great Britain*, and the Residence of her Monarchs, lies South of *Scotland*, North of *France*, East of *Ireland*, and West of the *Netherlands*. The River *Tweed* parts it a good way from *Scotland*; the Channel from *France*; the *Irish Sea* from *Ireland*; and the *German Sea* from the *Netherlands*. In reference to the Globe, *England* lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours, 30 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts, almost 8 Hours long.

As the Situation of *England* contributes much to its Security, so it is most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature having furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens: Among which *Falmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Southampton*, and *Portsmouth* upon the Channel; *Bristol* near the Mouth of the *Severn*; *London* upon the *Thames*; *Yarmouth* and *Hull* upon the *German Sea*; *Liverpool* and *White-Haven* in *Saint George's Channel*, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its Sea-Coast is for the most part secur'd with high Cliffs from the Irruptions of the Sea.

Extent of England.

As for its Extent, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to the South Parts of the Isle of *Wight*, it reaches about 330 Miles. And from *Sandwich* East, to the Land's-End, West and by South, 280.

Air of England.

The Air of *England* is generally gross, the Winters most commonly rainy and foggy, and the Weather variable. However, People live here to as great an Age, as in any Part of *Europe*; and 'tis recorded, That one *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, lived 152 Years, under Ten several Reigns; for he was born in 1483. in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635. in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of one *Henry Jenkins*, in *Yorkshire*, who died in 1671. aged 168 Years; and of Eight aged Men, Neighbours in the West of *England*, who not many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Ages put together, made up 800 Years.

Chap. II. GREAT-BRITAIN.

On the other Hand, *England* gets great Advantages from the Thickness of her Air.

1. As it is apt to dissolve into Rain, so it makes the Fields look *Green* almost all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to this Island and *Ireland*.

2. It makes *England* abound in *Pasture* for Cattle.

3. The *Summer Heat* is the less scorching, and the *Cold* in *Winter* less severe; the *Summer* less subject to great *Droughts*, and the *Winter* to hard *Frosts*. For here the *Heats* of *Summer* are very temperate, by the frequent Interposition of Clouds, by the Rains falling now and then, and by the refreshing Winds from the Western Ocean. Likewise the *Cold* in *Winter* is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the Air; so that deep *Snows* or hard *Frosts*, are nothing near so frequent here, as on the Continent.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of *Hail*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolts*, *Earthquakes*, and *Hurricanes*.

Moreover, it may be observ'd, that *Rain* does for the most part, fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot Climates, where violent Showers drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman. And that if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she takes Care to cure it. For, after ^{Wind} a great Glut of Rain, a *Wind* does commonly rise from the West, to dry it up. This is the Wind that predominates in *England*, which purifies its Air, and is the wholesomest.

The *Easterly Winds* are commonly drier, but unwholesome, especially in the *Spring*. As to the North, and North-West Winds, but especially the last, they commonly bring fair Weather: But those opposite to them, viz. South and South-East, that blow but seldom in *England*, do for the most part bring Rain.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that comes near the *Danube* or the *Rhine* in *Germany*, or the *Volga* in *Muscovy*. But there is one, the *Thames*, which carries more Wealth in the Space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and *London-bridge*, than all those Three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to give a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which *England* is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the *Thames*, *Medway*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Trent*, and *Ouse*.

The *Thames* is made up of Two Rivers, *Tame* and *Isis*, which join together near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*; from whence it runs Eastward, parting *Buckinghamshire* from *Berkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*. In its Course it waters *Reading* and *Windsor* in *Berkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. For Navigation, *Europe* does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the

The Present STATE of Part I.

Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies it self by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above *London*. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen, about *London* especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which *London* owes its Greatness and Wealth, as may be observ'd by the Answer of a Lord-Mayor of *London* to King *James I.* to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatened the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Royal Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower: Sir, said the Lord-Mayor, 'Tis the Comfort of Your Loyal City of *London*, that Your Majesty will leave the *Thames* behind You.

Medway.

The *Medway* in *Kent*, runs through *Maidstone*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham* into the *Thames*, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort called *Sheerneſs*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *North-Wales*, and runs from *Montgomery* in that Principality, through *Shropshire*, *Worceſter*, and *Glouceſterſhires* in *England*. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate it self, that the Mouth of it is called the *Severn Sea*. It waters, in its Course, *Shrewsbury*, *Worceſter*, and *Glouceſter*, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly the *Avon*, *Wye*, and *Usk*, abounding with Salmon and Trout.

Humber.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but hath no Spring of its own, for it is compounded of several lesser Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

Trent.

The *Trent* rises in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It waters in its Course *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, the *North Side*, and the *South Side* of *Trent*.

Ouse.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ely*.

Rivers of the second Rank,

Tine.

The *Tine*, famous for its Sea-Coal Trade. It divides Part of the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*, hence called *Newcastle upon Tine*; to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle* it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinmouth*.

The

Chap. III. GREAT-BRITAIN.

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into *Tweed*, the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs thro' *York*; and another of that Name, *Ouse*, which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Avon*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, falls into the *Severn* near *Tewksbury*. Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's* Mouth. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christ Church* in *Hampshire*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its *Artificial*, so is *England* for its *Natural Beauty*: For it is an open and level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with arable Land, Meadows, and Woods: And its Forests seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Variety, and the diversion of Hunting. The principal of 'em are *Windsor-Forest* in *Berkshire*, *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Gloucester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William* the Conqueror was so taken with *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished; for two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together, and the great Number of her Streams makes the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

England yields to no Country in point of *Fertility*; especially Corn, Cattle, Fish and Flesh. As for its Soil, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs*, and *Plains*, that yield only Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, *Wild Fowl*, and *Poultry*. As for Variety of *Fruits*, and edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, no Country does beyond it: And so constant is *Plenty* here by the benign influence of the Air, that there has been no *Famine* in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only *Salt* made of Sea-water, but also Springs of *Salt* in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*.

As for *Drink*, 'tis true, we have no *Rich Wines* of our own Growth: But by Navigation we have the greatest Variety that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* or *Ale*, which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*; *Cherry*, *Goosberry*, and *Curran-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

Commodities.

For *Raiment*, *English-Wool* is famous all over the World. Of which is made the best and most serviceable *Cloth*: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fullers-Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of *Cloth*, is also most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the *Order of the Golden-Fleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wool*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linnen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places, especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good *Hemp* and *Flax*. But the Land is commonly improv'd to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

For *Building*, 'tis true, here is no great Stock of *Timber*, which for the most part is fetch'd from Abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the Stone whereof is almost as hard as *Marble*. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of *Marble*, and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Alabaster*.

Fuels.

The *Firing* here is *Wood*, *Turf* and *Pit-Coals*: But the last is the most common *Fewel*, whose Heat is greater, and the Fire more lasting than either that of *Wood*, or *Turf*. For *Kitchen Use* it is best, because its Heat is more piercing and even. 'Tis true, the Smoke of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the Sight, whatever it is to the Lungs of some People. In some Inland Counties they have a sort of *Coals* that make a very clear Fire, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland Coals*, commonly called *Sea-Coal*, as coming from thence by Sea to *London*. In some Counties, *Wood* is the common *Fewel*.

Horses.

For *Carriage*, and other Uses, there's no Country better stock'd with *Horses* than *England*, either for *Carts* or *Coaches*, *Plough* or *Paek*. To ride, no where better *Horses*, or greater abundance of 'em. For *Hunting* and *Racing*, few can match 'em. And for *Fineness*, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no Country can shew finer, or of briffer Mettle. *Geldings* are most used in

in England for the Saddle, because more manageable.

Here are also Dogs of all sorts, for Fighting, Hunting, and Fowling; all of 'em strong, and full of Mettle. Our Mastiffs, especially those we call Bull-Dogs, are of unparallel'd Courage, will attack any Wild-Beast, and not quit their Hold, till they get the Victory, or lose their Life on the Spot. A Lion was killed by one of these Dogs, in the Reign of King Charles II.

There is also in England a Race of Cocks, which being train'd up, and prepar'd for Fighting by a particular Diet, shew a peculiar Courage not to be found in the like Creatures in any other Country. And 'tis observable, that an English-Dog, or Cock, transported beyond Sea, degenerates. Which is a plain Argument, that their Courage is influenced by the Climate.

For Delight and Ornament, England yields abundance and great Variety of Flowers, some of 'em brought over from remote Parts, and others of English Growth.

For Physical Uses, here are abundance of Simples, most excellent Saffron and Honey, and plenty of Licorish, the green Root whereof is best for Physical Uses. The London-Apothecaries have at Chelsea, a fine Garden of Simples. At Oxford there is another, no less famous.

Here are also Hot Baths in the Counties of Somerset and Derby, and abundance of Mineral Waters: About London especially there are several Places much resorted to on that Account, in Summer; particularly Hampsted, Islington, Aston, Dulwich, Richmond, Epsom, Barnet, and North-Hall, besides the famed Waters of Tunbridge.

For other Uses, England is well stock'd with Metals. Sussex is noted for its Iron Mines, Derbyshire for its Lead, Cumberland and Somersetshire for their Copper, and Cornwall for its Tin, the finest in Europe, and next in Beauty to Silver.

England has also plenty of Alom and Crystal of her own Growth, Copperas and Lapis Calaminaris, besides Wood for the Use of Dyers.

Another Thing England is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious Beasts, such as Wolves, Bears, and wild Boars, which are so pernicious in many Regions of Europe. There are also but a few Serpents, and other venomous Creatures.

England was formerly pester'd with Wolves: But History tells us, that she was rid of 'em by the Welsh; whose Prince being Tributary to Edgar, a Saxon King of England, changed that Tribute into 3000 Wolves-Skins. Upon which the Welsh grew so sharp in Wolf-Hunting, that they cleared England from those ravenous Creatures; so that the Sheep keep the Field Day and Night without any Danger from them.

C H A P. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

FRance may boast of her *Versailles*, Spain of her *Escorial*, Italy of an infinite Number of magnificent Palaces, and curious Monuments of *Roman Antiquity*: In those respects I own they surpass *England*; but *England*, on the other side, has the Advantage of 'em in many Things.

Churches.

As to Churches, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer Cathedrals than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Gloucester*? *England* has also many fine Collegiate Churches, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the Parish-Churches of *London* built since the Fire, namely, *St. Brides*, *St. Andrew Holbourn*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine Parish-Churches, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, more like Cathedral than Parochial-Churches.

Chapels.

For Chapels, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at *Westminster*, the *Chapel of Windsor-Castle*, and that Master-piece of Workmanship, *King's Chapel* at *Cambridge*.

Steeple.

There are also a great many Steeples of curious Architecture, particularly those of *St. Bridget's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose Spire is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton*, one may see 20 or 30 Steeples at one view.

Universities.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such Universities, as *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endowed Colleges? And, amongst Lawyers, where shall one see such Societies, as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

Publick-Halls.

As for Publick-Halls, there is no Country like *England*, witness *Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art; the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, *Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen.

Hospitals.

If we come to Hospitals, few will be found more stately than those of *Chelsea* and *Greenwich*, the first for Invalids and superannuated Soldiers, the other for disabled Seamen; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*, and *Bethlem* the Hospital for Lunatics, in *Moorfields*.

Stone-Bridges.

But *England* is noted besides for the great Number and Beauty of her Stone-Bridges. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, where the Sea flows and ebbs continually; *Rocheſter-Bridge*, on the *Medway*; *Bristol-Bridge*, on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton*, upon *Trent*.

At

At *Coventry*, in *Warwickshire*, is to be seen the finest *Cross*, per-^{Cross at Coven-}
 aps, in *Europe*, it being a Structure of extraordinary Beauty. try.

The Kings of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Coun-^{Royal-Houses}
 es a *Castle*, or *Royal-House*, with a *Park*, or *Forest*, for their
 entertainment. At this very Day the King has several Palaces,

At *Kensington*, 2 Miles from *St. James's Westminster*; at
Hampton-Court, 10 or 11 Miles; and *Windsor-Castle*, 20 Miles;
 which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferior
 those, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, ano-
 er at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass by
Newmarket-House, built by King *Charles II.* only to lodge in
 the Time of Horse-Racing.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Seats as *England*,^{Country-Seats}
 nsidering its Extent; witness, amongst others, *Belvoir* in *Lin-*
shire, *Chatsworth* in *Derbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burleigh-House* in
Northamptonshire, *Petworth* in *Sussex*, &c. But, of all the Coun-
 es of *England*, none are so full of 'em as *Yorkshire*, *Cheshire*,
 and *Northamptonshire*.

Amongst the *Curiosities* of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain*^{Plains}
Wiltshire, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Suf-*
 and *Cambridgeshire*. The first being of a vast Extent, feeds
 altitudes of Sheep; and *Newmarket Plain* is noted for the
 se-Races.

On *Salisbury-Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument of *Stone-henge*^{Stone-henge}
 quity, call'd the *Stone-henge* (Lat. *Mons Ambrosii*.) It consists
 3 Rows of prodigious huge Stones, some of them 28 Foot
 h, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top, and fram'd
 them. According to *Camden*, these Stones are artificial,
 were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients had the
 of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of Lime. And
 which makes it most probable, is the vast Bigness of these
 ones, hardly capable of any Land-Carriage, and that they
 and up in a Plain, which for some Miles round, scarce affords
 one, great or small.

Near *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, is a *Trophy* call'd *Roll-rich-stones*,^{Roll-rich-}
 much unlike the *Stone-henge*. stones.

At *Boskenna*, in *Cornwall*, is to be seen another *Trophy*, of 18^{Other Trophies}
 e Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot distance from each other,
 another Stone in the Center, over-topping them all. In
Parish, in the same County, there stands up in a Plain, 6 of
 nes of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set together,
 it is hard to find out their just Number; for every time they
 old over, they will be found either more or less than before.

Main-Amber, near *Mounts-Bay*, is a main Rock, which be-
 mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize, may be
 d, but not remov'd out of its Place.

Near *Salkeld*, in *Cumberland*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly call'd
Meg and her Daughters, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long-Meg*
 foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidal Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitch'd directly in a Row, for a Mile together, and plac'd at equal Distances from each other.

Marsley-Hill in Herefordshire

Who would not be amaz'd to hear of *Marsley-Travelling-Hill* a Thing averr'd by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happen'd by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of February, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground mov'd from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the space of three Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two Highways were turn'd, the East-Part to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the Place of Tillage, and Tillage in the Place of Pasturage.

Caves in Wiltshire.

At *Badmington* in *Wiltshire*, there have been found *Nine Caves* all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top cover'd with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like, have been found in these Caves, which is a sufficient Ground to believe, that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes; *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

Caule at Rygate

At *Rygate*, in *Surrey*, is still to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle with a long *Vault* under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council during their War against King *JOHN*.

Peak of Derbyshire.

In *Derbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quarries*, and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and apt to strike with Horror all that come into them. There are three of these Caves, one of them called *Elden-Hole*, very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Iceicles*, hanging down like so many Tapers.

A Well in Westmorland.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or *Fountain*, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many times in a Day.

Well-Kettles, in Durham.

Near *Oxenhall*, in the County of *Durham*, there are three Pits called *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in 1179. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw a marked Goose into one of these Pits, which was found afterwards alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said Pits.

Drumming-Well, in Northamptonshire

Oundle in *Northamptonshire*, is noted for its *Drumming-Well* so called, from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from thence, which is said to be ominous.

Baths in Somersetshire.

The City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its Springs of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and amongst others the *Palsy*, *Rheumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and *Scrofular Diseases*, &c. The Waters are of a bluish Colour, have a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are four *Hot Baths*, with Stone-Seats, for such as use the Waters. One Triangular, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End as the Heat of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer Springs.

Springs. This is call'd the *Cross-Bath*, from the *Cross* that formerly stood in it. Another is the *Hot-Bath*; and the other two are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall; the first having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the *King's Bath*; which is about 60 Foot square, and has several Springs in the middle of it, which makes its Heat the greater. Each of these two Baths has a Pump, for the Use of Mentations. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for these Waters, and built a *Temple* dedicated to *Minerva* (the Goddess of Fountains) in the very Place where the Cathedral now stands. More, of these *Hot-Springs*, have of late Years been discover'd near the City of *Bristol*.

Hot-Wells at Bristol.

At *Ailwinston* in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one of which, and the other of brackish Water. The first good for dimming the eyes, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy.

Springs in Huntingtonshire.

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton-Wells* in *Derbyshire*, in the Cure of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a small distance from each other, Eight of which are warm, and the Ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot Spring, and near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the same County, there are also two Springs, one warm, and the other cold, but so near one another, that you may put one hand in the warm, and the other in the cold, at the same time. *Widlaston-Well* is said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and even Leprosy it self.

Buxton-Wells, in Derbyshire.

As for *Quarndon-Springs* near *Derby*, *Tunbridge-Wells* in *Kent*, *Wimborne-Wells* in *Sursey*, *Scarborough-Spa* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stanley-Wells* in *Gloucestershire*, they are much of the same Nature, strong in the Mineral, and effectual in the Operation. Besides these, there are several other Medicinal Springs, as *Astrop-Wells*, *Stratford*, *Dulwich*, *Hampstead*, *Richmond*, *North-Hall*, &c.

At *Lassington* near *Gloucester*, there are found certain Stones, about the Breadth of a Silver-Penny, and the Thickness of a half-Crown. They are flat, and five-pointed, like a Star; hence the Name of *Astroits* or *Star-Stones*. They are of a greyish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraven with fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are to be found at the Foot of some Rocks, Stones naturally as round as a Bullet; which being broken, stony Serpents are found in them, for the most part headless.

Astroits or Star-Stones.

Gotham in *Nottinghamshire*, yields a sort of rugged Stone, but with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of Marble. I have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of Marble, and that *Alabaster* is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its diamond-like Stones, found in Rocks, ready shap'd, and polished by Nature, and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Price of Diamonds. *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Crystal*.

Other remarkable Stones.

The

Picts Wall

The *Picts Wall* is worth our Notice, being a Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by Force of Arms, they were always harraſſed by the *Picts*, on the ſide of *Scotland*. To ſtop their Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* cauſed a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Iriſh Sea*, the Space of 80 Miles, or 27 *French Leagues*, and cauſ'd it to be palifado'd, Anno 123. *Severus* the Emperor built it up of Stone, with Turrets from Mile to Mile, and a Garrison therein. But the *Picts*, nevertheless, broke in through this Wall more than once. At laſt, *Ætius*, a *Roman* General, rebuilt it of Brick in 430. but 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Picts*. It was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground; ſome Part of it is ſtill to be ſeen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Vortimer's
Sepulcher in the
Iſle of Thanet.

At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, is to be ſeen the Sepulcher of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britons*, who having vanquiſh'd the *Saxons* in many Battles, and at laſt driven them out of the Iſland, order'd, before his Death, that he would be buried here, on a fond Conceit, that his Corps would fright them from landing any more upon this Coaſt. In that, *Scipio* like, who having ſubdued the *Carthaginians*, order'd his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coaſt of *Italy*. But the *Britons* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and one in the Grave.

Alney, an Iſle
in the Severn.

Alney, in the *Severn*, is an Iſland famous in Hiſtory, for the ſingle Combat fought in it (Anno 1016.) betwixt the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and *Canute* King of *Denmark*, his Competitor, for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their reſpective Armies: In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*, they fell embracing each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying ſoon after, *Canute* ſeiz'd upon the whole, and was the firſt of the three *Daniſh* Kings that wore the Crown of *England*.

The Iſle of
Wight, formerly
a Kingdom.

The Iſle of *Wight*, near *Portſmouth* in *Hampſhire*, is noted not only for its Fruitfulneſs, and excellent Wool, but alſo for having been once advanc'd to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* in behalf of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Favourite; who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* in 1445. But dying two Years after, the Iſle of *Wight* loſt by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King *Edward IV.* the next Succeſſor to *Henry*, beſtowed the Iſland upon his Father-in-law, *Richard Woodville* Earl Rivers, with the Title of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Derby* is Lord of the Iſle of *Man*.

Abbeys

In the Times of Popery, here were ſeveral Abbeys, two among the reſt, chiefly to be mentioned. 1. Called *Langley Abbey*, near *Watford* in *Hartfordſhire* (the Birth-Place of *Nicholas Breakſpear*)

Pe.rr, who being elected Pope took the Name of *Hadrian IV.*)
 I. The *Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk*, which was incomparable, for its Magnificence and Revenues.

C H A P. V.

Of the Populoufness of England, and the yearly Revenue of her Lands and Houses.

THIS, doubtless, a great Advantage for a Country to be ^{Populoufness of England.} Populous, especially so plentiful a Country as *England* is, and that in several Respects. 1. For the Consumption of its Commodities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the Strength and Wealth of the State.

The Republick of *Holland*, the most populous State of *Europe*, considering its Extent, is so well convinc'd of this Truth, that she freely receives all Strangers that come thither to settle. The Magistrates take care of all poor Families that seek a Sanctuary there, till they are in a Condition to support themselves. All Religions are tolerated, tho' none but *Protestants* have a share in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether so populous, but comes little short of it: Tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, transport themselves yearly into Foreign Parts, especially to the Plantations, in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, most of whom live and die there. But then their Loss is happily supply'd by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwise *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than half an Age. 'Twas happy for Us, that the *Saxons* and *Danes* agreed at last together, and intermarried: Next to whom the *Normans* came, who contributed to people the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with *Poitevins*, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *Low-Countries* groan'd under the Persecution of their Spacious Governor, above 30000 *Flemings* came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, he drew hither after him an infinite Number of *Scots*. From that Time to this, *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*, but above all with *French*, of whom we reckon at least 30000, who fled from their Country under pretence of Persecution.

To be convinc'd of the Populoufness of *England*, 'tis but computing its Towns and Cities, particularly those we call *Market-Towns*. First, there are 28 *Cities*, or *Bishops Sees*, tho' there are but 26 *Diocesses*. The Reason of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, are united *Sees*.

Amongst those *Cities*, London alone, considered in its whole Extent, according to the *Bills of Mortality*, does probably contain one Million of Souls. Next to which, *York, Norwich, Salisbury, Exeter, Canterbury, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, and Chester*, are the most considerable.

As for *Market-Towns*, there are above 650; besides many good Towns in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of *Villages*.

*Yearly Rent
of Lands and
Houses.*

The *Yearly Rent* of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be *Ten Millions* Sterling. And that of *Houses* not let with the Lands, *Two Millions*. In all *Twelve English Millions*. Besides her prodigious Wealth in *Jewels, Plate, Hoards of Money, rich Moveables, Merchandize, &c.*

CHAP. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties, shewing the Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament. The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime, and Inland.

WHEN the *Romans* were possessed of this Country, they did not divide it into *Provinces* or *Counties*, but distinguished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants,

V I Z.

ATREBATH, to the Inhabitants of Berkshire.	CORNAVII, of Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester-Shires.
BELGÆ, to those of Wiltshire, Somersetshire & Hampshire.	DAMMONII, of Cornwall, and Devonshire.
BRIGANTES, of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.	DOBUNI, of Gloucester, and Oxfordshire.
CANTIANI, of Kent.	DUROTRIGES, of Dorsetshire.
CATIEUCLANI, of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hartfordshire.	OTTADINI, of Northumberland.
CORITANI, of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, Northampton, and Derby-Shires.	REGNI, of Suffex, and Surrey.
	TRINOABANTES, of Essex, and Middlesex.

ALFRED, one of the *Saxon* Kings, first divided *England* into Counties, viz.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Mar.-Towns.	Membr. of Parl.
Berkshire.	45m.	25m.	140	11	9
Bedfordshire.	24	14	116	9	4
Buckinghamsh.	40	18	185	15	14
Cambridgeshire.	35	20	163	7	6
Cheshire.	45	25	85	12	4
Cornwall.	70	40	161	27	44
Cumberland.	50	38	58	14	6
Derbyshire.	30	25	106	11	4
Devonshire.	50	45	394	38	26
Dorsetshire.	45	25	248	22	20
Durham.	35	30	118	9	4
Essex.	45	36	415	27	8
Gloucestershire.	50	26	280	27	8
Hampshire.	46	30	250	20	26
Hartfordshire.	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire.	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonsh.	22	18	79	6	4
Kent.	50	47	408	31	10
Leicestershire.	45	32	61	27	14
Lincolnshire.	60	35	192	11	4
Middlesex.	29	16	630	39	12
Monmouthshire.	25	20	200	7	8
Norfolk.	50	35	127	7	3
Northamptonsh.	45	35	660	33	12
Northumberland.	45	20	136	13	9
Nottinghamsh.	40	30	460	12	8
Oxfordshire.	40	20	168	8	8
Shropshire.	40	20	280	12	9
Suffolk.	12	9	48	2	2
Sussex.	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire.	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire.	44	27	130	19	10
Surrey.	45	30	55	21	16
Tessex.	34	22	140	11	14
Warwickshire.	60	20	312	17	20
Westmoreland.	35	26	158	14	6
Wiltshire.	32	24	26	8	4
Worcestershire.	40	30	304	21	34
Yorkshire.	35	25	152	12	9
	80	70	363	58	30

OF all which Counties, the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60. Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division. But, being

used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the *Members of Parliament* there are to be added 45 from *Scotland*, and 24 from *Wales*, making in all 558, which is the Number of the *House of Commons* since the *UNION*.

Seven of the forefaid *Counties* lie upon the *German Sea*, viz.

<i>Northumberland,</i>	<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	<i>Suffolk,</i>
<i>Durham,</i>	<i>Norfolk,</i>	<i>Essex.</i>
<i>Yorkshire,</i>		

Six upon the *Channel*, viz.

<i>Kent,</i>	<i>Hampshire,</i>	<i>Devonshire,</i>
<i>Suffex,</i>	<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	<i>Cornwall.</i>

Two at the *Severn's Mouth*, viz.

Somersetshire, and, *Monmouthshire.*

And Four upon the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, viz.

Ceshire, *Lancashire,* *Cumberland,* and *Westmoreland.*

The *Inland Counties* are,

<i>Berkshire,</i>	<i>Hereford,</i>	<i>Rutland,</i>
<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Shropshire,</i>
<i>Buckingham,</i>	<i>Leicester,</i>	<i>Stafford,</i>
<i>Cambridge,</i>	<i>Middlesex,</i>	<i>Surrey,</i>
<i>Derby,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Warwick,</i>
<i>Gloucester,</i>	<i>Nottingham,</i>	<i>Wiltshire,</i>
<i>Hartford,</i>	<i>Oxford,</i>	<i>Worcestershire.</i>

C H A P. VII.

A particular Description of each County : Wherein Notice is taken of the Shire and Market-Towns, and of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a ☉ prefix'd ; and of Those, whence Noblemen take their Titles.

THE *Advantages of England* over most *Countries* in *Europe*, and her *Populousness*, cannot be better made out, than by a particular *Description* of her *Counties*. I therefore thought it proper to give the following *succinct Account* of 'em, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect *Knowledge* of this *Kingdom*.

BERKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and a pleasant Country, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses; where the Air is good, and the Soil fruitful. It yields plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wild fowl, Wool, and Wood, Oak especially. The *Thames* and *Kennet* are its principal Rivers.

The same gives the Title of *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, the present *Earl of Berkshire*, descended from *Thomas Howard*, who was created *Earl of Berkshire*, *Viscount Andover*, and *Baron of Charleston*, by King *James I.*

Market-Towns.

⊙ *READING*, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

- ⊙ *Abington*, M. & F. *Hungerford*, Wedn. *East-Isley*, Wednesd.
- ⊙ *Windsor*, Saturd. *Newbury*, Thursd. *Langbourn*,
- ⊙ *Wallingford*, T. & F. *Faringdon*, Tuesd. *Oakingham*, Tuesd.
- Maidenhead*, Wednesd. *Wantage*, Saturday.

Reading, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kennet* into the *Thames*, consists of 3 Parishes, and is pretty populous; noted for its Trade in *Wool*, and Manufacture of *Cloth*.

Abington, on the *Thames*, 5 Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat Town, having two Parishes, a Grammar-School, an Hospital, and a Town-house in the Market-place. This is one of those few Borough-Towns that send but one Member to Parliament, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Montague Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created *Earl of Abington* by King *Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands upon a Hill; on the Top of which is the Castle of *Windsor*, a Royal and most stately Palace, to which belongs a fair Chapel, wherein are installed the Knights of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and a magnificent Hall for the Installation-Feast. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious Terrace on one side of the Castle, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several Counties. This Terrace was finished in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautify this Palace: In the Chapel whereof, *Henry III.* and *Charles I.* are interred.

Wallingford, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great Note, the Guallena of the Ancients, and the chief Place of the *Stretetii*. In the Saxons Time it was fortified with a good Wall and Castle, and had 12 Parish Churches. But now there is but one Church, and of its Wall and Castle nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maidenhead.

Maidenhead is on the Thames. Hungerford and Newbury upon the Kennet. Hungerford noted especially for the Goodness of its Trouts, and Plenty of Craw-Fish. Faringdon for its Cloathing. Okingham and Newbury for the Title of Baron, they give, the first to his late Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and the last to the Duke of Southampton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in Lincoln Diocese, 73 Miles in Circumference, contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses, is a fruitful Country, well stored with Corn and Cattle, especially the North Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

☉ BEDFORD, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Sat.

Dunstable, Wedn.	Leighton, Tuesd.	Biggleswade, Tuesd.
Woburn, Friday.	Luton, Mond.	Potton, Saturday.
Amptill, Thursd.	Shefford, Friday.	Tuddington, Sat.

Bedford.

Bedford, upon the Ouse, 38 Miles North of London, contains five Parishes. Anno 1548. King Edward VI. created John Russel Earl of Bedford, who was then Baron of Tavestock, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued in a direct Line, till the late King William dignify'd William Russel with the Title of Duke of Bedford, now enjoy'd by Wriothesly Russel, his Grandson.

Dunstable.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient Magiovinium, is noted for its excellent Larks; Woburn, for its Fuller's Earth; and Amptill, a Manor belonging to the Crown, for the Title of Viscount it gives to the Earl of Ailesbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of BUCKS.

ANother Inland County in Lincoln Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the Vale of Ailesbury, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The Tame, Ouse, and Coln, are its principal Rivers.

Market-Days.

☉ BUCKINGHAM, the Chief, Saturday.

☉ Ailebury, Saturd. ☉ Marlow, Saturd. ☉ Amerham, Tuesd.
☉ High Wycomb, Fri. ☉ Wendover, Thursd. Newport Pagnel, Sat.

Colt-

Colebrook, Wednesd. *Beaconsfield*, Thursd. *Ivingo*, Friday.
Stony Stratford, Frid. *Chesham*, Wednesd. *Winslow*, Thursd.
Outney, Monday. *Risborough*, Satur.

Buckingham, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, Buckingham.
 over which it has three Stone-Bridges. *George Villiers* was
 created by King *James I.* Earl, *Marquiss*, and, at last, Duke
 of *Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct upon the Decease of
George Villiers, the last Duke of that Name, who died without
 issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But Queen *ANNE*
 since reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, late Duke of *Buck-*
inghamshire and *Normanby*.

Ailesbury, gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Ailesbury.
 Earl of *Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Fa-
 ther's Death, *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, created
 Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of
 Lord Chamberlain, under the Reign of King *James II.*

There is also in this County a Place called *Eaton*, situate up- Eaton.
 on the *Thames*, over against *Windsor*, noted for its College
 and School, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this School, now
 in high Repute, there are 70 Scholars, maintained gratis, and
 sent by turns to the Universities, as Vacancies happen
 there.

Ascot, a Manor in this Shire, gives the Title of Viscount to Ascot.
 the Duke of *Chandos*.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

A N Inland County, in the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in
 Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347
 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild Fowl, and
 Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, call'd the *Ile of Ely*,
 are full of Marshes, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse*
 and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but
 little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their
 Plenty of Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills called
Hog-Magog Hills, fortify'd by the *Danes* with three *Intrinch-*
ments, part of which are still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

© C A M B R I D G E, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Ely, Saturday, *Linton*, Thursday. *Wisbich*, Saturd.
Caxton, Tuesday. *Merche*, Friday. *Soham*.
Newmarket, Tuesday, *Royston*, Wednesday.

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of London, is the *Camboritum* of the Ancients, now called *Cantabrigia*. In the Romans Time, Cambridge was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities of Britain: Which Roman Colonies had their Schools of Learning, in which both the Roman and British Youth were taught several Arts and Sciences. *Lucius*, a British Monarch, and the first Christian King, was instructed in the Christian Faith by the Doctors of Cambridge, among whom were *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, sent by the King to Rome, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it were King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter End of the second Age, when both *Lucius* and *Eleutherius* were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the Saxons and Danes; by whom the *Muses* were soon put to Flight; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon Cambridge, 1. As a Town; and, 2. As an University.

As a Town, it consists of 14 Parishes. In Point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted, that Oxford has the Advantage of Cambridge: But 'tis governed (as Oxford) by a Mayor, in Subjection to the University; To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honourary Titles, Cambridge has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also that of a Dukedom in three Sons of the late King James, who died in their Infancy. But her late Majesty was pleas'd to revive it in the Person of George Augustus, the Electoral Prince of Hanover; whom she created Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount North-Allerton, Earl of Milford-Haven, Marquis and Duke of Cambridge. Now his Royal Highness the PRINCE of Wales.

As an University, which is the Glory of Cambridge, here are twelve Colleges, and four Halls, all endowed, which the Halls in Oxford are not; and whereas Oxford is an University within a Town; Cambridge, on the contrary, is a Town within an University; most of its Colleges being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens.

The Names of the Colleges.

Peter House,	} Founded in	{	1284, by Hugh de Balsbam, Bishop of Ely,
Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College,			1346, by Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster.
Gonville and Caius,			1348, and so named from its Founders.

King's-College,	Founded in	1441, by King Henry VI.
Queen's-College,		1448, by Margaret, Wife to Henry VI.
Jesus-College,		1497, by L. L. D. Bishop of Ely.
Christ's-College,		1506, by Margaret Countess of Richmond, and Mother of Henry VII.
St. John's-College,		1506, by the same.
St. Margaret's-College,		1542, by Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that Name.
Trinity-College,		1546, by King Henry VIII.
St. Andrew's-College,		1584, by Sir Walter Mildman, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
St. Mary's-College,		1598, by Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

Of all which Colleges, Trinity and St. John's College are the most beautiful. But King's College out-does 'em all by its most lovely Chapel, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the world.

The Halls.

St. Peter's-Hall,	Founded in	1343, by Richard Badew.
St. Margaret's-Hall,		1347, by Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke.
St. John's-Hall,		1353, by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich.
St. Mary's-Hall,		1459, by Robert Wood, Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundations of the aforesaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintained in each College or Hall: And each of these is ruled according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall, there is a Head, called Master; except the Head of King's-College, who goes by the Name of Warden; and the Head of Queen's-College, by that of President.

Over the whole University, there is, first, a Chancellor, chosen by the University, who is usually one of the Prime Nobles. A new Chancellor may be chosen at Cambridge every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Universitatis Cantabrigiensis*: But the Chancellor of Oxford is so *durante*. Under the Chancellor there is a Commissary, who holds Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute Law, and by the Custom of the University,

Next

Next to the Chancellor, is the Vice Chancellor, who actually governs in his Stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the 3d of November.

At Cambridge the Bachelors of Arts complete their Degree in Lent, beginning at Ash-Wednesday. And the first Tuesday of July is always Dies Comitiorum, or the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties complete their respective Degrees. Here three Years after a Man has taken the Degree of Bachelor, he may take that of Master of Arts; seven Years after which he may commence Bachelor in Divinity; and at the expiration of three Years more he may go out Doctor.

A LIST of the Heads of Colieges and Halls in Cambridge.

[Peter-House, Dr. Richard-son.	[Magdalen-College, Dr. Waterland.
[Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College, Dr. Bradford.	[Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley.
[Gonville and Cajus, Doctor Gooch.	[Emanuel College, Dr. Baderston.
Of [King's-College, Dr. Snape.	Of [Sidney-Suffex-College, Dr. Fisher.
[Queen's College, Dr. James.	[Clare-Hall, Mr. W. Grigg.
[Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton.	[Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Lamb.
[Christ College, Dr. Cowel.	[Trinity-Hall, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.
[St. John's-College, Dr. Fenkins.	[Catherine-Hall, Dr. Sherlock.

Magistrates.

Chancellor of the University, Charles Duke of Somerset.	Vice Chancellor, Dr. Gooch.
High Steward, Earl of Anglesea.	Proctors, and Taxers, chosen Annually.

Professors.

King's Professor of Divinity, Dr. Henry James.	Mathematical Professor, Mr. Saunderson.
Margaret Professor, Dr. Fenkins.	Hebrew Professor, Dr. Bouquet.
Casuistical Professor, Dr. John Celebiatch.	Arabick Professor, Mr. Chappell.
Flysch Professor, Dr. Green.	Greek Professor, Mr. Pilgrim.
Law Professor, Dr. Dickens.	Publick Orator, Dr. Ayliffe.

Scarlet-Days.

All Saints.	Easter-Day.
Christmas-Day.	Ascension-Day.

Whitsunday.
 Trinity-Sunday Commencement.
 the Restauration-Day, May 29.
 the two Fairs Proclaiming,
 in June and September.

Michaelmas-Day, September the
 29th.
 Gun-Powder-Treason Day, No-
 vember the 5th.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.

ly, is a Bishop's See, erected by King Henry I. in 1109, and Ely.
 en out of the Bishoprick of Lincoln: Harvey, Bishop of Ban-
 was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had former-
 the Powers and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of
 ry VIII. However, the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very
 siderable. As to the Town, its Situation in an Isle, made
 several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considera-
 either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work
 several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

CHEESHIRE, or the County of CHESTER.

Maritime County, in the Diocese of Chester, 112 Miles in
 Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054
 ses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most
 level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from
 Ford and Derby Shires. There are in it several Forests, par-
 ticularly Delamere and Macclesfield Forests: And so great a
 mber of Parks, that few Gentlemens Country-Seats are with-
 one.

There are also many Heaths, in which both Sheep and Horses
 are; and some mossy Plots, the Moss whereof serves to make
 Turfs.

its principal Rivers are the Dee, which waters the South-West
 s; the Weaver, running through the Middle; and the Mer-
 Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells
 e in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow,
 in the Wind is a long Time South.

These and Salt are the chief Product of this County, and both
 great Request all over England.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a County Palatine,
 Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power,
 they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count
 (Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of William the Conqueror;
 the last was Simon of Montford, Earl of Leicester: After
 his Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re annex'd
 the Crown; so that the Prince of Wales is by Birth Right Earl
 of Chester, as he is Duke of Cornwall. However, this County
 enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts
 are

are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

C H E S T E R, the Capital, Wednesd. and Saturd.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Congleton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Frodesham</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Malpas</i> , Monday.
<i>Northwich</i> , Friday.	<i>Stockport</i> , Friday.	<i>Knotsford</i> , Friday.
<i>Macclesfield</i> , Mond.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Chester.

Chester, 150 Miles North-West of *London*, stands upon the *Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Irish Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone Bridge*, with eight Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Parishes; and as it is the most usual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks or Galleries, that shelter one from the Rain. This is a defensible Place, fortify'd with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a strong Castle on the South-side. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the six new Bishopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Gloucester*, and *Peterborough*: Amongst which, *Westminster* was since made a Collegiate Church, by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral stands on the North-Side with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses. 'Twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7 petty *British* Kings, himself, as supreme Lord, holding the Helm.

Nantwich.
Middlewich.
Northwich.

Nantwich, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, are noted for their *Salt pits*; but the first especially, which yields the best *Salt*. *Macclesfield* has given the Title of an *Earl* to *Charles Gerard*, created *Earl of Macclesfield*, by the late King *Charles*, in 1679, also to *Brandon* and *Fitton*, his two Sons, by whose Death without Issue, the Title lies extinct. Buttons are the chief Manufacture of this Place, and *Gloves* that of *Congleton*.

Malpas.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Cholmondley* that of *Earl* to *Hugh Cholmondley*, raised to this Dignity by *Q. ANNE*.

CORNWALL.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Exeter*, is the most Western County of *England*, surrounded with the Sea on the North, South, and West, and parted from *Devonshire*, Eastward.

ard by the *Tamer*, all but a small Tract of Land ; so that 'tis a perfect Peninsule, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 960000 Acres and 25374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of *England*. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their *Tin* and *Copper-mines* ; and it abounds in *wild Fowl*, *Woodcocks* especially ; and the Seas thereof, in Fish. Here is the great Fishing of *Pilchards*, between *July* and *November* ; of which, vast Quantities are exported into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. It yields also plenty of *Amphire*, *Eringo*, *fine Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in *England*, most skilful in Wrestling, and much addicted to that exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, as I have before serv'd. Here is the famous Port of *Falmouth*, the *Lizard Point*, (being the *Ocrinum*, or *Dammonium Promontorium* of the ancients) and the *Lands-End*, *Bolerium Promontorium*. Between these two stands *St. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts Bay*. A Sandy Plain parts it from the Continent, which may be pass'd on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of *England*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland*, and *Devonshire*, have most of *British Blood*. The first was a long time governed by its own Princes, called *Earls of Cornwall*, till the first Monarch of *England*, made a Conquest of it in 1066. Being re-annexed to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward I.* this Prince made his eldest Son *Edward*, called the *Black Prince*, *Duke of Cornwall* ; and ever since the eldest Son of *England* has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *LAUNCESTON*, the chief, Saturday.

<i>Leskard</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Penryn</i> , W.F.&S.	<i>St. Austel</i> ,
<i>Lestwithiel</i> , Frid.	⊙ <i>Tregony</i> , Saturd.	<i>Boscastle</i> ,
<i>Truro</i> , W.& Sat.	⊙ <i>St. Ives</i> , W. & F.	<i>St. Columb</i> , Thursd.
<i>Bodmin</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Fouay</i> , Saturd.	<i>Falmouth</i> , Thursd.
<i>Helfton</i> , Saturd.	⊙ <i>Kellington</i> ,	<i>Market-Jew</i> , Thursd.
<i>Salisbury</i> ,	⊙ <i>Bossiney</i> ,	<i>Padstow</i> , Saturd.
<i>Camelford</i> , Frid.	⊙ <i>St. German</i> , Frid.	<i>Penzance</i> , Thursd.
<i>Westlow</i> , or Port	⊙ <i>St. Michael</i> ,	<i>Redruth</i> ,
<i>Wigham</i> ,	⊙ <i>Newport</i> ,	<i>Warbridge</i> ,
<i>Grampond</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>St. Maw's</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Eastlow</i> ,		

Launceston, or *Dunbivid*, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from *Launceston*. *London*, near the *Tamer*, which severs this County from *Devonshire*.

Falmouth

Falmouth.

Falmouth is one of the best Ports of *England*, call'd *Falmouth* from its Situation at the *Fale's Mouth*. This is the Station of our Packet-boats for *Lisbon*. The same gave the Title of *Viscount* to the late Duke of *Northumberland*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Pontefract*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Pendennis-Castle.

Over against *Falmouth* stands the Castle of *Pendennis*, built by *Henry VIII.* for the Security of this Coast.

Truro.

Truro gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Bodmin* that of *Baron*, to the Earl of *Radnor*. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as *Foway*, *St. Ives*, and *Penzance*.

Isles of Scilly.

These *Isles*, called in Latin *Silurum Insula*, and supposed by some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lies about 60 Miles from the *Lands-End*, and are a Clutter of small Islands, to the Number of 145; one of 'em called *Silly*, which gave Name to the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But *St. Mary* has got since the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it is but nine Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, fortified with a Castle, built by Queen *Elizabeth*. These *Isles* were conquer'd by *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon Kings* of *England*, from which Time to this Day, they are look'd upon as Part of *Cornwall*.

CUMBERLAND.

A Maritime County in the North of *England*, and in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, and Westward with the *Irish Sea*. It is 168 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 1482 Houses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose Hills yield good *Pasture*, and the Valleys Plenty of *Corn*. There is abundance both of wild *Fowl*, and *Fish*. For *Fewel*, it yields *Pit-Coal*; and for other Uses, there are large Mines both of *Copper* and *Lead*.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its three Shire Stones, one Foot from each other. One in this County, another in *Westmoreland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Besides its Rivers, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*; particularly one called by the Name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmoreland*, and noted for yielding a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more *Roman Antiquities* should be found than in any other.

Northward is a Tract of Land called *Gillesland*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

'Tis observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britons* till the Reign of the *Saxon King Edmund*, *Ethelstan's* Son, by whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a Duke to his late Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, who was created by King William Anno 1688. Baron of Ockingham, Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Cumberland.

Market-Towns.

© C A R L I S L E, the Chief, Saturday.

Cockermouth, Tuesd.	Holm, Saturd.	Kirk-Oswald, Thursd.
Whitehaven, Thursd.	Egermont, Saturd.	Longtown, Thursd.
Keswick, Saturd.	Alston-Moor,	Ravenglas, Saturd.
Penrith, Tuesd.	Ireby, Thursd.	Wigton, Tuesd.
Thimpton, Tuesd.		

Carlisle, upon the Eden, 235 Miles from London, is a Bishop's ^{Carlisle.} The same is a Peninsule, surrounded on all Sides, but northward, with the River Eden besides the Caud and the Ure, which fall there into the Eden. This Town being taken by the Danes, continued in that State till the Reign of William II. surnamed Rufus, who rebuilt it. Henry, his Successor, made it an Episcopal See. Now it has a great Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Citadel Eastward, built by Henry VIII. This City gives the Title of an Earldom to a Branch of the Duke of Norfolk's Family; Charles Howard, descended from the Lord William Howard, third Son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, being created Earl of Carlisle by King Charles II. in 1661. Who was sent that King two Years after, with the Character of an Ambassador Extraordinary to Peter Alexiovitze Czar of Muscovy, Charles King of Sweden, and Frederick King of Denmark; He had a Son, Edward by Name, who succeeded him; and another son, Frederick, born at Copenhagen in the last Embassy, who was killed in the Trenches at the Siege of Luxemburg. Charles, son of Edward, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of the Family.

Whitehaven is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal. ^{Whitehaven.} Penrith has a great many Tanners, and Keswick abundance of good Lead.

The Situation of this Isle is in the Irish Sea, 10 Leagues from the ^{Isle of Man.} ~~Isle of~~ ^{Isle of} Man. It reaches about nine Leagues in Length, and 4 in Breadth. The Air of it is cold, and the Soil yields a good Quantity of Oats. Here is also Plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has five Towns and two Castles. There is a Hill in it, of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospect of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Earl of Derby is Lord of the Isle of Man, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a Bishop of Man, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the Isle, by whom

whom he is chosen : He is confirm'd by the King of Great Britain, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of *Pasture*, *Corn*, and *Wood*, especially on the East and South Side. Here are also Quarries of *Free Stone* and *Marble*, abundance of *Mill*, *Lime*, and *Whet-Stones*, with *Coal*, *Lead* and *Iron-Mines*. It yields likewise both *Crystal* and *Alabaster*.

The River *Darwent*, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, one *East*, and the other *West*.

North-Westward is the *Peak*, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines.

Market-Towns.

☉ D E R B Y, the Shire-Town, Friday.

Ckesterfield, Sat.	Ashbourn, Sat.	Winster,
Wirksworth, Tuesd.	Bakewell, Mond.	Tiddeswall, Wedne
Bolsover, Frid.	Dronsfild, Thursd.	Drawsfild.
Alfreton, Mond.		

Derby.

Derby, upon the *Darwent*, is a good Town, populous, and rich by its Trade. It consists of five Parishes. Over the River there is a fair Stone-Bridge. The Steeple of one of its Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of Free-Stone.

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Derby* by *Henry VII*. Which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Derby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Chesterfield.

Chesterfield gives the Title of an Earldom to *Philip Stanhope*, the Son of *Philip*, whose Grand-Father *Philip Lord Stanley of Shelsford* in *Com. Not.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale.

This Town is situated in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton* created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1645. To whom succeeded *Nicholas*, his Son, Father to *Robert Leake*, the late Earl who was succeeded by his Nephew, *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON.

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. It lies in the West of *England*, borders upon *Cornwall*, and is watered on two sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most part fruitful; but there are both Hills and Woods. This County does abound chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, Wild-Fowl, and Sea-Fish. There are also Tin and Lead-Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseys*, *Serges* and *Lace*.

The same has given the Title of an *Earldom* to three several Families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courtney*, and *Cavendish*. *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, Lord Steward of the Household to Queen *ANNE*, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by King *William*, and is succeeded in his Honour and Estate, by *William* the present Duke of *Devonshire*.

The People of this County are, with the *Cornish* Men, accounted the strongest in *England*.

Market-Towns.

© *EXETER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

<i>Barnstable</i> , Frid.	<i>Topsam</i> ,	<i>Dodbrood</i> , Wedn.
<i>Clifton Dartmouth</i>	<i>Axminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Hariland</i> ,
<i>Hardnes</i> ,	<i>Autrey</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Hatherly</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Honiton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Houldsworthby</i> ,
<i>Okehampton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bow</i> ,	<i>Ilfracomb</i> ,
<i>Plimpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Bradwick</i> ,	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Sat.
<i>Tavestock</i> , Sat.	<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
<i>Tiverton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Modbury</i> ,
<i>Plymouth</i> , M. & Th.	<i>Chimleigh</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> , Saturd.
<i>Toines</i> , Sat.	<i>Cudleigh</i> , Sat.	<i>Newton</i> ,
<i>Aliburton</i> , Sat.	<i>Columpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
<i>Barafston</i> ,	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Ilford</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Calliton</i> , Thursd.	<i>S. Moulton</i> .
<i>Wilmington</i> , Sat.		

Exeter is so called from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone Bridge over it, 138 Miles from *London*. It is one of the principal Cities in *England*, by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 1000 l. a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: it is fortified with a good Wall and a Castle, and was made an Episcopal See in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by whom the

two Bishopricks of *St. Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, are removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of distinguished Character. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.* 1605, which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Cecil*.

Plimouth.

Plimouth is one of the best and most famous Ports in *England*, seated on the Mouth of the *Plim*, whence it got the Name of *Plimouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, this last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in time of War. 'Twas from this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577. to sail round the Terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Other Windsor*, Son of *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.*

Dartmouth.

Dartmouth, so call'd from the River *Dart*, on which it is situate, it is a very good Port, defended by two Forts. It contains three Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl by *Queen Anne*, and is now possess'd of that Title.

Topsham.

Topsham is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about 4 Miles from it.

Torrington.

Torrington, upon the *Turridge*, gave the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Herbert*, created Earl of *Torrington* by King *William*.

Bidiford.
Barnstaple.

Bidiford and *Barnstaple* are two Inland Ports, Northward. The first on the *Turridge*, and the last upon the *Taw*, which meet together three Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channel into it. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone Bridges, particularly *Bidiford*, the Bridge whereof is of that Height, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torbay.

Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channel the usual Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Star-Point* is not far from it.

Lundy-Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, North-Westward and is much more remote from any other Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad; but so surrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-breast. What is most surprising is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Maritime County upon the Channel, lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 77,000 Acres, and 2,194 Houses. 'Tis a pleasant

ant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Wild-Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl*, and *Marquis*, to several Families, thar of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of Henry Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. I. King *James* I. revived the Earldom in the Person of *Tho. Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created Earl of *Dorset* in 1603. from whom is descended in a direct Line, *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, the present Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

Market-Towns.

☉ *DORCHESTER*, the Capital, Saturday.

Weymouth, Tuesd. ☉ *Pool*, Mon. & Th. *Cerna*, Wednesd. and Friday. ☉ *Warham*, Saturd. *Evershot*, *Lyme*, or *Lyme*. ☉ *Corfe-Castle*, Th. *Frampton*, Thursd. *Regis*, Cranborn, Wednesd. *Sherborn*, Tuesd. & Sat. *Melcomb Regis*, Blandford, Saturd. *Milton*, Tuesd. and Frid. *Bemister*, *Stalbridge*, *Bridport*, *Abbotsbury*, Thursd. *Wimbourn*, Friday. *Shaftesbury*, Sat. *Bere*, *Sturminster*, Thursd.

Dorchester, the Antients *Durnovaria*, is pleasantly seated on the *Frome*, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 85 from *London*. It has been so ruined by the *Danes*, and next by the *Normans*, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. The same was erected into a *Marquisate* by Queen *Anne*, in the Person of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Earl of *Kingston*, and *Marquis* of *Dorchester*.

Weymouth, between *Dorchester* Northward, and the Isle of *Weymouth* *Portland* Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River *Wey*, whence the Name of *Weymouth*. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount of *Weymouth*.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded with an Arm of the Sea, and called *Luxford-Lake*, so that there is but one Entrance into it on the Land's side. Here the Tide rises and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the side of *Devonshire*, is another Harbour, the Town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much frequented to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, coming from *Holland*, to oppose King *James* II. His Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a scaffold.

Bridport, East from *Lyme*, was the only Place formerly for the Lying of Ropes for the Royal Navy; and 'tis used still for that Purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding Plenty of Hemp.

Shaftesbury.

Shaftesbury, or *Shafston*, has a fair Prospect, and has been formerly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now reduced into three. There are in it about 500 Houses, all built of Stone. And it gave the Title of an Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, derived to him from his Great Grandfather of that Name, created Earl of *Shaftesbury* by the late King *Charles* in 1672.

Sherborn.

Sherborn is noted for the fine Structure of its Church; and *Bindon* for the Title of an Earldom, conferred on the Lord *Walden*, now Earl of *Suffolk*.

Isles of Portland and Purbeck.

These *Isles* I subjoin here, as belonging to *Dorsetshire*. *Portland*, some Miles South of *Dorchester*, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief Note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, called *Portland-Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* and on the Land-Side another, called *Sandford-Castle*. These two Castles command all the Ships that pass into this Road, called the *Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here. This *Island* gives the Title of a Duke to *Henry Bentinck*, whose Father was created Earl of *Portland* by King *William III.*

Purbeck, East of *Portland*, is about ten Miles long, and six broad. Here is found the *Marble*, commonly called *Purbeck Stone*; and excellent Clay for making *Tobacco-Pipes*, sold at *London* for 30 s. a Tun. In this *Island* is the Town of *Corfe*, with a Castle upon a Hill.

D U R H A M.

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly called the *Bishoprick of Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from *Scotland*, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The East Side is the best, the South full of Marshes, and the West of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its Coal, Iron, and Lead Mines.

This is a County Palatine, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal: But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of *Sadberg* in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*.

Market-Towns.

© D U R H A M, the Capital, Saturd.

<i>Aukland</i> , Thursd.	<i>Darlington</i> , Mon.	<i>Bernard-Castle</i> , Wed.
<i>Stockton</i> ,	<i>Hartlepool</i> ,	<i>Wolsingham</i> .
<i>Sunderland</i> , Frid.	<i>Stainthorp</i> ,	

Durham

Durham, upon the *Ware*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland, or *Bishop's-Aukland*, on the *Ware*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chapel, raised from its ruins by *Dr. Cofins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland, at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, Son of

Robert the late Earl, who was Son of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* in 1643. but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all Sides but the *West*.

Bernard-Castle, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christophers Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*, promoted to that Dignity by *Queen Anne*.

At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Sheals*, the Station of the Sea Coal Fleets.

Eborac, the Birth-Place of Venerable *Bede*, stands a little higher on the same River. And over against *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pit-Men in these Parts. Between these two Towns there is a *Stone Bridge* upon the River, with an Iron Gate in the middle, serving as a Boundary between these two Counties.

ESSEX.

Maritime County in the *East Parts* of *England*, and the Diocese of *London*, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons*, by whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the Air is temperate, but near the Sea and the *Thames* very moist, and the Inhabitants in those Parts subject to *Agues*. The Soil yields much of *Corn*, *Cattle*, and *Wood*. Here is also abundance of *Wild Fowl*. In the *North Parts* *Saffron* grows to Admiration. And there are some Parts, the Soil of which is so rank, after three Crops of *Saffron*, it yields good *Barley* for near Years together, without Compost.

This County is water'd by a great Number of Rivers. Besides *Thames* that parts it from *Kent*, the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the *Great Ouse* from *Middlesex*, and the little *Stoure* from *Hartfordshire*; here's

here's the *Coln, Chelmer, Crouch, Roding*, and many other Rivers all yielding Plenty and Variety of Fish.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, particularly the *Mandevilles, Bobuns, and Bourchiers*. Also to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, to *William Lord Parr*, and the *Devereuxs*. *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Hereford*, was General of the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of *Charles I.* Which Title being extinct by the Death of that Earl's Son, King *Charles II.* revived it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. His Grandson is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

© COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

© <i>Harwich</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ingerstone</i> ,	<i>Halsted</i> , Friday.
© <i>Malden</i> , Saturd.	<i>Harlow</i> ,	<i>Haverill</i> ,
<i>Chelmsford</i> , Friday.	<i>Bradfield</i> ,	<i>Horndon</i> , Saturd.
<i>Barking</i> , Saturday.	<i>Braintree</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Raleigh</i> , Saturd.
<i>Hatfield</i> , Saturday.	<i>Billericay</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Maningtree</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Rockford</i> ,	<i>Burntwood</i> , Thursd.	<i>Waltham-Abbey</i> , Tue.
<i>Rumford</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Dunmore</i> , Saturd.	<i>Thaxted</i> , Friday.
<i>Walden</i> , Saturd.	<i>Cogsball</i> , Saturd.	<i>Witham</i> ,
<i>Epping</i> , Th. and Frid.	<i>Graves</i> , Thursd.	<i>Sudbury</i> , Saturday.

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North East from London and seven Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Coil*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis also pretended to be the Birth-place of *Lucius* the first Christian King; of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor, and of *Helena*, the first Christian Empress. The Town is large and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufactures. Its large and excellent *Oysters*, so much in request among the Antient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be antient. This Town was severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of King *Charles I.* It was reduced to great Streights by Famine, and the chief Commanders thereof, *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, noted for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl Rivers.

Harwich.

Harwich is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Stour's* Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships.

Malden.

Malden, the Antients *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer* 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from

Chap VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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om the Sea. *Claudius*, a Roman Emperor, took this Town, made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with his Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN. The same gives the Title of a Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

Rochford, gave the Title of an Earl to *William Zulestein*, created Earl of *Rochford* by King *William*, and lately succeeded by his Son.

At *Chelmsford* the Assizes are usually kept. *Walden* is noted for the Plenty of Saffron that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for the Title of a Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Suffolk*.

Upon the *Thames*, against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, there is a Fort, called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Othona* of the Antients, long since fallen to Ruin; in which the Romans kept a strong Garrison for the Security of these Parts, infested by *Saxon* pirates.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

N Inland County in the Diocese of *Gloucester*, contains about 800000 Acres, and 26764 Houses, and is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. There are Hills on the East of it, called *Cotswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of sheep, the Wool whereof is very much esteemed. The middle parts are level, and water'd by the *Severn*, which contributes very much to their Fertility. Westward 'tis a woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stocked with Wood than at present, the Iron Mines having consumed a good Part of it.

Besides the *Severn*, which crosses this County from North to South, here is the *Avon* that parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which partly divides it from *Adonmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud*, and the *Ips*; all very fishy Rivers, and the *Severn* chiefly yields great Plenty of *Salmon*.

Formerly the Vales of this County were full of Vineyards, which have been since converted into Orchards, yielding Plenty of Apples for Cyder.

In short, this County abounds chiefly in Corn, Wool, Wood, Iron and Steel, Cyder and Salmon. Among its Manufactures, the Woollen is the most considerable. Here is also very good Cheese made.

Market-Towns.

⊙ GLOUCESTER, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

⊙ Cirencester, Mond. ⊙ Tewsbury, Saturd. Dursley, Thursd.

and Frid. Blackley, Wednesd. Campden, Wednesd.

Newnham, Frid.	Fairfeld,	Stow, Thursd.
Stroud, Frid.	Hampton,	Stanley,
Chiltenham, Thursd.	North-leach,	Tedbury, Wednesd.
Lechlade, Tuesd.	Newent, Frid.	Wickwarre, Mond.
Marshfield,	Morton,	Thornbury, Saturd.
Colford,	Sudbury, Thursd.	Winchcomb, Saturd.
Dean,	Panswick, Tuesd.	Wotton, Frid.

Gloucester.

Gloucester, the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glewum* of the Antients, stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and by North. 'Tis a most antient City, large and populous, containing 12 Parishes; fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII.* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-establish'd it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Antient Britons. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, and *King Edward II.* two unfortunate Princes, lie Buried. This City has given the Title of a Dukedom to several Princes of the Blood. The last was *William*, Duke of *Gloucester* (*Queen Anne's* only Son) who died aged 11 Years, *July 29. 1700.*

Cirencester.

Cirencester, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovum* of the Antients, is seated upon the *Churn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Gloucester*. In the Time of the *Romans* this was an important Place; but the *Saxons* and *Danes* so defaced it, that it could never recover its antient Lustre.

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury, the *Theocicuria* of the Antients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, nine or ten Miles North of *Gloucester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its Woollen Manufacture.

Stroud.

Stroud is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many Fulling-Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley and Dursley.

Berkley and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an Earl, and *Dursley* that of a Viscount to *Charles Earl of Berkley*, Son of *George*, created Earl of *Berkley* by *King Charles II.* in the Year 1679.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called the County of SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channel, between *Sussex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; and particularly noted for the Excellency of its Honey and Bacon.

On the West Side 'tis watered by the *Avon* and the *Sioure*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test*, and the *Itchin*, that join near *Southampton*.

Market-Towns.

© *SOUTHAMPTON*, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Frid,

<i>Winchester</i> , Wedn.	© <i>Whitchurch</i> ,	<i>Havant</i> ,
and Saturd.	© <i>Tarmouth</i> ,	<i>Kingsclere</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Thurs.	© <i>Newport</i> ,	<i>Ringswood</i> , Wednes.
and Saturd.	© <i>White-church</i> ,	<i>Broding</i> ,
<i>Andover</i> , Saturd.	<i>Alton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Odiam</i> , Saturd.
<i>Christ-Church</i> ,	<i>Farnham</i> ,	<i>Rumsey</i> , Saturd.
<i>Lernington</i> , Sat.	<i>Basingstoke</i> , Wedn.	<i>Waltham</i> , Saturd.
<i>Petersfield</i> , Sat.	<i>Fordingbridge</i> ,	<i>Alceston</i> , Thursd.
<i>Stockbridge</i> ,		

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Clausentum*, or *Trisantorum* *Southampton*, *rtus* of the Antients, is 60 Miles from *London*, situate at the South of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Test* and the *Itchin*, so call'd, where they run in one Channel. The Haven is good, and has a Key to it, but its Trade very much decay'd. It has now Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are call'd *County Towns*, and are independent from the Lord-Lieutenant of *County*. In 1547, *Edward VI.* created *Earl of Southampton*, *Thomas Wriothesley*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, which he devolv'd in his Family upon three of his Successors, the last of which (being Lord-High-Treasurer) died without Issue, in 1667, and so the Title was extinct. Now *Southampton* has the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural Son of *Charles II.* who was created by that King Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, in 1675.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Antients, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any Bishop in *England*, viz. about 8000 l. a Year. It stands upon the Banks of the *Itchin*, in a Vale between two Hills, 12 Miles from *Southampton*. In the *Roman* time *Winchester* pass'd for one of the chief Cities of *Britain*; and in the *Heptarchy* was the chief Seat of the *West-Saxons*. This City has now five Parishes, and is adorn'd with a fine Cathedral, dedicated to the *Virgin*; in which lie interr'd many *Saxon* Kings with their Queens, two *Danish* and two *Norman* Kings. Here is also a *Hall*, wherein the *Assizes* and *Sessions* are kept, and *King Henry's* round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up. There is a noble College, with a *Publick School* for 70 Scholars, taught free and maintain'd *Gratis*, from whence they are elected to *New-College* in *Oxford*; both which Colleges were founded by *William of Wickham*. *William Pawlet* Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord-Treasurer of *England*, was created Marquis of *Winchester* by

by King Edward VI. It was the second Title of the late Charles Pawlet, Son of Charles, advanc'd to the Dignity of a Duke, by King William III. by whom he was created Duke of Bolton; and is now succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son Charles, Marquis of Winchester.

Portsmouth. *Portsmouth*, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous Ports of the Island, and a Place of great Strength. It stands in the *Isle of Portsey*, which is 14 Miles about. Tho' its Air be unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen; and *Spithead* in its Neighbourhood, the general Rendezvous of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning Eastward. Here is a Dock for building Men of War, and Storehouses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a Dutchess to *Louise de Querouaille*, the present Duke of Richmond's Mother, who was created by King Charles II. in 1673. Baroness of *Peterfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, all three in this County.

Andover.

The Isle of Wight.

Andover gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Berkshire*. This *Isle*, call'd in *Latin*, *Vectis*, makes Part of *Hampshire*, and lies South-West of *Portsmouth*, being 60 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful *Isle*. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, Wild Fowl, Fish, Hares and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Lampeter* in *Heresfordshire*. In short, this *Isle* may be called the Garden of England.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. ☉ *Newport*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and ☉ *Yarmouth*.

Newport.

Newport, the chief of the *Island*, is a pretty large Town, and well peopled. *Yarmouth* lies North-Westward, and is built of Free-Stone. Here is a Castle, and other Pieces of Fortification.

Cowes.

At the Entrance of *Newport Haven* lies *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of *Newport* there is another Castle, call'd *Carisbrook Castle*, where King *Charles I.* was some time kept Prisoner.

Sandham.

South-East from this *Island* is *Sandham*, whence the neighbouring Bay is call'd *Sandham Bay*, also fortify'd with a Castle.

**Spithead.
St. Helen.**

Between *Portsmouth* and this *Isle* is *Spithead*, and two Leagues from thence *St. Helen*; which Road is much frequented by the Royal N A V Y.

HARTFORDSHIRE.

N Inland County, in the Dioceses of London and Lincoln, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 45,000 Acres, and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon Middlesex. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The Lea and Coln are its principal Rivers, Wheat, Barley, and Potatoes, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

© HARTFORD, the Chief, Saturday.

St. Albans, Sat.	Buntingford, Mond.	Standon, Frid.
Met, Mond.	Barkway,	Sievenidge, Frid.
re, Tuesd.	Baldock, Thursd.	Stortford,
hamssted, Mond.	Hitchin, Tuesd.	Tring, Frid.
mansworth, Sat.	Hodsdon, Thursd.	Watford, Tuesd.
field, Thursd.	Roydon,	Hempsted, Thursd.

Hartford, upon the Lea, 20 Miles from London, a very ancient but decayed Town, since the High-way was turn'd through it. There is a Castle in it, and three Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of an Earl to the Duke of Somerset.

St. Albans, on the Ver, was rais'd out of the Ruins of Verulam, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other side of the River. It deriv'd its Name from St. ALBAN a Citizen of Verulam, the Proto-martyr of Britain, under the Empire of Dioclesian. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the Britons built a Church here, which they call'd by his Name. St. Albans Church being destroy'd by the Pagan Saxons, Offa King of Mercia, erected here a Monastery in Honour of Him, Anno 793, whose Abbot obtain'd from Pope Hadrian, the Precedency of all other Abbots in England. 'Twas near this Town, that Richard, Duke of York routed Henry VI. and took him Prisoner; and Henry recover'd his Liberty four Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Camp. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Reign of King James I. was created by that Prince, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount Albans. There have been since three Earls of St. Albans, the last of which was Henry Jermyn, Lord Chamberlain to King Charles II. This Town, at present, gives the Title of a Duke to Charles Beauclaire, a Natural Son of that Prince, who created him first Earl of Burford, and afterwards Duke of St. Albans.

Barnet,

Barnet.

Barnet is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory gain'd here by the House of York, over that of Lancaster, *Berkhamsted*, for its antient Castle, in which the Duke of Cornwall did formerly reside; *Hitchin*, for its School; and *Ware*, upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of London with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles Distance. The same is of note besides, for the fine Road from thence to London, being gravelly, large, and smooth, with neat Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country Seats.

Hatfield.
Hodsdon.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first is a most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield-House*, once a Royal Palace, but King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury* for *Theobalds*, near *Hodsdon*, in the same County.

Roxton.

Roxton stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Cambridge*. The Inhabitants of this Place carry on a great Trade in Malt.

Langley-
Abbey.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in *Hereford* Diocese, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660000 Acres and 15000 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in *Great Britain*; and yet this Cyder is made of the *Redstreak Apple*, scarce eatable, but growing where so well as in this County.

Market-Towns.

☉ *HEREFORD*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Frid. Sat.

☉ *Lempster*, Frid. *Ross*, Thursd. *Ledbury*, Tuesd.

☉ *Weobly*, Thursd. *Pembridge*, Tuesd. *Bromyard*, Mond.

Kyneton, Wednesd.

Hereford.

Hereford, 150 Miles from London, stands upon the *Wye*, in very fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Amoriconium*, which stood where *Kenchester* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a Castle, built by the Normans, but since fallen to Ruin. It was formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Dukedom*. At present it gives the Title of a Viscount to the Lord *Price Devereux*.

Lempster.

Lempster is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, and for the Title of a Baron it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*.

HUNT

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

N Inland County in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, (called by some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of *Willows*) is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres, 3217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and frequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the North-East Side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Ouse* is the principal.

Market-Towns.

⊙ HUNTINGTON, the Chief, Saturd.

Ives, Mond. *St. Neots*, Thursd. *Taxley*, Tuesd.
Kimbolton, Frid. *Ramsay*, Wednesd.

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now reduced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-Bridge*, leading to *Manchester*, on the other side of the River. Here is a good *Grammar-School*. Anno 1529. *George Hastings* was created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to this Day in that Family.

Ives and *St. Neots* are noted for their Medicinal Waters, *St. Ives*. The first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title *St. Neots*. From them they give, *St. Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kimbolton* to the Duke of *Manchester*. *Ramsay* was famous of old for its rich Abbey.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium*.

Maritime County, at the East Part of the Channel, in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, is 160 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *Marshy-Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One Part of this County is woody, another plentiful of Corn, and the third of Pasture. Its Soil yields Plenty of *Wheat* in some Places, some *Barley*, and in others excellent *Cherries* and *Pippins*. Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Essex*, here is the *Medway*, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is excellent,

cellent, and the Trouts of *Fordwich*, near *Canterbury*, are of a prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the *Saxons* got their first Footing, and embrac'd the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Austin* the Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made one of the seven Kingdoms.

When the *Normans* invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror confirm'd the antient Privileges of the *Kentish* Men, call'd *Gavelkind*; by which, First, The Heir-Males share all the Lands alike; 2^{dy}. Tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like yet the Sons enjoy his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. *Edmund* Grey, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward* IV. in 1465. which Title has continu'd ever since in his Family, till *Queen Anne* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a *Duke*, in the Person of *Henry* Grey, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

Market-Towns.

© *CANTERBURY*, the Capital, Wednes. and Sat.

© <i>Rochester</i> , Frid.	<i>Bromley</i> , Thursd.	<i>Lid</i> , Thursd.
© <i>Maidstone</i> , Thursd.	<i>Cranbrook</i> , Saturd.	<i>Sevenoke</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Dover</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Cray</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Tenterden</i> , Frid.
© <i>Sandwich</i> , W. & S.	<i>Dartford</i> , Saturd.	<i>Malling</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Rumney</i> , Thursd.	<i>Eltham</i> , Mond.	<i>Milton</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Queenborough</i> , <i>Smarden</i> , Frid.	<i>Faversham</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Tunbridge</i> , Frid.
<i>Hithe</i> , Saturd.	<i>Folkstone</i> , Thursd.	<i>Westram</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Appledore</i> ,	<i>Goodburst</i> ,	<i>Woolwich</i> , Frid.
<i>Ashford</i> ,	<i>Gravesend</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Wrotham</i> , Tuesd.
	<i>Lenham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Wye</i> , Thursd.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Lat. *Cantuaria*, upon the *Stoure*, is 54 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a very antient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much (as Tradition goes) ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop *Becket* was pulled down, since the Subversion of *St. Austin's* Monastery and the Loss of *Calais*.

The Cathedral Church is very fine, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lye interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was in the Time of the Christian *Britons*. In 568. the See was settled here in the Person of *St. Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kentish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread it self among the other *Saxons* of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishops had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd they now reside at Lambeth House on the *Thames*, over against *Woolwich*.

Westminster. *Canterbury* consists of about Fourteen Parishes. Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People, in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Rochester, Lat. *Rossa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from *London*. *Rochester*.

This is also an antient City, and an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore the Deanry of *Westminster* is annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolles*, in the Reign of *K. Henry IV.* *William the Conqueror* built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Hyde*, the first Earl of *London's* Grandson.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagniacum*, on the *Medway*, is one of the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the Assizes are held.

Dover, Lat. *Dubris*, antiently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, is a *Dover*.

Port Town, over against *Calais* in *France*, from which 'tis six Leagues distant. This is the Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* which are appointed for *France* in time of Peace, which makes it a great Thorough-fare. There is a *Mole*, that has been repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands a Castle, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are called *Barons of the Cinque-Ports*. To which, three more have been annexed, making the Number Eight, four of which are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Hastings*, and the rest in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Pevensey*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *John Carey*, and *John Carey*, his Son; now it gives the Title of a Marquis to the Lord *Henry Fermin*.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Sandwich*.

Rutupia, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*. It was ruin'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danish*. Being rais'd again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduced into Ashes in *King John's* Reign; after which it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burthen which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660, the King *Charles* created *Edward Mountague*, Baron of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in a Sea-fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded his eldest Son; and next to him, *Edward* the present Duke of *Sandwich*.

Rumney, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, has given the Title of an Earl to *Henry Sidney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney*, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great *Tumuli* lying along under ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Fuel when dried in the Sun.

Feverham.

Feverham gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, Marquis of *Blancfort* in *France*, naturalized in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709.

Gravesend.

Gravesend upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge.

Tunbridge is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from which Place is much resorted unto, in the Summer, by Persons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hospital founded by Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rockester*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Ministers Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l. per Annum duly paid. For their public Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50 l. a Year.

Woolwich.

Woolwich, upon the *Thames*, is of note only for its Royal Docks; *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their Grammar-Schools; this also, for its Hospital.

But, besides all those Market-Towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of, particularly,

Chatham.

Chatham, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rockester*; in which are several Docks and Store-houses for Ships of War, and where the biggest of 'em are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyll*.

Deptford.

Deptford upon the *Thames*, in which are also several Docks and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.

Greenwich.

Greenwich, also on the *Thames*, 3 Miles East of *London*-Bridge, a very delightful Place. Here is an old Royal-House, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* died, with a Park belonging to it. But nothing sets off this Place with greater Advantage, than the stately Hospital built there, by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for disabled Seamen. In which Foundation, Provision is also made for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain, or drowned in Sea-service. Lastly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of an Earldom to the Duke of *Argyll*, created by Queen *ANNE* Earl of *Greenwich*, and Baron of *Chatham*.

Deal.

Deal in the *Downs*, much resorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Castle.

Sheerness.

Sheerness, a strong Fortrefs, situate at the influx of the *Medway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in or out.

Isles of Thanet and Shepey.

These two Isles belong to this County, and are much of the same extent; that is, 8 Miles in Length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.

Thanet.

Thanet is plentiful both of Corn and Pasture. This is the Place in which the Saxons set their first Footing in Britain. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tuston*, a fourth Son of *John Tuston*, Son of *Nicholas* Lord *Tuston*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. The Honourable Estate is now in the Possession of *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*.

Shepey, the *Toliapis* of the Antients, seems to be so called from *Shepey*. Word *Sheep*, this Island feeding a vast Multitude of 'em. *Queenborough*, on the West-side of it, is its chief Place, and ^{Queenbor}_{rough} privileged to send two Members to Parliament.

LANCASHIRE, or the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

Maritime County in the Diocese of *Chester*, bounded Westward with the *Irish* Sea, is 170 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses. Here Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the least subject to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong-bodied. The Soil is partly upon the Level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of the Hills excellent for Pasture. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony, and barren.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Pasture for Fewel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground; and other Plants, as *Camden* tells us. The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers; all rising from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish* Sea. The first parts this County from *Cheeshire* on the North, the *Ribble* waters the middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Southern Parts.

This County has also several Meets in it, of which *Minander* Meer and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about 10 Miles long, four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates Part of *Lancashire* from *Westmoreland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saye is that *Minander* Meer is all paved with Stone. The same Meets abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearchies: And particularly a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulles Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Westmoreland* and *Westmoreland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County be, it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in Wild-Fowl and Fish; the *Lancashire* Oxen, as those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fewel, it yields both Turfs, and abundance of Pit-Coal, in which many curious Utensils are made, as fine to look upon as Jet. For Building, here are several Quarries: And Flax grows here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many Roman Catholicicks. If we believe common Report, here are also many Witches, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the

Fair Sex, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Complexion.

Lastly, This is a *County Palatine*, which has given the Title of a Duke to several Princes of the Blood: Particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, Fourth Son of *Edward IV.* who marry'd the Heiress of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbroke* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV.* who re-annex'd this Dutchy to the Crown, but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *LANCASTER*, the Chief, Saturday.

⊙ <i>Clithero</i> , Saturd.	<i>Cartmel</i> , Mond.	<i>Garstang</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Liverpool</i> , Saturd.	<i>Colne</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Kirkham</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Preston</i> , W.F. & S.	<i>Bury</i> , Thursd.	<i>Hornby</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Wigan</i> , M. & Fr.	<i>Burnley</i> ,	<i>Leigh</i> ,
⊙ <i>Newton</i> ,	<i>Charnley</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ormkirk</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Manchester</i> , Saturd.	<i>Dalton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Poulton</i> , Mond.
<i>Warrington</i> , Wedn.	<i>Eccleston</i> ,	<i>Prescot</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Bolton</i> , Mond.	<i>Hawkshead</i> , Mond.	<i>Ulverston</i> , Thursd.
<i>Blackbourn</i> , Mond.	<i>Haslingden</i> , Wedn.	<i>Rochdale</i> , Tuesd.

Lancaster.

Lancaster, the *Mediolanum*, or (according to *Camden*) the *Longovicum* of the Antients, lies 187 Miles from *London*, and five from the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis called *Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*, from the River *Lon*, on which it is situate, and over which there is a fair Stone Bridge, with five Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, stands a small Castle, which is now the County Goal and wherein are held the Assizes. The Town has only one Parish; but the Church is fair and spacious.

Manchester.

Manchester, Lat. *Mancunium*, does much excel *Lancaster*, being a fair, rich, and populous Place, seated upon the *Spalden* in the Borders of *Cheshire*. Here is a very fair College, and Market-Place. But its Collegiate Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanship, are the greatest Ornament of this Town which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The same was dignify'd with the Title of a Earldom in the Person of *Charles Mountague*, late Earl of *Manchester*, being descended from *Henry Lord Mountague*, who was created by *Charles I. Viscount Mandeville*, and Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. He was then President of the Council, and Lord High Treasurer. The Honour and Estate, is now in the Possession of *William Mountague*, Lord Viscount *Mandeville* Eldest Son of the late Earl.

Liverpool.

Liverpool is a Sea-Port-Town, at the *Mersey's* Mouth, and Place of good Trade. On the South Side 'tis fortify'd with a Castle.

Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West with a fair and strong Tower upon the River.

Preston, upon the *Ribble*, is one of the principal Towns, both for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of *Chancery*, and the Offices of *Justice* for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine.

Warrington, upon the *Mersey*, is a goodly Town, with a fair Bridge over the River, leading to *Cheshire*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry*, Baron de la Mere, who was created Earl of *Warrington* by the late King *William*.

Wigan has a good Living, annex'd to the Bishoprick of *Chester*. And *Hornby* is noted for its Castle, in which the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle* did formerly reside.

To the Towns aforesaid I shall add here *Ribchester*, not far from *Preston*, supposed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Antients. Town, which in its flourishing Time, was said to be the richest in *Christendom*. Certain it is, that so many Pieces of Roman Antiquity have been dug up in this Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the ancient *Romans*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

An Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 96 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 98700 Houses. It enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also plenty of Sea Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Reek*, and *Swift*.

Market-Towns.

LEICESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

<i>by de la Zouch</i> , Sat.	<i>Hallaton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Milton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Idon</i> , Frid.	<i>Hinkley</i> , Mond.	<i>Mount-Serrel</i> , Mond.
<i>Sworth</i> , Wedn.	<i>Lutterworth</i> , Thursd.	<i>Kegworth</i> ,
<i>rborough</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Loughborough</i> , Thursd.	<i>Walbarn-Will</i> , Th.

Leicester, upon the *Stoure*, 80 Miles from *London*, is pleasant, seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It consists of several Parishes. It has been formerly a large, rich, and populous Town. It had a Collegiate-Church, an Abbey, and for its defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by *Henry II.* who besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by *Robert Croinch*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the *Nero* of *England*, *Richard III.* was interred, being slain at *Bosworth* Fight. The Dignity of Earl of *Leicester*, is antienter than the Conquest of *Eng-*

England by the Normans; there having been three Earls of Leicester in the Saxons Time; viz. *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. After the Conquest, *Henry I.* created *Robert de Bellamont* Earl of Leicester; which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King *James I.* who created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Pensberst*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Earl of Leicester, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a direct Line, *John*, the present Earl of Leicester, as yet unmarried.

Abby de la Zouch.

Abby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* for *Redmore* Battle, fought near it, Aug. 22. 1486. between *Richard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutterworth.

Lutterworth, noted only for *Wicliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South marshy, yet abound in Fish and Wild-Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which, the *Wubam*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County; *Holland* lies South-East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Lindsey gives the Title of Marquis to *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Son of *Montague Bertie*, and this Son of *Robert Lord Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey*, in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, Octob. 26. 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain was made a Marquis by *Queen Anne*; and created Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven* by King *George*.

Holland gave the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, late Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kensington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624. The Honour though but a very small Part of the Estate, is now in the Possession of *Hatton Rich*, the Bulk of the Estate devolving upon the Sister of the late Earl.

Mar-

Market-Towns.

○ LINCOLN, the Chief, Frid.

Boston, W. & Sat.	Kirton, Saturd.	Louth, Wed. & Sat.
Grantham, Sat.	Burgh, Thursd.	Sleaford, Mond.
Stamford, M. & F.	Bourn, Saturd.	Saltfleet,
Grimsby, Wednesd.	Deeping,	Spalding, Tuesd.
Linsborough, Tuesd.	Dunnington, Saturd.	Salsby, Mond.
Willingbrooke, Tuesd.	Crowland,	Razen,
Brook, Wednesd.	Folkingham, Thursd.	Stanton, Mond.
ord, Tuesd.	Holbeck, Thursd.	Tattershall, Frid.
ton, Mond.	Horncastle, Saturd.	Wainfleet, Saturd.
ton, Mond.	Lytcham,	Caster, al. Spilsby, M.

Lincoln, on the Witham, stands upon the Ascent of a Hill, ^{Lincoln.} Miles from London. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins of Lindum, an antient City among the Romans. This was a large, populous, and rich City, in William the Conqueror's time, who built a Castle in it to awe the Inhabitants; and Sigis, Bishop of Dorchester, removed his See thither, where he built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in Christendom. This City has suffer'd much by the Wars, 'tis to this Day in considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before Queen Elizabeth dignify'd with it in 1565. Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, High Admiral, now dissolved upon Henry, the present Earl of Lincoln.

Boston, near the Witham's Mouth, is a very good Port. There ^{Boston.} is a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in England.

Grantham, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great ^{Grantham.} thorough-fare to such as travel to the North, or from thence to the South. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a Beholder, it seems to stand awry. King William conferr'd the Title of Earl of Grantham upon Henry Senior de Nassau de Auverquerque, which he now enjoys.

Bolingbroke, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-place of ^{Bolingbroke.} Henry IV. and gave the Title of a Viscount to Henry St. John, who was created Viscount Bolingbroke by Queen ANNE, but convicted of High Treason, against his present Majesty King GEORGE.

Gainsborough, upon the Trent, is one of the chief Towns of ^{Gainsborough.} Lincolnshire. It gives the Title of an Earldom to Baptist Noel, the present Earl of Gainsborough.

Stamford, the Durobriva of the Antients, stands upon the ^{Stamford.} River, and borders upon three Counties, viz. Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire. It has several Bridges over the River, and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains six Parishes. Henry, Lord Grey, of Groby, was made Earl of Stamford by King Charles I. in 1628. The Honour and Estate is now

now in the Possession of *Henry de Grey*, descended from one of the younger Sons of *Henry* the first Earl of *Stamford*.

Wainfleet.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-Place of that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* of *Wainfleet*, the Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and of a Grammar School here.

Grimsby.
Kirton.
Axholm.

Grimsby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches.

Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especially the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long, and four broad; yields *Alabafter*, and a sweet Shrub, called *Gall*.

MIDDLESEX.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *London*, the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholsome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by the Compost (or Dung) of *London*. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey*, is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

☉ *LONDON*, the Metropolis.

☉ *Westminster*, *Stanes*, Frid. *Enfield*, Saturd.
Brentford, Thursd. *Uxbridge*, Thursd. *Edgeworth*, Thursd.

Brentford.

Brentford is seven Miles West from *London*, and has formerly given the Title of an Earldom.

Stanes.
Uxbridge.

Stanes is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Paget*, created Earl of *Uxbridge* by his present Majesty King *GEORGE*. *Enfield* and *Edgeworth* are the least considerable.

Enfield.
Edgeworth.

There are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey*, many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Country Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Highbury*, *Hampsted*, *Kentish-Town*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hammer-smith*, *Thistleworth*, &c.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A County in the Diocese of *Landaff*, formerly counted part of *Wales*, and now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*, lies Westward, on the Borders of *Wales*, watered on the South side by the *Severn*, which falls there into the Sea. It is 80 Miles

Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. Here the People speak both *English* and *Welsh*, the Language of the antient *Britons*.

As Woody and Hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very fruitful; to which the Rivers *Usk* and *Wye*, *Monnow* and *Rum-*, contribute very much. The *Usk* and *Wye* yield Plenty of *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Market-Towns.

© **MONMOUTH**, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Abergavenny, Tuesd. *Chepstow*, Saturd. *Pontpool*, Saturd.
Caerleon, Thursd. *Newport*, Saturd. *Usk*, Mon. & Frid.

Monmouth, 100 Miles from *London*, is a Town pleasantly seat-Monmouth
between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each
river. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which
Henry V. who conquer'd *France*, was born; whence he was cal-
led, *Henry of Monmouth*. The Castle is fallen to Ruin; but
part of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. King *Charles*
created *James*, one of his natural Sons, Duke of *Monmouth*;
who offered at the Crown, but for that Attempt, was Beheaded
in the Reign of King *James II.* Now it gives the Title of an
Earldom to *Charles Mordant*, created Earl of *Monmouth* by King
William; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl
Peterborough, by his Uncle's Death.

Abergavenny, the *Gobaniurum* of the antient *Romans*, is so called Abergavenny
from the River *Gavenny*, on which it is situate, at its Fall into
the *Usk*. This also is a goodly Town, well built, and which
does a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall,
and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of *England*, *George*
Phil, bears the Title of Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caerleon, the *Isca Silurum* of the Antients, stands upon the Caerleon
Usk, and was of old a Place of Importance, garison'd by the
second Roman Legion, called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in
check. In the Time of the *Britons*, this was a kind of Univer-
sity, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards mo-
ved to *St. David's*.

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, seated on the *Wye*, over which it Chepstow
is a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Se-*
vern. It was formerly walled about, and defended by a great
Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this
County.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Usk*. The last Newport and Usk
of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Castle, but
is now fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills. Pont-pool

NORFOLK.

A Maritime County, in *Norwich* Diocese, bounded on the North and East with the German Sea, is 140 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 4718 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea, 'tis level, and yields Plenty of Corn. In other Parts you will find Woods and Heaths. There is a great feed abundance of Cattle, and these infinite Numbers of Sheep and Conies. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tar*, and *Thryn*: Its Commodities, *Corn*, *Wool*, *Honey*, and *Saffron* the best *Saffron* growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures *Stuffs*, and *Stockings*. The neighbouring Sea swarms with *Herings*. *Fet* and *Amber* are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have among them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who cut out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than at three other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a Duke to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Dutchess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Howard*, Roman Catholick.

Market-Towns.

© *NORWICH*, the Chief, Wednesd, Frid. Sat.

© <i>Lyn</i> , Tuesd. & Sat.	<i>Walsbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Disf</i> , Frid.
© <i>Yarmouth</i> , Saturd.	<i>Windbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Harlston</i> , Wednesd.
© <i>Thetford</i> , Saturd.	<i>Repeham</i> , Saturd.	<i>Herling</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Castle-rising</i> , Thursd.	<i>Snasham</i> , Frid.	<i>Hickling</i> , Saturd.
<i>Attleborough</i> , Thursd.	<i>Swasbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Holt</i> , Saturd.
<i>Alesbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Fakenbam</i> , Thursd.	<i>Methwoud</i> , Saturd.
<i>Buckenbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Foulsham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Lodden</i> , Saturd.
<i>Burnbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Hingham</i> , Saturd.	<i>Wotton</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Devebam</i> , Friday.	<i>Caston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Worsted</i> , Saturd.
<i>Downbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Clay</i> , Saturd.	<i>Secky</i> , every 2d Mon.
<i>Walsingham</i> , Frid.	<i>Cromer</i> , Saturd.	

Norwich.

Norwich, Lat. *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Windsor* falls into the *Tare*, 90 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said, this City was built by the Saxons out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now call'd *Caister*, where several Roman Urns were found some Years since. In the Time of the Saxons, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East-Angles*. The same

e was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the
es. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to
iam the Conqueror. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Tan-
 of *Windham*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town
 in again: But it was happily restor'd by *Queen Elizabeth*,
 sent hither Part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter
 the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Nether-*
s. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Stuffs*, of
 ch there is yearly Vent to the Sum of 100000 *l.* Sterling.
 s this City became flourishing, in which there are now
 on'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis
 of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of
 Bishop of *Norwich*, removed from *Thetford* hither, in 1088.
erebert, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are
 Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk's* House, the Bishop's Palace,
 the Hospital. It gives the Title of an *Earldom* to the Duke
Norfolk, who is Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

n, or *Lyn-Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town at the Mouth of the *Lyn*.
 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited; fortify'd with a
 Ditch, and two Forts.

outh, the *Gariannonum* of the Antients, is the best Haven *Yarmouth*
 s County, seated at the *Tare's* Mouth, whence the Name
 outh. 'Tis also called *Great Yarmouth*, in Opposition to
 outh in the Isle of *Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in *Septem-*
 takes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built,
 fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one
 ch, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title
 Earl to *William Paston*, devolved to him from *Robert* his
 er, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by King *Charles II.*

etford, a most antient Town, stands upon the lesser *Ouse*, *Thetford*
 which separates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raised
 from the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagur*, that was destroy'd by
 the *Danes*. The Episcopal See of the *East-Angles* was removed
 North-Elmham hither, and afterwards from hence to *Nor-*
Thetford was a great Loser by this Change. But to make
 me amends, the *Lent-Affizes* are usually held here.

aslerising is an antient, but decay'd Town, near the Sea. *Caisterising*
 aslingham, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the *Walsingham*
 es of Popery; such was the Concourse of People to it from
 arts, to worship the Blessed *Virgin*, hence called, *Our Lady*
 aslingham; who had a Chapel here near two Wells, called
 s Day, *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

ear *Hickling*, North-Eastward, stood formerly the famous
 of *St. Bennet in the Holm*, founded by King *Canute*, and
 wards so fortify'd by its Monks, that it look'd more like a
 res than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to
iam the Conqueror.

rancafter, in the North-West Parts, is supposed to be the *Brancafter*
 odunum of the Antients, a Town in great Esteem among
 Romans.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Peterborough* Diocese, 120 Miles Circuit, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. It is one of the best Counties in *England*, has a healthful Air, rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County. It abounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-petre. Its principal Rivers are the *Onse*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, rising in this County.

Market-Towns.

☉ **NORTHAMPTON**, the Shire-Town, Sat.

☉ Peterborough , Sat.	Rockingham ,	Wellingborough , W.
☉ Brackley , Wedn.	Oundle , Saturd.	Kettering , Frid.
☉ Higham-Ferrers ,	Towcester , Tuesd.	Thrapston , Tuesd.
Daventry , Wedn.	Rothwell , Mond.	Cliff , Tuesd.

Northampton: *Northampton*, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from *London*, is one of the prettiest Towns in *England*. Upon the third of September 1675, it had the Misfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to Ashes; but by a generous Contribution, it was soon after raised up again much finer, and more uniform than before. In 1618. *William Lord Compton* was created Earl of *Northampton* by *James I.* which Title has continued ever since in the Family. *George Compton* being now possessed of it.

Peterborough: *Peterborough*, upon the *Nen*, is one of the six Bishopricks created by *Henry VIII.* after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1627. *John Lord Mordant* was created Earl of *Peterborough* by *King Charles I.* which Title passed from him to his Son *Henry* and from *Henry* to *Charles Mordant* his Nephew, the present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Brackley: *Brackley*, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are noted for their Grammar-Schools; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of some note besides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Dorming-Wells*.

Towcester: *Towcester*, according to *Camden*, is the *Tripontium* of the Romans, so called from its three Bridges. It was formerly a Place of such Strength, as to baffle the *Danes*, who were forced to raise the Siege of this Place after several furious and violent assaults.

Rothingham-Castle: Besides those Towns, I shall take notice here of *Rothingham-Castle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battle, *June 14. 1645*.

King Charles I. lost the Day; and of the Castle of Holden-
where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.
Some distance from Towcester there is a Royal Mannor cal-^{Grafton}
Grafton, giving the Title of a Duke to Charles Fitz-Roy, Son
of Mary Fitz-Roy, natural Son of the late King Charles by the
Duchess of Cleveland, created by that Prince Duke of Grafton,
175.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Maritime and Northern County, in Durham Diocese, and
bordering upon Scotland, is 143 Miles in Circumference,
contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. 'Tis
of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it very
especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several Lead
Coal Mines: Wild-Fowl and Fish abound in this County,
has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, the
last of all. Jocelyn, the last of this Family, died at
without an Heir-Male, in 1670, and so the Title was
But four Years after his Death King Charles II. created
Fitz-Roy, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutchess of
and, Baron of Pontefract, Viscount Falmouth, and Duke of
Northumberland, by whose Decease that Title is now become
&c.

Market-Towns.

NEWCASTLE, the Chief, Tuesd. and Sat.

Swick, Sat.	Billingham,	Haltwisle,
Corpeby, Wedn.	Helleston,	Rothbury,
Wick, Sat.	Haxham, Tuesd.	Weller, Thursd.
Wharfedale, Sat.	Learmouth,	

Newcastle upon the Tyne, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from Newcastle;
is built upon the Ascent of a Hill, with a Key by the
Sea-side, for the Conveniency of Ships that come up to it.
A large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houses
for the most part built of Stone, and most of the Streets
steep: The Town-House, not far from a Stone-Bridge over
the River, with an Iron Gate in the Middle, parting this Coun-
ty from Durham. This is a great Place of Trade for Sea-Coals,
being almost surrounded with Coal-pits, which Commodity
is brought from this Place, for London especially, where 600000
Chaldrons are yearly spent, at 36 Bushels a Chaldron. There-
fore here are always great Coal-Fleets, sometimes 3, 4, or 500
ships, whose Station is at Sheale, at the River's Mouth. It con-
sists

sists of 4 large Parishes, each having its proper Church; principal of which is that of *St. Nicholas*. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great *Castle*, the Walls of which are standing. Its antient Name was *Monk-Chester*, but was call'd *Newcastle* upon the building of a *Castle* by a Son of *William the Conqueror*. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of *Queen Elizabeth*, being one of those call'd *County Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*, governing themselves independently from the Lord-Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things and Provisions cheap. Anno 1664. King *Charles II.* conferred the Title of *Duke of Newcastle* upon *Henry Cavendish* (Son of *William*, Marquis of *Newcastle*) who died without Heir-Male and his Title with him. But King *William* revived it in the Person of *John Holles*, late *Duke of Newcastle*. Which Honour and Estate is now in the Possession of *Thomas Holles Pelham*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to his Majesty *KING GEORGE*.

Berwick.

Berwick upon Tweed is a Frontier-Town, which formerly belong'd to *Scotland*. It lies 40 Miles North of *Newcastle*, situate on an Eminence that shoots forth into the Sea, and water Southward by the River, which makes it a Peninsula. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd. Its *Castle* was built by *Henry II.* to which *Queen Elizabeth* added some new Works. So that when the *Scots* invaded *England* in 1640. they took *Newcastle*, yet durst not venture on *Berwick*. Herefore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the *English*, and sometimes to that of the *Scots*, till the Reign of *Edward IV.* when *Sir Thomas Stanley* retook the last time from the latter. It is a County Town, independent from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. It gives the Title of a *Duke* to *James* commonly call'd *Duke of Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who raised him to that Dignity.

Morpeth.

Morpeth is a good By-Town, seated on the *Wensbeck*, 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham.

Hexham, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Isles of Northumberland.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is call'd *Holy-Island*, and the two others, *Cable* and *Farn*.

Holy-Island.

Holy-Island is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made Choice of it, in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before

removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air of which is not wholesome, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different sorts of Soil; for the Southern parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides *Leicester*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, here's *Mansfield*, &c.

Market-Towns.

NOTTINGHAM, the Shire-Town, Wed. Frid. Sat.

<i>Spalding</i> , Wed.	<i>Southwell</i> , Sat.	<i>Tuxford</i> , Mond.
<i>Leicester</i> , Sat.	<i>Bingham</i> , Thurs.	<i>Worksop</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Mansfield</i> , Thurs.		

Nottingham, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant well-built Town, consisting of 3 Parishes, and having one of the finest Castles in *England*. This Town has given the Title of Earl, and next that of an Earl to several Families. At present *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *John Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* after the Decease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title continued.

Nottingham upon the *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, Newark; here by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. The same Town has the Title of a Viscount to the Marquis of *Dorchester*. *Mansfield* is noted for its Malt-Trade, and *Worksop* for its Workop.

FORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON.

An Inland County, in *Oxford* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and Fruits,

Fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of *Tame* and *Isis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwell*, *Windrush*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

◎ OXFORD, the Capital City, Wed. and Sat.

◎ Woodstock, Tuesd.	Witney, Thursd.	Tame, Tuesd.
◎ Banbury, Thursd.	Chipping-Norton, W.	Bistow,
Burford, Sat.	Deddington, Sat.	Fairford,
Henley, Thursd.	Bicester, Frid.	Coleford.
Wharlton, Sat.	Bampton, Wedn.	

Oxford.

Oxford, or Oxon, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwell* into *Isis*, is both a fair City, and a famous University. *Henry V* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's Church* its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*, by him endowed on the Land belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish Churches that Oxford is one of the largest Cities in *England*. And in Situation, it has the Advantage of *Cambridge* both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders the Mayor obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho' concerning the City it. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens of Oxford, and the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University, which Oath is tendered to them by the Vice-Chancellor. On the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of *February*, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens do solemnly pay each a Penny to *St. Mary's Church*, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid on 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in *Edward III's* Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of Oxford by *Henry II.* in whose Line the Title continu'd above 500 Years till the Reign of King *William*, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 6th Earl of Oxford, died without Issue-Male, and with him the Title was extinct, but reviv'd by Queen *ANNE*, who created *John Harley* Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

As an University, except her Sister *Cambridge*, the World does not shew such another Nursery of Learning as Oxford, nor so stately, or so well endow'd Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and six Halls not endow'd, each of 'em under a Head, called Master, Warden, Prebendary, Rector, Principal, or Provost.

The Colleges are.

University	872	The Saxon King Al-
		fred.
	1262	John Baliol, Father of
		John Baliol, King
		of Scotland.
	1274	Walter de Merton, Ld.
		High Chancellor of
		England, and Bp.
		of Rochester.
	1316	Walter Stapleton, Bi-
		shop of Exeter.
	1337	King Edward II.
	1340	Rob. Eaglesfield, B. D.
	1375	William of Wickham,
		Bp. of Winchester,
		and Lord High
		Chan. of England.
	1420	Richard Fleming, Bi-
		shop of Lincoln.
	1437	Hen. Chicheley, Arch-
College,		Bp. of Canterbury.
Founded in	1459	William of Wainfleet,
		Bp. of Winchester,
		and Lord High
		Chan. of England.
	1515	William Smith, Bp. of
		Lincoln, and Richard
		Sutton, Esq;
Christi	1516	Richard Fox, Bishop of
		Winchester, and Ld.
		Privy-Seal.
Church	1549	King Henry VIII.
	1555	Sir Thomas Pope.
bn's	1557	Sir Thomas White,
		Merchant - Taylor
		of London.
	1572	Queen Elizabeth.
	1613	Nicholas Wadham, Esq;
	1620	Thomas Teisdale, Esq;
		and Richard Whit-
		wick, B. D.

The Halls.

St. Edmund	} Hall, belong- ing to	Queen's	} Colleges
St. Alban		Merton	
Hart		Exeter	
St. Mary		Oriel	
New-Inn		New	
Magdalen		Magdalen	

University-College was founded for 12 Fellows, and 17 Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintained out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the *Halls*, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in London. As they are not endowed, so their Students live upon their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pensions annex'd to one or two Students.

There are reckon'd in Oxford 1000 Students, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges; and of other Students, that have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance about twice as many. Besides *Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.*

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the better Government thereof. And, for the Students public Exercises; the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into four Terms, viz.

Michaelmas-Term, beginning Octob. 10. and ending December 17.

Hilary (or Lent) Term, beginning Jan. 14. and ending Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

Easter-Term, beginning 10 Days after Easter, and ending Thursday before Whitsunday.

Trinity-Term, beginning the Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday and ending after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own Colleges Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for Readers. The Times when Professors read, are as follows

Divinity, Friday, 9 in the Morning.	Savil Geometry, Saturday Morning.
Law, Thursday, 10 Morning.	Savilian Astronomy, Monday Morning.
Physick, Tuesday, 8 Morning.	Natural Philosophy, Saturday Morning.
Margaret Professor Divinity, Thursday, 9 Morning.	

Philosophy, Frid. 8 Morn. Arabick, Wednes. 10 Morning.
 ry, Friday, 1 Afternoon.
 physick, Friday, 8 Morning. In the Vacation.
 k, Saturday, 1 Afternoon. Hebrew, Thursday, 1 Aftern.
 mar, Tuesday, 8 Morning. Rhetorick, Thursday, 8 Morn.
 k, Monday, 8 Morning, Musick, Thursday, 1 Afternoon.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first Degree taken here, is that of *Bachelour of Arts*, and is the proper Time for it. In order to which, the Party take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in the College or Hall; and perform all Exercises during the Space of Four Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the Customs of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the University. Accordingly he must never appear out of his College, much less out of the College, without his black Cap and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next Degree is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which, three Years more are required, before any one is allowed to take it. The proper Time for taking the Degree of *Master of Arts* is when the *A&T* is kept, viz. on Monday after the 6th of

the three Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is another Degree, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the same Manner, which at Cambridge is called the *Commencement*. After he has been seven Years Master of Arts, he must take the Degree of *Bachelour of Divinity*; and after that, four Years are required before he can take the Degree of *Doctor*. To become a *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, any one may, three Years after taking the Degree of Master of Arts, take that of *Bachelour of Divinity*, and in four Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the usual Way to take this Degree is, after seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the Degree of *Bachelour* in that Faculty, and in three Years more that of *Doctor*.

When the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the three Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for the Exercise of the Faculty, but also for Feasting, Plays, and a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts to their Friends and Relatives taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30 *l.* and for a *Doctor* 100 *l.* if he live out with Company; and if singly, more.

The Libraries, Theatre, Musæum, and Physick-Garden, at Oxford.

For the publick Use of this University, here is first the famous *Bodleian Library*, so called from its Founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley* of *Exeter*, and consisting of many Thousands of choice

printed Books in several Languages, besides a great Number of Oriental Manuscripts. Here are also other Libraries vested in the University, as the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, and the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, both full of Manuscripts. Amongst the private Libraries of Colleges, *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New-College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus Christi*, are the best both for Manuscripts and printed Books.

The *Theatre* is a curious Piece of Architecture, for School-tyke Exercises, with a fair Printing-House, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of Dr. *Sheldrake* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his sole Cost and Charges, which amounted at least to 10000 *l*.

The *Museum*, at the West End of the *Theatre*, is a stately Piece of squared Stone, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of Natural Rarities, and of several Roman Antiquities. Here is also a Laboratory, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a Store-Room for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library. This is called *Museum Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole* Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University, upon the finishing of it, *March 20. 1683.* since which great Accessions have been made since, of *Hieroglyphic* and other *Egyptian* Antiquities, by Dr. *Robert Huntington*; an entire Mummy, by Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities, by Dr. *Martin Lister*.

The *Physick Garden*, a delightful Place to walk in, is also of great Use to improve *Botanick* Knowledge, and supply such practise *Physick*, with all true Medicinal Plants. It lies on the South Side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up 10 Acres of Ground. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in 1632. to the University, and endowed it with a perpetual Revenue for the keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the University: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-Walk* and *Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights* and *Measures*. That no Student may be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if any Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a Court of *legates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five Doctors, with some Masters of Arts: From whose Judgment, he may farther appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes, the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Law.

Land. *Lastly*, The University has the Privilege of sending of their Members to Parliament. And all these Privileges also enjoy'd by Cambridge University.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this University, are the Chancellor, High-steward, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Members themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and appointed by the University. His Office is also for Life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in *Matters of Government*. He is also to hear and determine *Capital Causes*, according to the Customs of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when required by the Chancellor, as to the *Privileges* of the University.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the Chancellor's Power, to govern the University according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly called, Suits determined without delay, Books licensed that are sold at the Theatre, Hereticks and Libertines expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four *Pro-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Office in his Absence.

The *Proctors* are two Masters of Arts yearly chosen by Turns from the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the University, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The Oversight of Weights and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged, does properly belong to them; as does also the Ordering of Scholastick Exercises, and Taking of Degrees.

The other Officers are, 1. The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2. A *Keeper of the Archives, or Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3. A *Register*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are seven in Number, viz. six *Beadles*, and one *Verge*. Four of the first are called *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Maces of Silver, gilt and wrought; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their

Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick ; as his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him Prison ; to summon any one ; to conduct Preachers to Church and Lecturers to School ; to publish the Calling of Courts Convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad without one, at least, of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with the six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is called *Verger*, from a Silver Rod he carries in his Hand.

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear their *Scarlet-Robes* are,

<i>New-Year's-day.</i>	<i>Trinity-Sunday</i> , Sermon at <i>New-College</i> .
<i>Twelfth-day.</i>	<i>Friday, Saturday, Sunday,</i>
<i>Candlemas-day.</i>	<i>Monday, and Tuesday Morning</i>
<i>Lady-day</i> , when there is a Sermon at <i>New-College</i> .	<i>At Time, at Sermon</i>
<i>Easter-day.</i>	<i>Congregation.</i>
<i>Holy-Thursdays</i> , or <i>Ascension-day.</i>	<i>All-Saints Day.</i>
The 29th Day of May, being the Restoration of King <i>Charles II.</i>	<i>Gun-Powder-Treason Day,</i>
<i>Whitsunday.</i>	<i>November the 5th.</i>
	<i>All publick Thanksgiving Days</i>
	<i>Christmas-day.</i>

Habit-Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the *Vice-Chancellor*, Doctors and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

At all Latin Sermons.	<i>Congregation-Days.</i>
Morning Sermons in Term-Time.	<i>Scholastica, Febr. 10.</i>
All Sermons at <i>St. Peter's</i> in Lent.	

And the next Day after *Michaelmas*, when the *Mayor of Oxford* is sworn at *St. Mary's*, in the Morning, by the *Senior Proctor*.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

<i>University</i>	} College,	<i>Dr. Charlett, Master.</i>
<i>Baliol</i>		<i>Dr. Hunt, Master.</i>
<i>Merton</i>		<i>Dr. Holland, Warden.</i>
<i>Exeter</i>		<i>Dr. Hole, Rector.</i>
<i>Oriel</i>		<i>Dr. Carter, Provost.</i>
<i>Queens</i>		<i>Dr. Gibson, Provost.</i>

College,	{	Mr. Dobson, Warden.
		Dr. Morley, Rector.
		Dr. Gardiner, Warden.
		Dr. Harwar, President.
		Dr. Shippen, Principal.
		Dr. Mather, President.
		Right Reverend Lord Bp. of Bri-
		stol, Hugh Boulter, Dean.
		Dr. Dobson, President.
		Dr. Delaune, President.
Hall,	{	Dr. Jones, Principal.
		Dr. Baker, Warden.
		Dr. Panting, Master.
		Dr. Blechynden, Provost.
		Dr. Pearson,
		Dr. Bouchier,
Principal,	{	Dr. Newton,
		Dr. King,
		Dr. Brabourn,
		Digby Cotes, A. M.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Arran.
 High Steward, Right Honourable Henry Earl of Rochester.
 Chancellor, Dr. Shippen.
 Rectors { Mr. Holmes, Fellow of St. John's College.
 { Mr. Gregory, Student of Christ-Church.

PROFESSORS.

King's Professor in Divinity, the Right Reverend Dr. John
 Lord Bishop of Oxon, and Canon of Christ-Church.
 Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. William de Laune.
 King's Professor of Law, James Bouchier, D. LL. Fellow of
 All Souls College.
 King's Professor of Physick, Thomas Hoy, D. M.
 Italian Professor in { Geometry, Edmund Halley, D. LL.
 { Astronomy, Mr. Bradley.
 Natural Philosophy-Reader, Dr. Bertie, Fellow of All Souls
 Anatomy Reader, Charles Atkins, Surgeon.
 Chirurgical Professor, Dr. Sands, Fellow of Wadham College.
 Gymnast, Simon Burton, B. M. Fellow of New College.
 Modern Professor of History, Dr. Harrison, Fellow of All Souls
 Moral Philosophy, Charles Holt, M. A. Senior Proctor, and
 Fellow of Magdalen College.

King's Professor of Greek, Dr. Terrey, Canon of Christ-Church.
 Professor of Hebrew, Dr. R. Clavering, Canon of Christ-Church.
 Professor of Arabick, John Wallis, B. D. Fellow of Magd. Coll.

Having done with Oxford, I proceed now to the other Market-Towns of Oxfordshire.

Woodstock.

Woodstock, formerly a Royal Mannor, but lately settled by Act of Parliament, upon the Duke of Marlborough, now in Possession of it; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledgment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her late Majesty and the Nation, particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of *Bleinheim*; to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace called *Bleinheim House*. Here was built a Royal House, by *Henry I.* enlarged by *Henry II.* but destroyed by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles II.* Here was also a *Labyrinth*, in which fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of *Henry II.* was poison'd, to gratify the Jealousie of a Queen who pursu'd her to Death. She was interr'd at *Godstow*, in a Nunnery, with this Monkish Latin Epitaph.

Hac jacet in Tumba, Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
 Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

Within this Tomb, lies the World's fairest Rose;
 Tho' once most sweet, she'll now offend your Nose.

Banbury.

Banbury, upon the *Cherwel*, is a pleasant and rich Town, particularly noted for the Excellency of its Cheese: But far more memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford.

Burford, on the *Windrush*, is a very antient Town, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. Horse Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley.

Henley is noted for its Malt-Trade, *Tame* for its Grammar School, *Witney* for its Blankets, Free-School, and Library.

Dorchester.

At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of Note among the antient Romans, and since that, a Bishop's See, till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070.

RUTLAND.

AN Inland County in *Peterborough* Diocese, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 11000 Acres, and 3263 Houses. It yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep. The Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish. From whence this Country is called *Rutland*; *q. d. Red-Land*. Here is also abundance of Wood, and several small Ri-

vers, the principal of which are the *Weland* and *Wash*. The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these three Princes of the Blood, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1390. *Richard* his Brother, in 1426. and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1500. Anno 1525. this Title fell to the Family of *Mannors*, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's Side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII*. Which Title has continu'd ever since in that illustrious Family, till *Queen ANNE* was pleased to improve it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Mannors*, Father to the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Market-Towns.

OAKHAM, Sat. and *UPPINGHAM*, Wednesd.

Oakham, 74 Miles from *London*, stands in the fair and rich *Oakham* Valley of *Cathmoss*. Here's a Castle, in which the Assizes are kept, an *Hospital* for the Poor, and a *Free-School* for the Education of Youth. 'Tis a Custom in this Town, when a Nobleman comes on Horseback within its Precincts, to make him pay the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse, or to take Money for it.

Oakham gave the Title of *Baroness* to the late Lady *Elizabeth Cromwell*, descended from *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, a famous Minister of State to King *Henry VIII*.

Uppingham is a neat and well-built Town, that stands upon a Hill. There is an *Hospital* and a *Free-School*.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of *SALOP*.

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and called the County of *Salop* from its Latin Name *Salopia*, is 134 Miles in Circumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. Here the Inhabitants breathe a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho' hilly on the South and West. It yields plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-Coals, Wood, and Iron. Besides *Severn* that runs through this County, here is the *Roman*, *Teme*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© *SHREWSBURY*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Thursd. and Sat.

© *Bishop's Castle*, Fri. © *Wenlock*, Mon. *Whitchurch*, Friday.

© *Bridgenorth*, Sat. *Ellesmere*, Tuesd. *Newport*, Saturday.

© *Ludlow*, Mon. *Wellington*, Thursd. *Drayton*, Wednesday.

Wem, Thursday. Clebury, Oswestry, Monday.
 Church-Stretton, Th. Shesnall, Shipton, Tuesday.
 Hodnet,

Shrewsbury. *Shrewsbury*, Lat. *Salopia*, has two Bridges over the River *Severn*, which almost surrounds the Town. 'Tis supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery*, built a Castle here on the North side, and a stately Abby, some Ruins of which are still to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day it makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and on *Thursdays* *Welsh* Cottons, of which great Quantities are brought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of 'em with lofty Spires. In 1442, *Henry IV.* created the famous *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by King *William*; and by whose Death, that Title is now extinct.

Ludlow. *Ludlow* is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle; in which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppress'd in the late Reign by Act of Parliament.

Bridgenorth. *Bridgenorth*, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruges*, is seated upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone-Bridge over that River. It consists of two Parishes. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon a Rock, but fallen to Ruin.

Wem. *Wem* has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffereys*, Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffereys*, who was dignify'd with that Title by the late King *James*.

Bradford. Besides the Towns aforesaid, here is *Bradford*, which gave the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by King *William*; and who is succeeded by *Richard* now Earl of *Bradford*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Maritime County in the West of England, and in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 204 Miles in Circuit, contains about 907500 Acres, and 44686 Houses, and is one of the largest Counties; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in the Winter. Whence the Proverb, Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider. Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, here is the *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Tone*. The Oxen in this County are of as large a Size as those in *Lincolnshire*. This County

yields also *Lead* and *Copper*, *Lapis calaminaris*, *Crystal* that
 lies near a *Diamond*, and *Wood* for *Dyers*. Its chief Manu-
 factures are *Woollen Cloth*, and *Serges*. At *Chedder* they make
 the best and the biggest *Cheeses* in *England*, as good as the *Par-*
man. The whole *Milk* of the *Parish* goes for the making of
 by Agreement among the *Parishioners*.

This County has formerly given the Title of an *Earldom*, and
 afterwards that of a *Dukedom*. In the Reign of *Edward VI.*
Edward Seymour, his Uncle, was created *Duke of Somerset*, but
 five Years after beheaded. King *James I.* revived afterwards
 the Title of an *Earldom* on the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount
Rocheſter, which Title died with him. At laſt, King *Charles*
 reſtored the Title of a *Duke* to the *Seymour's* Family; *Willi-*
Seymour, deſcended from the foreſaid *Edward*, who loſt his
 life upon a Scaffold, being made *Duke of Somerset*. To whom
 ſucceeded *William* his Grandſon, next *John Lord Seymour* his
 ſon, and *Francis Seymour*, *John's* Couſin, who was ſlain in *I-*
reland, in 1678. and ſucceeded by *Charles* his Brother, the pre-
 ſent *Duke of Somerset*.

Market-Towns.

© BRISTOL, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.

© Bath, W. & Sat.	Burton, Saturd.	Cheawton,
© Wells, W. & Sat.	Canesham, Thursd.	Castle-Carey,
Bridgewater, Th.	Crookborn, Saturd.	Ilminster, Saturd.
Ilchester, Wed.	Dulverton, Saturd.	Dunſter, Frid.
Minehead,	Glaſtenbury, Tueſd.	Langport, Saturd.
Taunton, W. & S.	Frome,	Pensford, Tueſd.
Milburn-Port,	Chard, Mond.	Philips-Norton,
Bridge, Thursd.	Wincaunton, Wedn.	Watchet, Saturd.
Black, Th.	Stock-Gomer,	Wivelſcomb, Tueſd.
Stanton-Mallet, Frid.	South-Petherton, Th.	Writon, Tueſd.
Petherton, Mond.	Sowey,	Xeovil,
Willington, Thursd.		

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Venta Silurum* of the *Antients*, *Bristol*.
 lies part in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*, 114 Miles
 from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the moſt trading and flour-
 iſhing Place of *England*; happily ſeated both for the *Welch* and
East-India Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which
 has a fair Stone Bridge over the River, with Houſes on both
 ſides, making a Street, as upon *London Bridge*. It has alſo a
 moſt convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships,
 five Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth.
Bristol has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a
 Caſtle, in which King *Stephen* was kept Priſoner ſome time by
 the Emperor: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*,
 and now is built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town,
 and

and one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* It has formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John Lord Digby* of *Sherburn*, and to *John* his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincent's Rock*, that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath.

Bath, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aqua Solis*, also upon the *Avon*, is 10 Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which springs its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer Season. The same, in Conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088, when *John of Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd the Difference between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, at last, that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the Vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches, should elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles*, this Prince created *John Granville* Earl of *Bath*; which Title is since extinct upon the Death of *William Henry Granville*, Grandson of the former.

Wells.

Wells, Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belga* & *Theonodunum* of the Antients, is a neat, well built, and populous Town; called *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. This City, in conjunction with *Bath*, is a Bishop's See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles from the North Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl and Duke to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I.*

Richester.
Taunton.
Minehead.
Bruton.
Glastenbury.

Ilchester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastenbury* (Lat. *Glastonia*, *Avolonia*) for having been one of the fairest and richest Abbeys in England. That which most contributed to the Greatness of it, was the pious Cheat of its Monks, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph of Arimathea* lay there enterr'd. Certain it is, that the ancient Britons had a particular Regard for this Place, because their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

Milburn-Port.

Here is also *Milburn Port*, that sends two Members to Parliament; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute.

Montacute, a sharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*. And *Hinton St. George*, which gives the Title of Viscount to Earl *Rowlett*,

STAFFORDSHIRE.

N Inland County in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.
 141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses; the Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward yields plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron, and Pit-Coals; of which last curious and polished Utensils are made, as black as Iron. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County yields also good Stone, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-stone for Building.

Besides the *Trent*, that waters it Northward, here is the *Dove*, *Turner*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Sow*, and other small Rivers. The *Dove*, along the rest, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in England.

But, besides those fresh Waters, here are *Salt Springs*, yielding Salt very near as good as the Salt Springs of *Cheshire*.

Market-Towns.

© STAFFORD, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

<i>Lichfield</i> , Tu. & Fr.	<i>Ridgeley</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kinver</i> ,
<i>Newcastle</i> , Mon.	<i>Browley</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Tudbury</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Tamworth</i> ,	<i>Brewwood</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Stow</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Barton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Betley</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Utoxeter</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Cheadle</i> ,	<i>Walsall</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Leek</i> , Frid.	<i>Leeke</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Wed.

Stafford, upon the *Sow*, 106 Miles from *London*, is a well-stated; built and agreeable Town, consisting of two Parishes, and having a Free-School. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Howard*, Son of *William Howard*, second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*. *William* was made Viscount of *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and beheaded in the Reign of *Charles II.* Dec. 29. 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King *James* afterwards restored the Blood, and created *Henry*, the said *William's* Son, Earl of *Stafford*, upon whose Decease he was succeeded by *William* the present Earl of *Stafford*.

Lichfield, and *Coventry* in *Warwickshire*, make jointly a Bishop's See. *Lichfield* gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Lee*, which was conferr'd upon him by King *Charles II.*

Barton, upon *Trent*, is noted for its stately Stone-Bridge, and is famous for its strong Ale.

Wolverhampton for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Deanry of *Windsor*.

Lastly,

Lastly, This County is of Note for the *Royal Oak*, a hollow Tree in which the late King *Charles* took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at *Worcester*.

SUFFOLK.

A Maritime Province, South of *Norfolk*, and in *Norwich* Diocese, 140 Miles in Compass, contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholesome here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heaths, towards the Sea; but yielding Plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the *Woodlands*, otherwise called *High Suffolk*, which feeds abundance of Cattle. But the most fruitful Parts of this County are about *St. Edmondsbury*, and North-West from it. There are above 40 *Parks* in this County. Its principal Rivers are the *Stour*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Orwell*, and *Blythe*, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerable good, but *Suffolk Butter* is counted excellent. Its Manufactures are Woollen and Linnen Cloth.

This County gave formerly the Title of an *Earl*, next that of a *Marquis*, and lastly of a *Duke*, to *William de la Pole*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* He had two Successors, the last of which, *Edmund de la Pole*, was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VII.* The Title of *Duke of Suffolk* came afterwards into the *Brandon's* Family, by the Favour of *Henry VIII.* *Charles Brandon* was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his Son *Henry*, who died young; and next to him *Henry Grey*, *Marquis of Dorset*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. *James I.* revived the Title of *Earl of Suffolk* in the Person of *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden*, from whom was descended the Lord *Charles William Howard*, who by his late Decease, dying without Issue, is succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Uncle *Horatio Edward Howard*, Groom of the Bed-chamber.

Market-Towns:

© *IPSWICH*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.

© <i>St. Edmondsbury</i> , Beccles, Saturd.	<i>Clare</i> , Frid.
© <i>Danwich</i> , Saturd. <i>Bury</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Bungay</i> , Thursd.
© <i>Orford</i> , Mond. <i>Buddesdale</i> ,	<i>Debenham</i> , Frid.
© <i>Albrough</i> , Saturd. <i>Hadleigh</i> , Mond.	<i>Framlingham</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Sudbury</i> , Saturd. <i>Lavenham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Halesworth</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Eye</i> , Saturd. <i>Mildenhall</i> , Frid.	<i>Ixworth</i> , Frid.
<i>Stow-Market</i> , Thurs. <i>Bildesdon</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Lestoff</i> , Wednesd.
<i>New-Market</i> , Thurs. <i>Brandon</i> ,	<i>Mendlesham</i> , Tuesd.

Need-

chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

77

edham, Wednesd. Woodbridge, Wednesd. Southwold.
yland, Frid.

Ipswich, upon the *Stoure*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 20 ^{*Ipswich*}
m the *Sea*, was formerly one of the most considerable *Towns*
England, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991,
o afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins.
the *Norman's* Time it began to recover it self, and consists
this Time of 14 *Parishes*. Here's a *College*, founded by the
nous Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. *Ipswich*
res the Title of a *Viscount* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a *Town* ^{*St. Edmondsbury*}
ost pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took ^{*Bury*}
Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*,
o for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to
eath with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime,
nute King of *England*, and Son of the *Danish* King *Sueno*,
e Author of that Murder, erected here a stately *Abbey*, which
endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich, a *Sea-Town*, was of old a *Town* of great Note, ^{*Dunwich*}
d an *Episcopal* See, which was removed first from *North-*
amham to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in
e County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this Time *Dunwich* is
t a mean *Town*: But has the Privilege of sending two Mem-
rs to *Parliament*.

Orford is of honourable Note, for giving the Title of an *Earl* ^{*Orford*}
Admiral *Edward Russel*, raised to that Dignity by King
William.

Sudbury, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders ^{*Sudbury*}

Essex. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manu-
cture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of three *Parishes*. It
ves the Title of a *Baron* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Eye is a good *Town*, and a *Peculiar* of the *Crown*. Here is a ^{*Eye*}

ir Church, some Ruins of a *Castle*, and of an antient *Abbey*.

Stow-Market, upon the *Orwell*, is a large and beautiful *Town*, ^{*Stow-Market*}
at drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spa-
ious lofty Church.

New-Market borders upon *Cambridgeshire*, and is but 10 Miles ^{*New-Market*}
om *Cambridge*. A noted Place for Horse-Racing, in a fair Plain
ear it.

Beccles on the *Waveney*, and *Buddesdale*, are noted for their ^{*Beccles*}
ublick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their ^{*Buddesdale*}
eautiful Churches. ^{*Hadleigh*}
^{*Mildenhall*}
^{*Lavenham*}

SURREY.

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middlesex* 112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses, and is in the Diocese of *Winchester*. 'Tis observed, that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful, and the middle Parts barren in Comparison. However in Point of Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and Horse-Races. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Dorking*, and the *Wandle*, all three emptying themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton-Court*, and the last near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years since this County gave the Title of an *Earldom* to *William of Warren*. Which Title passed from his House to several other Families, before that of the *Howards*, which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Person of *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is *Earl* of three several Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *GUILFORD*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

⊙ <i>Southwark</i> ,	⊙ <i>Haselmere</i> ,	<i>Farnham</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Ryegate</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kingston</i> , Saturd.	<i>Godalmin</i> ,
⊙ <i>Blechingly</i> ,	<i>Croydon</i> , Saturd.	<i>Ewel</i> ,
⊙ <i>Gatton</i> ,	<i>Dorking</i> , Thursd.	<i>Chertsey</i> .

Guilford.

Guilford, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good Town, consisting of Three Parishes. It gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*, Son of *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who conferr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark.

Southwark, against *London*, on the South-Side of the *Thames*, is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, but with many Privileges, particularly that of sending two Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be so called, of a large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's Church*, deserves a particular Notice, as being the Center of Trade for this County. Besides *St. George's Church*, here are two or three more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two Prisons for Debt, one called the *King's-Bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.

Kingston.

Kingston, upon *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Assizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*.

Croy-

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for *Croydon*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town, the *Downs*, called *Bansted Downs*, much frequented by Horses, and famous for Horse-Races.

Rye stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are *Ryegate*, to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a Chapel at the End of it; in which, 'tis said, the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this Town is Abundance of *Fuller's-Earth*.

As we pass by other Market-Towns, to take Notice of *Epsom*, 14 *Epsom*, Miles from *London*; a delightful Place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to, in the Summer, especially by *Londoners*.

Richmond, another Village in this County, seven Miles from *Richmond*, *London*, is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, and much frequented by the Gentry. Here is still to be seen a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble Park, encompass'd with a Brick Wall, at least six Miles about. They have also Mineral Waters here.

In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal Palace, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named *Nonfuch*: But now there are hardly any Remains of it to be seen.

Battersea, *Putney*, *Moretlack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dulwich*, *Battersea*, &c. *Clapham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, are also delightful Places in the Summer-Season. The former is noted for giving the Title of Baron to Sir *Henry St. John*, created Baron of *Battersea*, by King *GEORGE*.

Effingham gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Francis* late Lord *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title upon the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Son of *Effingham*.

S U S S E X.

Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, is 40 Miles in Compass; and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 337 Houses. Its *Downs*, near the Sea, are charming, and its Valleys (called the *Wild of Sussex*) very plentiful, of Oats especially. The Forests are barren, but the East Parts yield Abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course.

Arun

Arun is the principal. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster, are much admired. And so is the Wheat Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. Its principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glass.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Talbot Yelverton*, Viscount *Longueville*, Baron *Grey of Ruthen* in the County of *Denbigh*, created Earl of *Sussex*, 1717.

Market-Towns:

⊙ **CHICHESTER**, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

⊙ *Lewes*, Saturd. ⊙ *Horsbham*, Saturd. Battel, Thursd.
 ⊙ *East-Grinstead*, Th. ⊙ *Midhurst*, Thursd. *Haylsham*, Saturd.
 ⊙ *Hastings*, W. & Sat. ⊙ *Winchelsea*, *Helmston*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *Rye*, Wed. & Sat. ⊙ *Shoreham*, *Cuckfield*, Frid.
 ⊙ *Bramber*, ⊙ *Steyning*, Wednesd. *East-Bourn*,
 ⊙ *Arundel*, W. & Sat. *Petworth*, Wednesd. *Terring*.

Chichester.

Chichester, on the *Lavant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly the Royal Seat of the *South-Saxons*. It now consists of five or six Parishes, four large Streets, and a fair Market-Place. Its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes.

Lewes, Lat. *Lesva*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six Parishes. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grinstead*.

Hastings.

Hastings, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, is a very antient Town and has two Parishes. The same was formerly fortified with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forced to comply.

Rye.

Rye and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. The first, in Time of Peace, is the usual Landing-Place for such as come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea.

Winchelsea, at some distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has contributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Heneage Finch*, (but by *ANNE* his Wife, who died in 1720. he has no Issue) King *Charles I.* dignified this Family with that Title in 1628.

Battel.

Battel, at some Miles Distance from *Winchelsea*, took that Name from the famous Battle fought here, October 14. 1066. between *Harold* King of *England*, and *William* Duke of *Normandy*.

ly; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took Possession of Kingdom.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take notice of *Arundel*, *Arundel* Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in Eng-

Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from family to another. In 1604. *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshal of England, took Possession of both, now in the Hands of the Duke of Norfolk, his Off-spring.

Pevensey, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *Pevensey*. *Ham* the Conqueror landed for the Conquest of England, with fleet of about 900 Sail.

WARWICKSHIRE.

N Inland County in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, is 135 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1000 Acres, and 21793 Houses; and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward, 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its Rivers, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the midst of it, and falls at last into the *Avon*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

© *WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

<i>Coventry</i> , Frid.	<i>Coleshill</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Polesworth</i> ,
<i>Stratford</i> , Thursd.	<i>Henley</i> , Mond.	<i>Rugby</i> , Saturd.
<i>Warson</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kyneton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Southam</i> , Mond.
<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Sutton-Colefield</i> , Mond.
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thursd.		

Warwick, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well-*Warwick* Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament: This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, who succeeded to this honour, 1721. upon the Demise of *Edward Henry Rich*, who died unmarried. Created Earl of *Warwick*, by King *James I.* 1688.

Coventry, upon the *Sherburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took that *Coventry*. name from a Convent founded here by *Canute*, a Danish King of England. 'Tis a most antient City, situate upon the Ascent of a Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Steeples. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry* is the stately Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pull'd down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it are kept well pay'd

for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, a Hospital. This City, and *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence called the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. At this Time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *William Coventry*, who succeeded his Brother, 1719. who died without Issue Male. Two Miles from hence there are two Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than four Foot from each other.

Birmingham. *Birmingham* is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, and *Polleworth* for its School.

Guy-Cliff. Near *Warwick* there is a Rock called *Guy-Cliff*, from *Guy* of *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*, who, after many great Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where he led a kind of recluse Life, and built a Chapel, in which he was interr'd.

Edge-Hill. Near *Kyneton*, seven or eight Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge-Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there, *October 23. 1642* between King *Charles I.* his Army, and the Parliament-Forces, which proved to the King's Advantage.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland, in the North-West Parts of *England*, and East of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Compass, contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy Country, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially Southward. The *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*, are its principal Rivers. *Ulles Water*, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County are two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last upon *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near Two Hundred Years, to the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Ralph* and Earl Marshal of *England*, being first honoured with this Title by *Richard II.* which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. but *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Near the River *Louth*, there is a Well or Spring, which ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Market-Towns.

© *APPLEBY*, the Shire-Town, *Saturd.*

<i>Kendal</i> , <i>Saturd.</i>	<i>Ambleside</i> , <i>Wednesd.</i>	<i>Orton</i> , <i>Wednesd.</i>
<i>Lonsdale</i> , <i>Thursd.</i>	<i>Kirby-Steven</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Brough</i> , <i>Wednesd.</i>
<i>Burton</i> , <i>Tuesd.</i>		

Appleby, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is the *Abal-* *Appleby*.
of the Antients, and has been formerly a considerable Place.
this time there is but one Street, and that but thinly peo-

However, the Assizes are kept here, and this is the only
in *Westmoreland*, which is privileged to send Members to
Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal, the *Cancangium* of the Antients, and the best Town *Kendal*.

this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley,
hence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited,

ing a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges,
on Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are two

ges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small Distance

this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, which
the Birth-place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry*

. The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and

are two Chapels of Ease besides. Near the Church Yard
is a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of

olars are sent from time to time to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*.

Title of Earl of *Kendal* has gone through divers Families:

late Prince *George* of *Denmark* bore last that Title, being

ed by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of

al, and Duke of *Cumberland*. This Title is now posses-

by the most noble Princess *Erengard Melosine*, Duchess of

al and *Munster*, Marchioness and Countess of *Dungannon*;

Countess of *Feverham*; also Baroness of *Schuytemberg*, *Sta-*

ury and *Dundalk*. She had these Titles bestowed upon

between the Years 1716, and 1719. By his most graci-

Majesty King *GEORGE*.

Ansedale, or *Kirby Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large and

built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth.

is a fine Church, and a Stone-Bridge over the River.

Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Richard Lowther*;

ved upon him from his Father *John Lowther*, who was

fy'd with it by the late King *William*.

WILTSHIRE.

N Inland County in *Salisbury* Diocese, 140 Miles in Circuit,

contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is

healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and

ody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Parts

is *Salisbury* Plain, noted for its large Extent, and for feed-

innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the

, *Kennei*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a

at Manufacture of Wool.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Fa-

ties, before that of the *Pauls*, now in Possession of it. The

first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*; and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* in whose Family the Title has continued ever since *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

◎ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, Tuesd. and Saturd.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ◎ <i>Hindon</i> , Thursd. | ◎ <i>Downton</i> , Frid. | <i>Bradford</i> , Mond. |
| ◎ <i>Chippenham</i> , Sat. | ◎ <i>Westbury</i> , Frid. | <i>Amesbury</i> , Frid. |
| ◎ <i>Wilton</i> , Wednesd. | ◎ <i>Calne</i> , Tuesd. | <i>Auburn</i> , Tuesd. |
| ◎ <i>Marlborough</i> , Sat. | ◎ <i>Hegtesbury</i> , | <i>Lavington</i> , Wednesd. |
| ◎ <i>Malmsbury</i> , Sat. | ◎ <i>Great Bedwin</i> , | <i>Hightworth</i> , Wednesd. |
| ◎ <i>Wotton-Basset</i> , Th. | ◎ <i>Luggershal</i> , | <i>Mere</i> , |
| ◎ <i>Devizes</i> , Thursd. | ◎ <i>Old Sarum</i> , | <i>Swindon</i> , Mond. |
| ◎ <i>Crecklade</i> , Saturd. | <i>Warminster</i> , Saturd. | <i>Trowbridge</i> , Saturd. |

Salisbury.

Salisbury, or *New-Sarum*, the *Sorviodunum* of the Antients, a Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-Place, and a Town-House. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, before it came to the Cecils, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury* in 1605. From whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hindon.

Chippenham.

Calne.

Marlborough.

Malmsbury.

Wilton.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, the first chiefly for the Title of *Baron* it gives to the Earl of *Clarendon*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks and the Priests, in point of *Celibacy*. *Marlborough*, the Capital of the Antients, upon the *Kennet*, for the Title of a Duke it gives to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Malmsbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Cænobium* upon the *Avon*, for being the Birth-place of one of the ancientest Historians of *England*, called from hence *William of Malmsbury*. *Wilton* has been formerly the chief Town of this County, whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, before it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which in a great Measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take notice of *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about

at 20 Groves, each a Mile in compass, and all inclosed. It was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to Ruin. *Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of *Charles II.* was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by his Grandson.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

N Inland County, in the Diocese of *Worcester*, 130 Miles in Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit. The *Vale of Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. There are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Stour*, *Stoupe*, &c.

Market-Towns.

W O R C E S T E R, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.

Evesham, Mond. *Kidderminster*, Thursd. *Tidbury*, Tuesd.

Stourbridge, Saturd. *Dudley*, Upton, Thursd.

Droitwich, Frid. *Bromsgrove*, Tuesd. *Shipton*, Frid.

Stourbridge, Frid. *Pershore*, Tuesd.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *Worcester*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Churches. Over the River it has a fair Stone Bridge, with a Tower, said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041. this City was reduc'd to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* was burnt down again by Accident. In 679, it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishoprick being taken out of that of *Lichfield*. *John* lies buried in this Cathedral, in a Tomb of white Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII.* in a Tomb of Jett. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which prov'd so fatal to the late King *Charles*, so force him to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded the space of six Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. 1627. King *Charles I.* made it a Marquisate in the Person of *Henry Somerset*; which Title the present Duke of *Beaufort* is in possession of.

Evesham, on the *Avon*, is a good trading Place, which gave *Evesham*. Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Sommers*; now extinct.

Droitwich, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-Pits. *Stur-Droitwich*, for its School and Library. And *Kidderminster* for its Mills.

YORKSHIRE.

A Northern Maritime County, in York Diocese, is 320 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. 'Tis divided into three Parts, viz. the North, East, and West Riding; this the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl. Here are also abundance of fine Horses, Lime Stone, Jett, and Allum. *Sureby* is noted for its Goats, *Sheffield* for Iron, *Richmondshire* for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. The principal Rivers are the *Humber*, *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nidd*, *Ouse*, *Swale*, *Yore*, *Warf*, and *Tees*.

Market-Towns.

◎ **YORK**, the Capital, Thursd. and Saturd.

◎ Kingston upon Hull , <i>Barnesley</i> , Wednesd.	Kilham , Saturd.
Tuesd. and Sat.	Bedal , Tuesd.
◎ Rotherham , Mond.	Burlington , Saturd.
◎ Boroughbrigg , Sat.	Baintre , Saturd.
◎ Aldbrough ,	Cawood ,
◎ Beverly , W. & Sat.	Bradforth , Thursd.
◎ Heydon , Saturd.	Eastgwood ,
◎ Knavesborough , W.	Gisborough , Mond.
◎ Rippon , Thursd.	Gisborn ,
◎ Scarborough , Th.	Frodlingham ,
◎ Richmond , Sat.	Stokesley ,
◎ Malton , Saturd.	Wakefield , Th. & Fr.
◎ Pontefract , Sat.	Whitby , Saturd.
◎ Northallerton , W.	Selby , Mond.
◎ Thirsk , Mond.	Sheffield , Tuesd.
Leeds , Tues. & Sat.	Helmley , Saturd.
Hallifax , Thursd.	Hornsey ,
Aberforth , Wednesd.	Howdon , Saturd.
Dunmester , Saturd.	Hunanby ,
Askrigg ,	Hutcherfield ,
	Kirby-Moreside , Wed.
	Masham , Tuesd.
	Midlam ,
	Parlington ,
	Otley , Tuesd.
	Pickering , Mond.
	Pocklington , Saturd.
	Ripley , Frid.
	Settle , Tuesd.
	Sherborn , Saturd.
	Skipton , Saturd.
	Snathe , Frid.
	Tadcaster , Thursd.
	Thorn ,
	Tickhill , Saturd.
	Weatherby , Thursd.
	Yarum , Thursd.
	Wigton , Wednesd.
	Egton .

York.

York, Lat. *Eboracum*, stands upon the *Ouse*, 150 Miles from London. 'Tis the Episcopal See of the Archbishop of York, and the most considerable City in England next to London. A fair large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckoned 24 Churches, and Chapels of Ease. York was in such Esteem among the ancient Romans, that *Severus* the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffer'd much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans. In the Reign of King Charles I. his Army being routed at *Marston Moor*, York was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 749. *Egbert*, Archbishop of York erected

ected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuinus*, Tutor to *Charles the Great*, and Founder of the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its Cathedral, which deserves to be put in the first Rank of the Cathedrals in *Europe*. There are two Things more, which raise the Glory of this City: One is, that the Mayor of *York* bears the Title of *Lord*, as the Mayor of *London* does, there being but these two Mayors all over *England*, who have that Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a *Duke* to many Princes of the Blood; particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown; and now to his Royal Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, created *Duke* of *York* by his Sacred Majesty King *GEORGE*.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortified Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho' there be but two Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown Rich, walled the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a *Warden* to a *Bayliff*; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a *Mayor Town*, and a *County* of it self.

Beverley, five or six Miles North of *Hull*, is noted for being the Birth-place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age resigned his Arch-Bishoprick, and retired here to spend the Residue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, had such a veneration for the Memory of so great a Man, that for his Sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others, a *Sanctuary*, which made the Town grow rich in a short Time.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Antients, is a good Town upon the *Yore*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the best Spurs in *England* are made. Here is a *Collegiate Church*, that has three lofty Spires. In the *Romish* Times, *St. Wilfride's Needle* was then in great Repute: So was called a narrow Hole in a wall under the Ground of this *Collegiate Church*, through which a woman's Honesty was tried. Those that were chaste, says the Legend, could easily pass through the Hole; but the polluted, it was stuck by the way.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortified with a Castle, where a Garrison is kept. This Town is almost inaccessible by Land, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep Rocks, except on the West Side, which has a narrow Passage to it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not large, but pretty well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It has a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower, which served as a Land-Mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of a Rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Sparrow*, and for

the Title of an *Earldom* it gives to *Richard Lumley*, the present *Earl of Scarborough*.

Richmond.

Richmond, upon the *Swale*, in the *North Riding*, is the chief Place of a District, hence called *Richmondshire*, a specious Name for a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it yields good Pasture. *Alan Earl of Bretagne*, who built this Town, was created *Earl of Richmond*, by *William the Conqueror*. Which Title being extinct in his Family, was conferr'd upon others. *Lewis Lord Stuart*, and Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, was made *Earl*, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*, by *James I.* *Charles Lenox* was the last of that Family who enjoy'd that Title, who died without Issue in the Court of *Denmark*, Anno 1672. where he was Ambassador Extraordinary from the late King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*, a Natural Son of that Prince by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*.

Pontefract.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a strong and stately Castle, which fell by the Civil Wars in the Reign of King *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was barbarously murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin. This Town gave the Title of Baron to the late Duke of *Northumberland*.

North Allerton.

North Allerton is noted of late for the Title of *Viscount* it gives to his Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*.

Leeds.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this Country and was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth and for giving the Title of a Duke to *Peregrine Osborne*, whose Father *Thomas* was raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Halifax.

Halifax, formerly called *Horton*, is a good large Town, with Stone built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill in a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal here. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was first made a *Viscount*, afterwards an *Earl*, and at last *Marquis of Halifax*: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his eldest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But King *William* dignify'd *Charles Mountague* with the Title of Baron of *Halifax*, and King *GEORGE* created him *Earl of Halifax*; which Title is now descended to *George Mountague*, his Nephew.

Duncaster.

Duncaster, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was formerly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Here is a fair Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of King *James I.* this Town gave the Title of *Viscount* to *James Hay* *Earl of Carlisle*, both which Titles expir'd with his Son. King *Charles II.* made the Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son, *Earl of Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign; and so the Title is extinct.

Wake.

Wakefield, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battle fought ^{Wakefield:} between *Henry VI.* and *Richard Duke of York*, his Rival for the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at

Sheffield is noted for Smith's Trade; *Knaresborough* for its ^{Sheffield, &c.} *Lith*, and Medicinal Waters; *Rotherham* for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Music; *Ripley* for *Licorish*; *Sherborn* for its Free School; *Barnet* for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*, descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforesaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Widernes*, *Derwentwater*, and *Carven*.

In that Part called *Cleveland*, there is an antient Castle, with ^{Danby.} *Park*, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park, ^{Bolton:} upon the *Yore*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Paulet*, which Title his Grand-Father *Charles* was dignify'd with by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, April, 8. 1689.

Mulgrave, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of ^{Mulgrave:} Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. *Edmund*, his Grandson, succeeded him the Title; and *John* to *Edmund* his Father: Which *John* was by King *William* advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*, and by Queen *ANN*, to that of Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*.

Six Miles from *Halifax*, in the *West Riding*; there was, of old, a famous Town, called *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs that send Members to Parliament, which are no *Market-Towns*; *Alborough* in the *North Riding*, and *Boroughbrigg* in the *West Riding*. Near this last are to be seen Four prodigious Pyramidal Stones, a remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the COUNTY of WALES.

I Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being incorporated with it in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and living under the same Laws; tho' the Countries differ very much, and the *Welch* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This

This Country is for the most part Mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants; and some parts of it are as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is called in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda*, by the antient *Romans*; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britons* fled from the invading and victorious *Saxons*; and their Posterity, the *Welch*, have ever since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britons*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Parts of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire* in *England*; and the Western, watered by the *Irish Sea*.

Its Extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does hardly exceed the Compass of the four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. In which Compass it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market Towns, and above 300000 People; who pay to the Land Tax 43752 *l.* which shews they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole, tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise, than *Scotland*, before the Union: All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not better'd by its Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp; the Cattle small, but all Provisions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Goats, which naturally delight in hilly Places: And for Fuel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turfs.

As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of an Earl to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, that some will have it to be called *Milford Haven*, because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of sight of each other. Here landed King *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bretagne* in *France*, to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clwyd*, *Twy*, and many others of less note; beside the *Severn*, that rises in this County.

The Division of *W A L E S*, is Twofold,

N O R T H and *S O U T H*.

North Wales subdivided into these following Counties, viz.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	<i>Denbighshire,</i>	<i>Merionethshire,</i>
<i>Gwyneddshire,</i>	<i>Flintshire,</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire.</i>

South Wales, into

<i>Brecknockshire,</i>	<i>Carmardenshire,</i>	<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>
<i>Cardiganshire,</i>	<i>Glamorganshire,</i>	<i>Radnorshire.</i>

Heretofore *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, was part of *Wales*, of which it still retains the Language. That part of *Shropshire* which lies on the West side of the *Severn*, was also counted part of *Wales*, till it became incorporated with *England*. In short, *South Wales* contained formerly *Monmouth* and *Shropshire*, now two *English* Counties, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

Of the foresaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, and *Brecknock* Shires, are watered by the Sea. *Pembrokeshire*, *Carmarden*, and *Glamorgan* Shires, in *South Wales*; *Anglesey*, *Denbighshire*, and *Montgomeryshire*, in *North Wales*, are the most fertile. There are four Bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. David*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*.

The Counties of *N O R T H W A L E S*:

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*.

Anglesey:

AN Island in the North West Parts, about 80 Miles East of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, is called *Mona*, or *Tir-Mona*, by the *Welch*, but since King *Edward I.* conquered it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South Eastward, where it is parted from *Gwyneddshire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. 'Tis about 80 Miles in Compass, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 14 Parishes. It looks barren, and yet it yields plenty of Corn and Cattle, which makes some call it the *Mother of Wales*. Here is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good Store of Millstones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber Trees are likewise found here, as in *Runney Marsh* in *Kent*.

Here are but two Towns, viz. *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; *Beaumaris*. *Newborough*. *Wednesday* is the Market Day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the latter. Before the *Welch* were subdued by *England*, *Aberfaw* (Lat. *Aberfaw*. *Gadi*).

Holy Head.

Gadiva) now but a Village, was the chief Place of the Island, and the Royal Seat of *North Wales*. *Holy Head*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, This County gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Arthur Annesly*, the present *Earl* to *Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesly*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* in 1661.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, Lat. *Arvonnia*.

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Caernarvon*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle Parts so swelled with *Mountains*, that *Camden* calls them *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the best Shelter to the *Welch* in times of War. The Western Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CAERNARVON, the Chief, Saturd.

Bangor, Wednesd. *Palbely*, Wednesd. *Newin*, Saturd.
Krekych, Wednesd. *Aberconway*, Frid.

Caernarvon.

Caernarvon, the County Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward II.* Son of *Edward I.* hence called *Edward of Caernarvon*. King *Charles I.* created *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, Earl of *Caernarvon*: Who being slain at the first *Newbury* Fight, was succeeded by his Son *Charles* Earl of *Caernarvon*. His present Majesty created *James Brydges* Earl of *Caernarvon*.

Bangor.

Bangor, Lat. *Bangoria*, antiently *Bonium*, is an old Roman Town, and one of the 4 Bishopricks of *Wales*. It stands also on the *Menay*, not far from *Caernarvon*. It was famous of old for its vast *Monastery*, which entertained about 2000 *Monks*, but came to Ruin before the *Norman* Conquest. The Bishoprick of *Bangor* is but poor, therefore of 3 Arch-Deaconries it contains (*viz.* *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway.

Conway, or *Aberconway*, Lat. *Canovium*, stands at the Mouth of the River *Conway*, and borders upon *Denbighshire*. This Town has given the Title of Baron, Viscount, and Earl to a Family of that Name. It now gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis Seymour Conway*, Lord *Conway*.

DENBIGH.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

OR the most part in *St. Asaph* Diocese, 116 Miles in Compass, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses, and between *Flintshire* on the East, and *Caernarvonshire* on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The middle Parts of it, watered by *Clwyd*, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved by the Ashes of burnt Tuff. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats, Sheep, and some Lead near *Moinglath*. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of 'em of great Estates.

Denbigh, the County Town, is but 15 Miles West of *Chester*, Denbigh: a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Castle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its Inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholesome, tho' clear and palatable. *Wednesday* is the Market-Day. King *Charles I.* made it an *Earldom* in the Person of *William Fielding*, 1622. who being slain in his Majesty's Service, was succeeded by his Son *Basil*, &c. The present Earl of *Denbigh*, is *William Fielding*.

Wrexham, one of the chief Market Towns of this County, Wrexham: 8 Miles from *Chester*, is a good Town, noted for its Market, neat Church, and lofty Steeple.

FLINTSHIRE.

LIES between *Chester* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West; is 82 Miles in Compass; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3850 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, but the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants long-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones. With the Honey good store of *Metbeglin* is made. It has 3 Towns, viz. *Flint*, Flint: *St. Asaph*, and *Gairus*. The first, tho' the Shire Town, is so very small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an old Castle which shews the Ruins of its former Stateliness. The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-Right Earl of *Flint*.

St. Asaph, called by the *Welch*, *Land-Elwy*, from the River *St. Asaph*, St. Asaph: *Elwy* on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a poor Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. *St. Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *St. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajercis

Ojervis.

Gajerois is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being sufficiently provided.

St. Winifred's Well.

I must not omit taking Notice of *St. Winifred's Well* in this County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (as some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring is a fine Free Stone Chapel.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

LIES South of *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 500000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 *Parishes*. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought.

Harlech.

Harlech, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful tho' mountainous Country. It has 47 *Parishes*, and six Market Towns. Here the *Severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery.

Montgomery, the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the *Earldom of Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the *Earldoms*, Anno 1649. To *Philip, William*, his Son, in 1669. And to *William, Thomas Herbert*, his half Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on Thursday.

Matravel.

Matravel, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powys* is Land.

The Counties of SOUTH-WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocese, and West of *Hertfordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compts, contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains and Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cattle, Fish,

, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has
Parishes, and four Market-Towns.

Brecknock, Lat. Brechinia, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Brecknock;
influence of the Hadney and Usk, 124 Miles from London. 'Tis
well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and be-
the Place where the Assizes are kept. It has two Markets
week, kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays. And it gave the
of an Earl to the Duke of Ormondi

CARDIGANSHIRE,

the Diocese of St. David, stretches it self along the Irish
Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 52000
es, and 3163 Houses. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish,
l, and Lead, and this County is grown of some Note late-
or its Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 Parishes,
four Market-Towns.

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (Lat. Ceretica) is pleasantly seated Cardigan.
in the Tivy, near its fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from London.
a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle,
ing a fair Church. King Charles II. dignify'd Thomas Bruden-
in 1661. with the Title of Earl of Cardigan, now enjoy'd by
ge, the present Earl.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Lfo in the Diocese of St. David, 102 Miles in Circumfe-
rence, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses;
is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful Coun-
of Wales. It yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon,
od, Pit-Coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and
at Market-Towns.

Caermarden or Caermarthen, the Shire-Town, (Lat. Maridu- Caermarden.
) stands upon the River Towy, about seven Miles from the
, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles
m London. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of
th-Wales, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to Dy-
our Castle in this County, where they kept their Court.
the Reign of William the Conqueror, the Normans conquer'd
ermarden. The Welch, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again.
ry Tubervil built here a Castle, and Gilbert de Clare got the
own walled about. It gives now the Title of Marquis to the
uke of Leeds.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

N Landaff Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains
about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part
mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the

Gar-

Cardiff.

Garden of Wales. Here are 118 Parishes, and nine *Market Towns*. Amongst which,

Cardiff, the Chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, where it has a commodious Haven. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle; in which last, *Robert*, Eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff.

Landaff, one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also upon the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small that it has not a Market. The Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that it's hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swansey.

Swansey, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. A *Newton* is a *Well*, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increases.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E,

IN the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East Side most pleasant: Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has 45 Parishes, and nine *Market Towns*; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, called *Milford Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its Fewel, called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of Pit Coal, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake, or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud, or slimy Dirt. One Third of this to Two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welsh*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that Part of it called *Little England*, beyond *Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke.

Pembroke, the Shire Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It consists of two Parishes, is fortify'd with a Castle, in which King *Henry VII.* was born, and its Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formerly a *County Palatine*, and continu'd so till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* since which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely *Titular*. Which Title, having passed through several Families, was conferr'd, at last, by King *Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Steward of his Household, in 1551. and is now enjoy'd by the Descendants of his Family.

St. David's.

St. David's, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Western Part of *South Wales*. It was once a City of good Account.

nt, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Mar-
kept. However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was
inent for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropo-
n of *Wales*. *Arthur*, King of the *Britons*, removed the
h-Bishop's See from *Caerleon* hither, for its greater Security
n the *Saxons* Fury: And then it had seven Suffragan Bishops,
o received their Consecration from no other hand than the
h-Bishop of *St. David's*. Those were the Bishops of *Lan-*
Bangor, *St. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and
Hesford. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardiganshire*, and *Morgan* in
morganshire, both extinct long since; and as for *Hesford* and
Worcester, they have been a long Time reckoned as *English* Bi-
pricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I. Bernard*, the 47th
h-Bishop of *St. David's*, was forced to become Suffragan of the
of *Canterbury*.

In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford-West*. Haverford-
West.

RADNORSHIRE,

N the Diocese of *Hesford*, lies West from it, and may be
counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in
mpass, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and
52 Parishes. and four Market Towns.

Radnor, the Shire Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Its Radnor.
arket is kept on *Saturday*. King *Charles II.* made it an Earl-
m in the Person of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truroe* in *Cornwall*,
om he created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, in
79. Which Title is since devolved upon *Charles*, his Grand-
son, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Among the other Market Towns, I shall only take Notice Prestain.
Prestain, a large and well built Town, where the Assizes are
held.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I pro-
posed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants. As to Original of the
Welch.
their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welch* are an
offspring of the antient *Britons*, who fled to *Wales*, upon the
Saxon Conquest.

Their Language is the antient *British*, having, perhaps, the Language.
most Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy Peo- Temper.
ple. The *Britons* that inhabited this Country before 'em, were
uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Ro-*
mans kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon
the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the
other at *Chester*. The *Welch* *Britons* were no less troublesome
to the *Saxons* after their Conquest in *England*, till they were
subdued by the *Saxon* King *Ethelstan*, in the 10th Age. In the
12th, they revolted against King *Henry II.* and in the 13th, a-
gainst King *Edward I.* who, at last, reduced them entirely. In

the Reign of King *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous Ringleader *Owen Glendowr*, to recover their Liberty; and had compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince. In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, who was born in *Pembroke Castle*.

To this very Day, the *Welch* are represented as a choleric People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

Famous Men.

In Point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note; particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed the *Wise*; *Geofry of Monmouth*; and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Historians; to say nothing of their *Martin*. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the Bible into *Welch*, Sir *John Price* the Antiquarian, *John Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

Religion.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd: But there are a mongst them, as in *England*, great Numbers of Dissenters.

These *Britons*, when all the rest of the Island had relaps'd into Heathenism, still retained the Christian Faith planted a mongst them in the Time of King *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted to draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britons* of *Wales* kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Matters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the greatest Part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance, stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off with her the Errors and Tyranny of that See.

History of Wales

As to their Kings, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which happen'd in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of *Wales*, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick*, *Conan*, *Mervin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed the *Great*.

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest Part of *North Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South Wales*; and to *Mervin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his

Exam-

ample, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; in-
much, that of eight Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar*
the *Dee*, five of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the
left Branch, till the Year 1282. when *Llewellen II.* lost it with
Life to King *Edward I.* being deluded (as 'tis said) by a
witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to Lon-
don. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile Manner upon the
borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of
Edward. *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*;
and *Edward*, on the other side, as unwilling to fight with
Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed
on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country,
with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present,
and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the
King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David*, *Llewellen's* Brother,
finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirred up his
brother, and the *Welch*, to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd
fatal to the two Princes; for *David* was taken, and executed
by the Hand of Justice; and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking
after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnor-
shire*; whose Head being stuck upon a Stake, and set out with
Paper Crown, was carried by a Trooper Triumphantly through
the Streets of *London*. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy un-
luckily fulfilled; and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British*
Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the *Eng-
lish* Power.

As to the Princes of *South Wales*, they lost most Part of the
Country to private Adventurers of *England*. *Bernard de New-
mark*, a noble Norman, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Robert
itz-Haimon*, with other Adventurers, seized upon *Glamorgan-
shire*: A great Part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Ar-
alph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Monmouth
shires*, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Mortimer*: So that the
poor Prince of *South Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmar-
thenshire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Gryffith*, the
last of these Princes, recover'd a great Part of his Estate; but
neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long; he dying soon after, and
his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by
King *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welch* attempt to recover their Li-
berty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward*.

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a
brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long
Time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester*,
and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good Part of *Shropshire*,
Flint, and *Denbigh Shires*. Nor was it free, on the other side,
from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North
Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Blethen*
was the last that held it entire; who following the ill Example

of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Madock* and *Gryffith*. *Madock* died at *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made, by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations; but being extinct, at last, by *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke*.

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales*; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an *English* Lieutenant. But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Caernarvon* where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince. Upon which, the King sent for the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressing their readiness to submit to such a one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son; since which time, the King of *England's* eldest Son has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But the *Welch* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not keep themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Leader, *Owen Glendowr*, and were not easily tamed. But when they saw *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, they were pleased with it, and freely submitted to him; as being of *British* Blood, and the Prince in whom was fulfilled *Cadwallader's* Prophecy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should reign again in *Britain*.

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* the *Welch* were, by Act of Parliament, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and the *Welch*. Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and they send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one for each County, and one for each County Town: Except *Merionethshire*, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then *Pembroke* makes it up by its two Burgesses, one for *Pembroke*, the other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welch* Subjects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administration of Justice, after the way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And, till of late, there has been a Governor General of *Wales*, with the Title of Lord President. The last who bore that Title was *Charles*, Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that

Govern-

Government among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lieutenant*, one of *North Wales*, the other of *South Wales*. So it is to this Day. The Present Baron of *Macclesfield*, the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

CHAP. IX.

A New and Exact Description of London.

LONDON is the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*. And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis a great Rendezvous for Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

By *London*, I understand not only the City properly so called, also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which commonly go under the Name of *London*. However, I shall part with it, as Occasion offers.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on the North Side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy than South Side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly so called (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and in wholesome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, where the River cast into a Crescent, or Half Moon. The Tide flows here 8 Hours, and ebbs eight; reaching as far as *Kingston*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water above *London*; and brings up of great Burden almost as far as the Bridge.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North Side 'tis shelter'd in a great Measure from the cold North Wind, by *Hampsted*, *Highgate*, and the *Rising Grounds* of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Its Length, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles; but its Breadth from North to South, is not above 2 Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of *St. Leonard* Street, to the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

Within that compass it contains 135 Parishes, viz. 97 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 Out Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: For whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of *England*, there are (besides *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and several Chapels) 101 Parish Churches. The reason why the Number of Churches falls short of the Parishes,

is, that *Churches* being rather too thick before the Fire, there is now in several Places but one *Church* for two *Parishes*, and one Minister between them. As for the *Dissenters*, 'tis reckon'd they have at least 80 Meetings.

Streets, and
Lands, &c.

Here are also reckon'd 5000 *Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, and Allies*, and about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand *Dwelling Houses*; whereas *Paris* has not half the Number. And, allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another, (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that rate to 960000. But we may partly guess at the Number by the *Burials* of *London*, where in the Year 1681. (which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to the general Bill of Mortality.

Number of
People.

The *East Parts* of *London*, almost as far as the *Bridge*, are chiefly inhabited by *Sea-faring Men*, and *Tradesmen* relating to the *Sea Business*; the main Part of the City, by *Merchants* and *Tradesmen*; the City and *Liberties* of *Westminster*, by the *Nobility, Gentry*, and *retailing Traders*.

Neatness and
Conveniencies
of London
Houses.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such *Timber Houses* as escaped the Fire of *London*, and a few built since. And such has been the Improvement in Building since the said Fire, both in point of Neatness and Convenience, that no Nation comes near the *English*. 'Tis matter of Amazement, to see upon small Spots of Ground, handsome Lodgings, light Stair Cases, raised Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, Sash Windows, and painted Wainscot, with convenient Yards backward, and many with fine Gardens; whereas of old most Houses had but a blind Stair Case, low Cielings, Rooms built at random, some with Steps from one to another, and little Windows, with near as much Lead as Glass; so that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The use of Wainscot is certainly wofst proper for so damp a Country as *England* is, to keep off the ill Impression of damp Walls; and the plaistered Cielings, universally used in *England*, make, by their Whiteness, the Room so much the lighter, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop, besides, the passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over Head.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and regular than the old, have occasioned the Fall of many great and spacious Noblemens Houses, which are now built into Streets and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can shew 8 of 'em, viz. *Northumberland, York, Salisbury, Bedford, Beaufort, Exeter, Norfolk*, and *Essex Houses*; of all which none is left standing, but the first. In *Holbourn*, we lost *Warwick House*; and in the City, *Elgin House*, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground, and (except *Elgin House*) in trading Places, which Ground is much better bestow'd upon Houses for Trade.

The Nobility, and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time, much better accommodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where they

they breathe a good Air, and have Houses built after the modern Way. Such are, amongst others, *Mountague House* in *Great Russell-street*; *Buckingham House* and *Marlborough House* in *St. James's Park*; *Devonshire* and *Burlington Houses* in *Picadilly*; *Schomberg House* in *Pall-Mall*; *Southampton House* in *Bloomsbury*; *Powis* and *Lindsey Houses* in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Leicester House* in *Leicester Fields*; all the great Houses in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Albemarle Buildings* about the Park, and other Places near the Court. To which we may add several fine Streets, newly built; such as *Ormond-street* behind *Red Lion Square*, *Southampton Buildings* in *Covent Garden*; *Marlborough-street*, and others adjacent, near *Old Sobo*.

In short, *London* is remarkable for its multitude of fine Squares; such as *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Serle's*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red Lion*, and *Bloomsbury Squares*; *King's Square* in *Sobo*; *Golden*, *St. James's*, and *Hanover Squares*; *Leicester Fields*, *Devonshire Square*, *Queen's Square* near *Lamb's*, *Conduit Fields*, and many fine Buildings lately erected in the Out-parts of the Town, &c. whereby the neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Among which, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* is the most spacious, and *King's Square* the most beautiful, being lately adorned with a noble Garden in the middle. And, did not most of the publick Buildings, as *Burghes*, *Colleges*, and *Halls*, stand (as they do) in Bye-Places, the City, perhaps, in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Beaupside*, *Fleet-street*, *great Hatton-street*, *Pall-Mall*, &c. and for length, *Thames-street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*, this last a Mile in length. The new built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barred with great Posts at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary provisions, and other Things, for Pleasure or Delight.

First, for fresh Water, no Place in the World is better supplied than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easie Rates, into most Dwelling Houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer Sort are generally supplied with Pump Water, at home or near at hand.

The *New River Water* is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of *Sir Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, who for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This River was begun in 1608. and finished in five Years. It rises from two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it. The Channel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carried over Vallies more than 20 Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 Men employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

Fuel.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with Sea-Coals and Wood; of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackheath* in *Kent*, within three Miles of *London-Bridge*. But the Government does not think fit to have these Mines broke up, because of the great Advantage the Nation finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Sea-men in the Coal-Trade.

Markets.

For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Convenience of Families that are at too great a distance from any Market. In those Markets are also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits almost at all Times of the Year.

Leadenhall-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-Fields*; *Hony lane*, and *Newgate* Markets in *London*; *Brooks Market* in *Holbourn*; five in *Westminster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, and *Kingstreet* Markets; and two more in *Southwark* and *Rotherith*.

Fish.

For *Fish* there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsgate*, on the East-Side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the grate, and afterwards sell it by retail.

For all edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Fruits*, *Flowers*, and *Physical Herbs*, there are two noted Markets; one called *Stocks-Market* near the *Royal-Exchange*, and the other in *Covent-Garden*, *Westminster*; from whence all Parts of the Town are supplied by Retailers.

For all sorts of *Grain*, *Queen-Hythe* and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For *Meal*, there is one near *Fleet-Ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For *Hay* and *Straw*, one in *West-Smithfield*, and another called the *Hay-Market* near *Charing Cross*. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for *Live-Cattle*, and *Horses*, as is *Leaden-Hall* for *Hides* and *Leather*, and *Blackwell-Hall* for *Woollen Cloth*. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Coals*, and *Wood*, are to be sold.

The Town well air'd.

This City stretching it self along the *Thames*, for the Convenience of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one side by the fresh *Air* of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the *Air*, and the walking Exercise, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in *Moorfields*, *Islington*, and *Red-Lion-Fields*, *Marybone*, and *Tuttle-fields*; as also by going to *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble *Gardens* of the *Inns of Court*, and some of the *Companies Halls*, besides the *Charter-house Garden*.

The

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two *Parks*, one called *St. James's Park*, and the other *Hide Park*. The first only for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horse-Back, or in Coaches.

St. James's Park is about three Miles in Circumference, set ^{Park} out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and gravelled, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* about the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the *River* running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Fallow Deer* feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Ornament of this *Park* is its *Royal Palace* of *St. James's*, in which his present Majesty keeps his Court, when in Town; *Buckingham House*, and *Marlborough House*, lately built in one of the Gardens belonging to the Palace.

Hide Park is parted from it only by the Highway, but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same has been lately walled round, at a great Expence, and has a fine gravelled Way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kenington Palace*. Here, in a fair Summer Day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches, and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same time breathe the Air. This also is the Place where the King's Guards are muster'd.

For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one ^{Penny-Post} Pound Weight, and 10 *l.* in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Convenience, as is not to be found in any other great City: I mean the *Penny Post*. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things were securely inclosed, and fast sealed up, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Penny Post* there is a *General Office*, in *Treadneedle Street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200 *l.* On which Office there are five *Out Offices* depending, called the *Sorting Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charing Cross*; the *Temple Office* near *Lincoln's Inn*; *St. Paul's Office* in *Pater Noster Row*; another near *St. Mary-Over* in *Southwark*; and the fifth, called *Tower-Hill* (or *Hermitage*) Office.

To all which Offices there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allowed 12 *s.* per Week, and the *Sub-Sorter* 10 *s.* The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8 *s.* each, Weekly; and the *Country-Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15 *s.* according to their Walks.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 500 *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in City and Country, where the *Messengers* having their respective Walks, collect them, and carry 'em to the proper Office. In most Places of *London* and *West-*

Westminster, they do it every Hour of the Day ; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near *London* twice a Day ; and in remoter Parts but once.

Past Traffick.

But the greatest Advantage of *London* is its vast Traffick, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Wholesale ; and next by *Tradesmen*, that is, Shop-Keepers and Retailers.

For the Improvement of Trade, the City-Traders are divided into 62 Companies, being so many Bodies Politick, that enjoy great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which Companies these Twelve are the principal, viz.

Companies of Tradesmen.

The	{	<i>Mercers,</i>	{	<i>Goldsmiths,</i>	{	<i>Salters,</i>
		<i>Grocers,</i>		<i>Skinners,</i>		<i>Ironmongers,</i>
		<i>Drapers,</i>		<i>Merch. Taylors,</i>		<i>Vintners,</i>
		<i>Fishmongers,</i>		<i>Haberdashers,</i>		<i>Cloth-Workers.</i>

Each Company has a *Master* yearly chosen from among themselves ; and other subordinate Governors, called *Wardens* and *Assistants* : And such is the Credit and Reputation of these Companies, that several Kings have honoured some of them with taking their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, amongst others, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the *Grocers Company*.

Privileges of the Citizens.

Amongst other Privileges of the *Citizens* of *London*, which make their Trade flourish, one is, that they are Toll-free throughout *England* : And the *Lord-Mayor*, at the Request of any Citizen trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all *Artificers* and *Handicraftsmen* not free of the City ; and any Freeman of *London*, employing such to work within the City or Liberties, is liable to pay 5 *l.* a Day. This makes the City swarm with *Apprentices*, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great Privilege is the City's sending Four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of any other City. And at the first Sitting of a Parliament these Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes, when all others (but the *Speaker*) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of chusing these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and four Commoners, are put up for Candidates ; and out of those eight Candidates, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declar'd by the *Sheriffs* to be duly chosen. This is done at the Court of *Hustings* in *Guild-Hall*. And if there be any Contest about the Election, 'tis usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest Privilege of this City is, that the Citizens chuse their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows popu-

populous and rich. Which plainly appears, by the great *Wealth* of many Citizens, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of *Apprentices*, and the *Customs* paid here, which amount most commonly to above 400000 *l.* a Year.

*Of the publick Ornaments and Buildings of London,
and first, of its WALLS and GATES.*

I shall have little to say on this last Head, *London Wall* being ^{its Walls and} now for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining; and its ^{Gates} not so beautiful as solid.

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City of London* was but three Miles in Compass. And now the *Suburbs* are almost six Times bigger.

However, most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which, *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more Magnificent, and strong than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of these *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in Niches, of some of our Kings and Queens, particularly the *Gate* called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

C H U R C H E S.

THE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathed- Churches*ral, and the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*: The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter*; that standing on the highest Ground of the *City of London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, in the Time of Heathenism, a Temple dedicated to *Diana*; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother Church of *London Diocese*, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-Coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 *l.* granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing it. This great and stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with its *Dome* (or *Cupola*;) as are also the two *Steeple*s, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock, and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West End there are two preaching Chapels, and over one of 'em is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's Church at Rome*, none can pretend to outvie *St. Paul's at London*, either in its Dimensions or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North

to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot ; and the Dome, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street, 338 Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorn'd with fine carved Work, is all pav'd with Marble, and all the Doors of Iron, cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Conclusion of the Peace of *Reswyck*, was opened for Divine Service upon the Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26. 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland Stone*, next to Marble in Durableness, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble, and carved Work : All under the Direction of that famous Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*.

The Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, was formerly an Abbey Church, and since a Cathedral : Therefore *Westminster* has retain'd the Name of a City, tho' Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Episcopal into a Collegiate Church, in which she placed a Dean, and twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty Canons, and Singing Men.

This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does ; and yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height. King *Edward* the Confessor was the Founder of it, in the 11th Age, by whom the same was richly endowed. K. *Henry* III. rebuilt it from the Ground in the 13th Age ; and K. *Henry* VII. added a Chapel to the East End of it, which is a Master-piece of Art. In this Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the *Norman Conquest*. At which Solemnity the Dean of *Westminster*, who is always Bishop of *Rocheſter*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*, and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

Here are also to be seen the stately Tombs (or Monuments) of most of our Kings and Queens, and others of great Men. In the Chapel is the Monument of K. *Henry* VII. of massy Brass, most curiously wrought ; and in the Cloysters a fair Library, open in Term-time to all Comers, both Forenoon and Afternoon. The History of this magnificent Structure, with Draughts of the Tombs, and the Inscriptions thereon, is printed in two Volumes Octavo.

London has also many fair *Parish Churches*, especially such as were rebuilt since the Fire, being generally decent, neat and beautiful. One Thing is observable concerning the Steeples, that as numerous as they are in the City, they all differ in their Structure.

Meeting Houses.

Besides the *Parish Churches*, *Chapels*, and *Tabernacles*, belonging to the Church of England, the Dissenters have near 80 Meeting Houses in and about the City, since the Act of Toleration.

Foreigners Con-
gregations.

Here are also near 40 Congregations of Foreign Protestants, for the most part French ; most of 'em conforming to the Church of England, and others to *Calvin's Discipline*. Among the first, the French Church in the *Savoy* is the principal ; and among the last, that in *Treadneedle-street*. Not far from which, in *Austin Friars*,

arians, the *Dutch* have a large and spacious *Calvinian Church*, almost like a Cathedral. In the *Savoy*, the *Germans* have two Congregations, one called the *Prussian Congregation*, which follows the Reformation of *Calvin*; and the other *Lutheran*, where the *Roman Catholicks* had a Chapel in the Reign of the late King *James*. The *Danes* have two *Lutheran Churches*, one in *Trinity-lane*, and the other at *Wapping*.

The *Jews* have also a stately Synagogue near *Duke's Place*, in the City of *London*.

ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

OF all the Palaces belonging to the Crown, that stood within the Precincts of *Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz. *St. James's* and *Somerſet-houſe*. Royal Palaces

The Situation of the first is upon the *Park*, to which it gives its Name, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarg'd and beautify'd since Her late Majesty made it Her Royal Seat in Town. St. James's

Somerſet-houſe, in the *Strand*, is so called from its Founder, *Edward Duke of Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward VI*. This was the usual Residence of *Katherine*, the *Queen Dowager*, Widow of the late King *Charles*, before Her Majesty returned into *Portugal*, Her native Country, where she died. Somerſet-Houſe.

Near *Westminster Abbey* is another Palace, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII*. That Part which escaped the Fire, has been employ'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall in which these Courts meet is called *Westminster Hall*, of which in another Place. Westminster-Palace.

Whitehall was unhappily burn'd down in the Reign of the late *K. William*, Jan. 4. 1698. and there was scarce any part of it left standing besides the *Banqueting-House*, a stately Pile, now converted into a Chapel. This Palace was happy in its Situation, facing, on one side, the *Thames*; and on the other, the *Park of St. James*; and was the usual Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*, ever since *Henry VIII*. who took Possession of it on the Death of *Cardinal Wolfey*, whose Palace it was. Whitehall;

In the *Strand*, near *Somerſet-Houſe*, is the *Savoy*, once a Palace, so called from *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry III*. who purchas'd it afterwards for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. The same is fallen to Decay so many Years since, that there is scarce any Thing left of a Palace, a good Part of it being now built into *Tenements*. Its antient Chapel however is still on foot, and now used as the Parish Church of *St. Mary Savoy*. Savoy.

Kensington Palace, *Hampton Court*, and *Windſor Caſtle*, three Royal Houses not far from *London*: The first is a neat and convenient Kensington-Palace.

venient House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hide-Park*, and is called *Kensington* from its neighbouring Town, which is but three Miles from *St. James's*. The late *K. William*, whose Lungs did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchased the House from the Earl of *Nottingham*, improved it to its present Greatness and Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter Time. For a convenient^d Communication with *Whitehall*, before its Conflagration, he caus'd a gravelled *Coach Way* to be made between both, through *Hide Park* and *St. James's Park*, with *Lamps* fix'd upon Posts on each Side of the Way, to light all the Way in the dark Times of the Night. 'Twas in this Palace that Great King resign'd both his Life and Crown.

Hampton
Court.

Hampton Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 Miles from *London*. 'Twas built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. The late King *William* took such Delight in this Place, that he bestow'd great Cost upon it while he lived, to bring it to a new Model, and make it more beautiful. He compass'd two new *Fronsts* to it, which (together with their Apartments and Gardens) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought to that Perfection, as to be all of a Piece, *England* may boast of having one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*. The *Avenue* to it is stately, and it has the Conveniency of two Parks.

Windfor
Castle.

Windfor Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the County of *Berks*, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands upon a high Hill, enjoys a pure Air, and is both a *Palace* and a *Fortress*. To which belongs a *Forest* in its Neighbourhood, and a great and little Park. The late *K. Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent *Painting* and *Carving*, and one Side of it with a noble and spacious *Terrass*, yielding a charming Prospect of a fine, champian, and inclosed Country for many Miles together. This Castle is noted particularly for being the *College* of the *Knights* of the *Garter*, who are install'd here in a stately *Chapel*, and their Installation Feast kept in a noble *Hall*, built here for that purpose. Here *K. Charles II.* kept his Court yearly in the Summer Season, and so did the late Queen. *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* lie bury'd in the Chapel.

Charing
Cross.

As to the *Royal Statues*, that of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross* is the best. This is a *Statue* in *Brass* on Horseback, rais'd on a high Pedestal of *Marble*, adorned with *Trophies* of War, and compass'd about with *Iron Rails*. This *Statue*, done by *La Scur*, an excellent Artist, was pull'd down by his Majesty's prevailing Enemies, and sold by the Pound Weight, at the Rate of old *Brass*, to a certain *Brasier* in *Holbourn*, who kept it entire till the Restoration.

Of King *Charles II.* there are two *Statues*, besides those in the *Royal Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to that Head, viz. one in *Stocks Market*, at the West End of

Lom-

Chap. IX. GREAT-BRITAIN.

III

Lombard Street, and the other in *King's Square, Soho*.

The first is done in white Marble, and represents the King on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy. It stands upon a fine *Marble Conduit*, and was set up at the sole Cost and Charge of Sir Robert Viner, Alderman of London.

The other in *King's Square*, stands upon a Pedestal in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the Representation of the four principal Rivers of *England*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*, pouring their Waters into the Cistern, with Subscriptions under each:

Among the Ruins of *Whitehall* stands King *James's* Statue of Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron Rails.

TOWER of London, CUSTOM HOUSE, and BRIDGE.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts. 1. As it is a *Fortress*. 2. For its grand *Magazine of Arms*, and *Office of Ordnance*. 3. For its *Mint*, wherein all our Coin is milled. 4. For its *Jewel-House*. 5. For being the *Repository* of the antient *Records* of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanour, or any Capital Crime.

This *Fortress*, called the *Tower*, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by *William the Conqueror*, stands near the *Thames*, below *Bridge*, on the East-Side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant Garrison in it, commonly of eight Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 *Hamlets* belonging to the *Tower*, and lying out in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of two *Regiments* of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the *Constable* of the *Tower*, Lord-Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*) are bound to come in, and strengthen the Garrison. The *Artillery-Garden*, and the Little *Minories*, are also within the *Tower Liberties*. Here are *Batteries* planted with Cannon, and *Gunners* to look after them; which Guns go off on all Days of Rejoicings. All Ships that come before this *Fortress*, salute it with their Guns. If with three Guns, the *Tower* returns one, and so in Proportion.

As to the *Mint*, there belong several Officers, whose Salaries altogether amount to above 2000 l. yearly. Mint in the Tower.

In the *Jewel-House* are to be seen all the *Regalia*, besides *Plate*, Jewel-House and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with, ever since K. *Edward the Confessor's* Time. 2. The *Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which Q. ANNE wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the King's Left Hand at his Coronation.

ON

on the Top of which there is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height. 4. The *Royal Scepter*, with the *Cross*, which has another Jewel of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with a *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, which is carry'd before the King at his Coronation. 7. *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the two Swords of Justice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the holy Oil the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the Bishop pours the Oil into. 10. The rich *Crown of State* His Majesty wears on the Throne in Parliament, in which is a large Emerald, seven Inches round, the finest Pearl in the World, and a Ruby of inestimable Value. 11. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late Queen *Mary*. 12. A *Globe* and *Scepter*, made for the same Queen. 13. A rich *Salt of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, used on the King's Table at his Coronation. 14. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, for the Use of the Royal Family. 15. A large *Silver Fountain*, presented to *K. Charles II.* by the Town of *Plymouth*.

Records of the
Tower.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the Rights of the Crown, and of the Subjects of *England*.

Amongst other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of all the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *Achievements* of this Nation in *France*, and other Parts. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign Princes. The establishing of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the Kingdom of *France*. The *Foundation* of *Abbeys*, and other Religious Houses. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Manors* and *Land*, and *Inquisitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent. *Grants* from the Crown to the Subject both at Home and Abroad. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chancery*, the Courts of Common Law, and *Exchequer*. *Deeds* or *Contracts* between Party and Party. The just *Establishments* of all the *Offices* in the Nation. The *Bounds* of all the *Forests* in *England*, with several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common or Pasture, &c.

The *Records* are from time to time transmitted into the *Tower*, by virtue of a *Writ* to that purpose, from the *Chapel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and the *Petty-Bag-Office*, as these fill with *Records* out of other *Offices*.

Except *Sundays*, *Holy-Days*, publick *Fasting* and *Thanksgiving Days*, the *Office* of the *Records* is kept open, and constantly attended for all *Resorters*, from seven a Clock in the Morning to eleven, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in *December*, *January*, and *February*, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till eleven, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

For publick Devotion here's a Parochial Church, called *St. Petri ad Vincula*, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

For the Government of this important Place, there is a *Constable*, and a *Lieutenant*, and under them a *Gentleman Porter*. The *Constable's* Salary is 1000 *l. per Annum*, and the *Lieutenant's* 200 *l.* besides *Fees* and *Perquisites*, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the *Tower*, and from his Privilege of disposing of the *Warders* Places. A *Duke* being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee; every *Peer* under the Degree of a *Duke* 100 *l.* and every *Commoner* 50 *l.* Both the *Constable* and *Lieutenant* are, by Virtue of their Office, in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*.

The *Gentleman-Porter* has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night to deliver to the *Constable*, and in his Absence to the *Lieutenant*, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the *Warders* that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his *Upper Garment* for his Fee, or else 30 *l.* from a *Peer*, and 5 *l.* from a *Commoner*. In the *Court of Record* kept here every Monday for Debts, *Trespases*, &c. he has the Power of a *Sheriff*.

The *Warders*, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, and admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the *Tower*, he is confined in one of the *Warder's* Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their *Habit* is like that of the *Yeomen* of the *Guard* at the King's Court, and they are accounted the King's *Domestick* Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the *Cheque*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the *Tower* and *Liberties* thereof have a *Royal Jurisdiction*; from which there is no Appeal, but to the King in his Court of *Chancery*.

The *Custom house*, being the Place where the *Custom* is received for all Merchandize imported to, and exported from this City, lies between the *Tower* and the *Bridge*. 'Tis a stately, uniform, and commodious Building, which cost King *Charles II.* 10000 *l.* the former House having been destroy'd in the great Conflagration, 1666. Here a World of Officers, superiour and subordinate, are employ'd, of which you will find a *List*, in its proper Place.

The *Bridge*, over the River, consists of 19 Stone Arches, 20 Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Feet long, 30 broad, and 60 high, and has a *Draw-Bridge* almost in the Middle. Here is on each side a fine Row of *Tradesmens Houses*, with *Shops* well stock'd, and driving a good Trade in divers Commodities.

As it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide constantly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the Building of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it must be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to keep it in Repair. For which there is a large House, a great

Revenue in Lands and Houses, and several Officers, the principal of which are two *Bridge-Masters*.

The MONUMENT.

Monument.

THIS Master-Piece of Building was erected in perpetual Memory of the Fire of London, which happen'd about 56 Years since. It broke out, *Sept. 2. 1666.* in a Baker's House, near the Place where this Column stands, and continued burning three Days together. During which it consumed 13200 Houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, 87 Parish Churches, six Chapels, the Custom House, the Royal Exchange, Guild Hall, and many other stately Halls; several Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices; and yet, 'tis said, there were but eight Persons burn'd.

Several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful Fire, which made it almost invincible. 1. The dead Time of the Night when it began; that is, between One and Two of the Clock in the Morning, upon a Sunday. 2. The Closeness of the Buildings in the Place where it began, and their combustible Matter, being generally wooden, and of old Timber, very much dried by the long Drought of the preceding Summer. 3. An Easterly Wind (the driest of all others) which blew then very strong. 4. Want of Water to extinguish the Fire, the Thames Water-Tower, not far off, being presently burn'd down, and most Water-Pipes become dry. 5. The combustible Wares, such as Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Brimstone, Brandy, Sugar, Ham, Cordage, Cheese, and Butter, of which the greatest Store-Houses were in those Parts. 6. The general Consternation and Despondency of People, when the Fire had spread it self far and near, which made them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses. 7. Not blowing up of Houses, which has been found ever since the most effectual Way to stop a raging Fire.

Incredible is the Loss the Citizens sustained by this Fire. The most Moderate compute it at Nine Millions Sterling.

The Monument is a round Pillar, and is, perhaps, one of the boldest Pieces of Architecture that ever was attempted, all built of solid Portland Stone, 202 Foot high from the Ground, the Diameter 15. It stands on a Pedestal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot square, the Front of it being adorn'd with ingenious Emblems. Within-side is a fair winding Stair Case, with Irons Rails up to the Top, and this graced with a fair Iron Balcany round the Pillar, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City.

The North and South-sides of the Pedestal have each a Latin Inscription, one describing the Desolation of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious Restoration. That on the North-side runs thus:

Anno Christi CXCCLXVI. Die II. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Noctæ Incendium, quod Vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX. Templâ, Portas, Prætorium, Aedificia publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholâs, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnam Numeram, Domum COLONNARUM, Vicos CD absumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII. laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. Jugera, hinc ab Arce per Thamisii Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clâdes fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam. Tercio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia, & Subsidia omnia, calitus, ut par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit, i. e.

In the Year of Christ 1666. the Second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of two Hundred and two Foot (the Height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places, with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed eighty nine Churches, the City Gates, Guild Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, thirteen Thousand two Hundred Dwelling Houses, four Hundred Streets. Of the Six and Twenty Wards, it utterly destroy'd Fifteen, and left Eight others shatter'd and half burn'd. The Ruins of the City were four Hundred thirty six Acres, from the Tower, by the Thames side, to the Temple Church, and from the North East Gate along the City-Wall, to Holbourn Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small Space of Time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, it stop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and was on every Side extinguished.

The South Side Inscription thus;

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum facient, plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit. Preces Ordinis & Populi

Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex Vestigalia Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique Aedes Sacra & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Porte, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singule Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut cocto Latere solidarantur; utique nemine liceret ultra Septennium edificando immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de Terminis orituræ Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. R. C. Festinatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an splendore incertum, unum Triennium absolvit quod Seculi Opus credebatur, i. e.

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of Things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Sewers cleaned, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also enacted, That every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of Square Stone, or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. At three Yearstime the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are these,

Incep-

Incepta

*Richardo Ford, Eq.
Pratore Lond.
A. D. CLODCLXXI.*

Perduta altius

*Geo. Waterman, Eq. Pra.
Roberto Hanson, Eq. Pra.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Pra.
Roberto Viner, Eq. Pra.
Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Pra.*

Perfecta

*Thoma Davis, Eq. Pra.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.*

i. e.

This Pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Ford, Knight, being Lord-Mayor of
London, in the Year, 1671.

Carried on,
In the Mayoralties of

Sir George Waterman, Kt.	}	Lord-Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.		
Sir William Hooker, Kt.		
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.		
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.		

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davis being Lord-Mayor in the
Year 1677.

And whereas upon Evidence, it was made out, that this
dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the Popish Faction,
the same is expressed in English round the Pedestal, under
the said Inscriptions, in these following Words.

*This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dread-
ful Burning of this antient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery
and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in
the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid*

Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription being razed out by Order of King *James II.* was set up again since the Revolution.

'Tis observable, this *Conflagration* happen'd with two other grand Calamities, viz. a most devouring *Pestilence*, and a burdensom *War*; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a *Phoenix*) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since, and daily continues to be, a vast Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-Side; which is an invincible Argument of the great *Wealth* and *Populousness* of this Place.

E X C H A N G E S.

Royal-Exchange.

NOT far from the *Monument*, stands the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: Founded by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, Anno 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt down. 'Tis now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, of *Portland Stone* within and without, with curious Architecture. This is the general Place of meeting for all Merchants, and others, concerned in Trade and Commerce.

Above Stairs are *Walks*, with near 200 *Shops*, full of choice Commodities, especially for Mens and Womens Apparel, besides other *Shops* below along the Portico; and under Ground, great vaulted *Cellars*.

The whole *Fabrick*, tho' standing upon less than an Acre of Ground, cost 50000*l.* building, and yields near 4000*l.* yearly; which makes it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground in the World, for the Bigness of it.

New-Exchange.

The *New Exchange* in the *Strand*, has been worth as much to the *Earls of Salisbury*, in the flourishing time of its Trade, which of late Years is very much fallen off. *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I.* was the Founder of it. It consists of two long *Walks* even with the Street, and two more above Stairs, each of 'em paved with Free-Stone, and having two Rows of *Shops*, in which Goods are sold as in the *Royal Exchange*.

Exeter-Change.

Not far from this, stands *Exeter Change*, of a late Erection, but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood of so great a Rival.

H A L L S.

Halls.
Westminster-Hall.

AS no foreign City can boast of so many *Squares*, so none can shew so many fine *Halls*, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any Hall

Hall in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Foot in Length, 47 in Breadth, and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thorow-fare to the Parliament when sitting. In Term-Time, the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas sit here. 'Tis in this Hall the Coronation-Feast is kept, and where a Court is erected for the solemn Trial of any Peer charged with a Capital Crime. This Place is adorned with a vast Number of French Colours and Standards, taken at the ever famous Battle of *Blenheim*.

Near this Hall stood the famous Cottonian Library of Manuscripts, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em relating to the History of England; which inestimable Treasure is now removed to Spring-Garden near Charing-Cross, the great House going into St. James's Park. Cottonian Library.

Guild-Hall, the Town-House, where the City Courts are held, is also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorned with Pictures, and the Colours and Standards taken at the Battle of *Raxmillies*. Guild-Hall.

Blackwell-Hall, the greatest Store House for all sorts of Wool-len-Cloth, brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom, is a noted Place for that, and is adjoining to *Guild-hall*. Blackwell-Hall.

The Traders of London being divided into 62 Companies, of so many several Trades, every Company has a Hall, that is, a stately House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they regulate Matters belonging to their Trade. Most of these Halls look like Palaces, with fine Frontispieces, spacious Courts, and beautiful Rooms, set off with carved Work in Stone or Wood, fine Pictures and Wainscot, some of them Cedar Wainscot; the Hall, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once 2 or 300 People, and fit to receive a Crowned Head. *Draper's Hall*, among the rest, has a fair Garden well kept, and open for all People of a genteel Appearance. *Mercers-Hall* has a fine Chapel, and *Merchant-Tailors* is noted for the yearly Festivals of great Societies kept here, particularly that of the *Artillery-Company*. Halls of Companies of Tradesmen.

At *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry* is kept the Bank of England, erected to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of the State, paying 8 per Cent. Interest. But the Capital Stock was not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: Till the Credit of the Bank sinking in 1696, upon the Calling of the hammered Coin to the Mint, the Bank recover'd it self, by ingrafting 800000 Pounds on its Capital Stock, and continuing the Bank (by Act of Parliament) till the Year 1710. The Stock being thus enlarg'd by admitting new Subscriptions, these were to be made good by Tallies, and Bank-Notes. Whereupon the Credit of the Bank recovered apace, so that in a short Time their Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money; and their Bills, that bore Interest, were look'd upon as better than Money. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the bet- Bank of England in Grocers Hall.

ter, when Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate upon moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the Bank doubled their Stock by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about Three Millions more, at 6 per Cent. Upon which Consideration they were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of Parliament. This Bank is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors of the Company, being all together a Body Corporate.

INNS of COURT.

Sergeants Inns. *Inns of Court.* FOR the Common Law and Chancery, there are two Societies, call'd *Sergeants Inns*, one in *Fleet-Street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*; besides Four others, viz. the *Inner*, and the *Middle Temple* in *Fleet-Street*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holbourn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*. In all which *Inns* the Lawyers live in a Collegiate manner, in Term-time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business, free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckoned in *England* Forty Thousand Men that live by the Profession of the Law, many of 'em getting Hundreds of Pounds, and some Thousands yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation, and some of 'em have been advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jeferies*, *Sommers*, *Harcourt*, and the present Lord Chancellor.

Sergeants at Law.

Such as are arrived to the highest Degree in the Study of the Common Law, are admitted by the Sovereign as *Sergeants at Law*, which is a Degree answerable to that of Doctor in the Civil Law. These are the Gentlemen who wear a Black Silk Coif on their Head, and plead with Party coloured Gowns. At the Court of Common Pleas they stand without the Bar, but in all other Courts within. But whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to be covered, the *Sergeants* are uncovered, they being *Servientes ad Legem*, and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii*, *Doctoris vero Magistrerii*. However all the Judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, are chosen by the King out of their Number.

The Inns of Court are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers, each Inn having a Hall to Dine in during the Terms; a Church or Chapel for publick Devotion, a Garden and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which, the two Temples have the Conveniency of the River Thames, which the others have not.

The two Temples.

The two Temples were heretofore the House of the English Knights-Templars, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law. One of these Temples is call'd the *Inner*, and the other the *Middle-Temple*, in Relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the Knights-Templars, and call'd the *Outer-Temple*, as being seated without Temple-Bar.

The

The *Inner-Temple* has a noble Garden facing the *Thames*, besides the *King's-Bench Walks*, which are kept well gravell'd. The *Middle-Temple* has also a fine Garden facing the River, but of a lesser Compass; besides several flat *Stone-Walks*. Here is also a fair *Fountain*, railed in, and shaded with tall Trees. For Study, two Publick *Libraries*. But the Glory of the *Middle-Temple* lies chiefly in its Hall, a spacious and beautiful Fabrick.

To these two *Temples* belongs a fine *Church*, in which are to be seen the *Monuments* (or *Effigies* in Stone) of some of the old *Knights-Templars*: The Minister of this Church is call'd *Master of the Temple*.

Lincoln's-Inn and *Gray's-Inn* stand upon a higher Ground, and in a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These two were formerly *Noblemen's Houses*; the first belonging to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

The first has two *Gardens*, with a fine *Terrass Walk* facing the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, the greatest *Square* in Town. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a noble Court, call'd *Serle's Court*; in the midst whereof stands a beautiful Column, with a *Clock* at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a *Fountain* encompassed with Iron-Rails. In the outer Garden, there is also a *Fountain*. This *Inn* has a fine *Chapel* remarkable for its Windows of stained Glass, whereon are depicted the 12 *Patriarchs*, and the 12 *Apostles* with their respective Symbols. It stands over a fine *Piazza*.

Gray's-Inn in *Holbourn*, is particularly remarkable for its fine *Square*, commonly call'd *Coney-Court*; and for its stately Garden, with a large *Terrass Walk* on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the Fields.

There are, besides, Eight *Inns of Chancery* belonging to the aforesaid *Inns*, viz. *Clifford's-Inn* in *Fleet-street*, *Clement's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, and *Lyon's-Inn*, without the Liberties, belonging to the two *Temples*; *Thavies* and *Furnival's-Inn* in *Holbourn*, to *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple Inn* in *Holbourn*, to *Gray's-Inn*.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consists of *Benchers*, *Outer-Barristers* and *Inner-Barristers*.

The *Benchers*, or *Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number, a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburfes, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House, and is chiefly intrusted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Benchers*, and *Outer-Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament-Chamber*, for the good ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation*, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the old *Treasurer*. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished,

Outer

Outer Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skill'd in the Law, are call'd by the *Benchers* to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions. For which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Mootings*) they have two *Vacations*, one call'd *Lent Vacation*, and the other *Summer Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days: The first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas Day*.

Out of these *Outer Barristers* (or *Moet-Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, of which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases, in the Presence of *Attorneys* and *Clerks*, both in Term-time, and long *Vacations*.

Lastly, all the rest are accounted *Inner Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning, are not to argue in those *Moots*.

College of
Civilians.

Near St. Paul's Cathedral is a *Society of Civilians*, call'd *Doctors-Commons*, and founded by Dr. *Harvey*, formerly Dean of the *Arches*: There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Arches*, *Admiralty*, and the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former Living and Commoning together in a Collegiate manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors-Commons*. Here the *Proctors* (wearing *Black Robes* and *Hoods*, lin'd with *Furs*) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the *Common Hall* of *Doctors Commons* are held several Courts under the Jurisdiction of the *Civil Law*; particularly the *High Court of Admiralty*, the *Court of Delegates*, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court of Canterbury*; whose Terms for sitting, differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several *Court Days*, most of them fix'd, and known by preceeding *Holy Days*, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure.

College of
Physicians.

In *Warwick Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, a fine Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheatre over the Gate for Anatomical Lectures, and a good *Library of Books*.

The Number of Physicians belonging to this College, ought not to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are call'd *Fellows*, and the next *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death or otherwise. Next to these, are the *Honourary Fellows*; and lastly, the *Licentiates*, that is, such as being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sort of Diseases, are by the College allow'd to practise.

This College has many great *Privileges*, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By Virtue whereof, no Man (tho' a Graduate in Physick of Oxford or Cambridge) may without License under the College-Seal, practise Physick in London, or within seven Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a

Graduate

Graduate, to practise it in any part of *England*. All Offenders herein, as in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a *Law* still in Force, which forbids any one to practise *Physick* or *Surgery*, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allow'd to practise; and makes it *Felony*, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the *Apothecaries* Shops in and about *London*, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesome and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all *Parish-Offices*.

However, *London*, like other populous Cities, swarms with *Empyricks*, *Mountebanks*, and others that practise *Physick* without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696. 42 Fellows of the College, made a Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving, at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants (after many fruitless Attempts upon the *Apothecaries Company* to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which they have erected, besides the *Dispensary* at their College, two other *Dispensaries*, one in *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*, and the other in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*. In which *Dispensaries*, the Patients are advis'd every Day but *Sunday*, and Medicines sold at intrinsic Value. Thus the City and Nation are inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Doses must be taken in all Diseases.

This College is governed by a *President*, four *Censors*, and twelve *Electors*, who are all principal Members of the Society. The *President* is yearly chosen out of 'em at *Michaelmas*: But the *Honourary-Fellows* and *Licentiates*, have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the Privileges of the College.

A Charter was granted to this Society by King *James II.* by which those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualified to become *Fellows* here.

Gresham College, in *Bishopsgatestreet*, comes next under our Consideration. It was founded by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who built the *Royal Exchange*, and gave in Trust one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever? And the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*. The first, to find four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*; and the last three able Men to read *Rhetorick*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*: Which *Lectures* are to be read in Term Time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; except the *Musick Lecture*, to be read only in *English*. For this Service, each *Lecturer* has 50 *l.* per Annum, besides a fair Lodging in the College.

Gresham College.

This

This College. was noted for being the Meeting Place of the *Royal Society* (now remov'd to *Crane-Court* in *Fleet-street*) establish'd by a *Charter* of King *Charles II.* in *April 1663.* for promoting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts, by Experiments: In which *Charter*, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder, and Patron, Sovereign, and Companion of the *Society*.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made by this *Society*; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satisfaction of the Curious, which may prove, in time, of great Use and Benefit. They have very much improved the *Naval*, *Civil* and *Military Architecture*, the Art of *Husbandry*, and that of *Navigation*. Which has put the whole Commonwealth of Learning in *Europe* upon the same practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be examined and approved by this *Society*.

In this College is a *Library*, consisting of the choicest Books of *Philosophy*, and especially such as are most proper for the Design of this *Society*. Here is a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Nature, as *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Flies*, *Shells*, *Feathers*, *Mummies*, *Gums*, *Minerals*; some Things *Petrify'd*, and others *Offsy'd*, &c.

The *Royal Society* consists of near 200 Fellows, most *English*, and the rest of several Nations; some of 'em Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors. All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of Philosophical Learning.

Their *Meeting Time* is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and their *Business* is to discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of *Nature* and *Art*, and to consider how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind. Here are also read *Letters*, and other Philosophical *Papers*, which the *Society* daily receive from the Curious, both at home and abroad. And they discourse upon them, without affecting *set Speeches*, they express themselves in few Words, and in the plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction, they amicably apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This *Society* is govern'd by a *Council*, consisting of 21 *Members*, 10 of 'em going out yearly, and others being put in to fill up their Places; whose Election is made, *Nov. 30.* in the Morning, being *St. Andrew's Day*; after which, they dine together at a *Venison Feast*.

The chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the *Matter* to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at an Assembly, by some of the Members. In the next Assembly he must carry it at least by 21 Votes, which is done by Ballotting; and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a Member

er by the President: Whereupon he is to subscribe, That *he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, in the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* At his Admittance he pays 40 s. and afterwards 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a *Member of the Society.*

Here is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all Monies. Two *Secretaries* to read all Letters and Informations, and return Answers; to register all Experiments, and certain Informations, and to publish what Transactions the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, This *Society* has *Curators*, or *Experimentors*, who receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test: Upon which the *Society* give their Judgment.

Sion College, near *Cripplegate*, was formerly a Religious House, ^{Sion College} next a Spittal or Hospital, and now 'tis both a *College* and an Hospital, since the Year 1631. both founded by Dr. *White* of *Bristol*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan* in the West. The *College*, for the Use of all the *London* Ministers of the Church of *England*; and the *Hospital*, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the first within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The Founder purchased the House at the Rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. a Year for necessary Repairs, and other common Charges, and 20 l. per Annum to maintain the *Hospital*.

Here is a *Hall*, lately built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this *College*, and other well disposed Persons; and a fair *Library* of Divinity Books, principally for the Use of the *City Clergy*.

The *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds Office*, ^{College of Heralds} stands upon *St. Bennet's Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, and is subordinate to the *Earl Marshal* of *England*.

Heralds are Messengers of *War* and *Peace*, skilful in *Descents*, *Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employ'd in marshalling and ordering *Coronations*, *solemn Marriages*, *Christenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Feasts of Kings* and *Princes*, *Cavalcades*, &c.

They are all the King's Servants in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of 'em in *England*: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter, principal King of Arms, was instituted by *Henry V.* to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put up over their Seats in the Chapel. He also carries the *Garter* to foreign Kings and Princes that are chosen to be Knights of this Order, being joined in Commission with some Peer of the Realm. He likewise marshals the solemn *Funerals* of the higher Nobility of *England*.

At the Time of his *Creation*, there is, in the first Place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a solemn *Oath*; next a *Crown* of Gold, a *Collar* of SSSS, and a *Bowl* of Wine; then a *Velvet Coat* of Arms richly embroidered, and a *Badge* of Gold, enamelled in a Gold Chain. While he kneels down before the *Earl Marshal*, and lays his Hand on the *Book* and *Sword*, another King of Arms reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his Office is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garret*, puts on him the *Coat* of Arms, and *Collar* of SSSS, and the *Crown* on his Head.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most Noble *Order* of the *Garret*, and the Noble *Knights* of the *Order* in all Things belonging to his Office, to make an Enquiry of all the Noble Acts of the *Order*, and certify thereof to the *Register*, that he may record the same; and to give Notice to the *King*, and the *Knights* of the *Order*, of the Death of any of the Society. He is also to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms, and be more ready to excuse than to blame any Nobleman, unless call'd by Authority to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all Persons of ill Reputation.

Clarencieux and *Norroy*, the other two *Kings* of Arms, are called *Provincial Heralds*, the Jurisdiction of the one being on the South Side, and that of the other on the North Side of *Trent*. Both created by *Letters Patents*, a *Book* and a *Sword*, &c. as *Garret*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Clarencieux is so called, from *George Duke* of *Clarence*, Brother to *King Edward IV.* to whom he properly belong'd. Which Dukedom falling to the *King* by his Brother's Death, he made this Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clarencieux* in French, and *Clarencius* in Latin. His Province is to marshal the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Baronets*, *Knights*, *Esquires*, and *Gentlemen*, on the South Side of *Trent*. And *Norroy* is to do the like on all the North Side of that River.

They are both empower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Families*, and distinguish their Arms; to appoint others what Arms they think fit, and with *Garret* to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Windsor*, *Somerset*, and *York*. They were formerly called *Dukes* at Arms, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Pursuivants* are four, called *Blue Mantle*, *Rouge Cross*, *Fouge Dragon*, and *Port Cullice*, probably from the Badges they wore heretofore. But there are two besides, called *Pursuivants* extraordinary.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Care and Study of this College, being *tanquam sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Editui*. They are Assistants to the *Earl Marshal* in his Court of Chivalry, usually held in the Common Hall of the College of Heralds, where they sit in their rich Coats of His Majesty's Arms.

They must be all Gentlemen Born, and the six Heralds are, at their Creation, made Esquires by the King.

They all have a Salary out of the King's Exchequer, but the Garter, King at Arms, has a double Salary, Fees at the Installments of Knights, and yearly Wages given him by all the Knights of the Garter. He has also a Composition for the uppermost Garment of each Knight at his Instalment.

SCHOOLS.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in London and Westminster several famous publick Schools, besides an infinite Number of private Ones. I call those Publick (or Free) Schools, that subsist upon a Foundation, and whose Scholars are taught gratis, or at a small Charge.

Such is, 1. The Royal School at Westminster, founded by Queen Elizabeth for 40 Scholars, taught and maintained here at the Charge of the School, and brought up for the Universities. Out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, four Weeks after Easter, some to Christ-Church-College in Oxford, and others to Trinity-College in Cambridge, where they have good Allowances.

2. St. Paul's School, which stands near the East End of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is a very fair Building. This School was founded in 1512. by Dr. Collet, Dean of St. Paul's, for 153 Children to be taught gratis: To which End he appointed a Master, an Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever.

3. Merchant Taylor's School, near Cannon Street, founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of St. John's College in Oxford. In this School alone 300 Scholars are taught, viz. 100 gratis, 100 for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which, there is a School-Master, who has a large House here, and three Ushers under him, with an Apartment to each. One side of this School stands upon great Pillars of Stone, in a large Court, paved with Free Stone. Here is also a fair Library; and to this School belong 46 Fellowships in St. John's College afore-said, to which Scholars are yearly elected from hence, as Places become vacant.

4. Another excellent School at Mercer's Chapel in Cheapside, founded by the Company of Mercers.

5. A School, with a publick Library, near the upper Gate of the Mews, in the Liberties of Westminster, founded by

Dr.

Dr. *Tennison*, the late Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

6. And another at *Ratcliff*, founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer, of *London*; who also built there an *Alms-House* for 14 poor aged People.

In and about *London* and *Westminster*, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are 64 *Charity Schools*; of which, all but two have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the Compass of 12 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls; whose Number, when they met in 1706. at *Gresham College*, and went orderly to *St. Sepulchres Church* to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 915 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last there were then reckoned 685 Boys, and 280 Girls, put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

But among the *Publick Schools* of *England*, must never be forgotten those two illustrious Seminaries, *Eton*, and *Winchester*, the former founded by *K. Henry VI.* and the latter by *William of Wickham*.

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.

BESIDES a great many *Alms-Houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, here are eight great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, a little way out of Town.

Christ's Hospital.

1. *Christ's Hospital* by *Newgate Street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Gray Friars*, being dissolved by *King Henry VIII.* was converted in 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor Children, which some call the *Blue Coat Hospital*, from the *Blue Coats* worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above One Thousand, the greatest Part maintained in the House, and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven Score Boys were yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services.

Here the Boys have a *Grammar School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University; and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferred to the highest Dignities in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord Mayor*. Here is also a stately *Writing School*, built at the Charge of Sir *John Moor*, Alderman, which is said to have cost him upwards of 4000 l. There is also a *Mathematical School*, founded by *King Charles II.* for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, to be taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*, but chiefly *Navigation*. Of these, 10 or 12 at a time are yearly sent to Sea, for the practical Part, and some of 'em have proved excellent Commanders.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, at a small Distance from the former, and facing *West Smithfield* on one side, formerly belonged

longed to the *Gray Fryars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, maimed, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are well accommodated, and provided with able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after 'em, and all other Necessaries.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Raybere*, in 1102. in the Reign of *K. Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was re-founded by *K. Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was lately beautify'd with a stately *Gate*, on the side of *Smithfield*: And in the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both sides, for the Sale of small Wares.

There are two other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *Kingsland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*. And 'tis computed, these three *Hospitals* have entertained yearly 300 Patients for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*, meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* to buy what's fitting for the Patients.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunaticks*, or distract-^{Bedlam}ed Persons, there is in *Moor Fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniences, is not to be matched in *Europe*. 'Twas built about 10 Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (besides the Ground) cost 17000 *l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year, 40, 50, and sometimes 60 *Lunaticks* have been cured here.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South Side of the ^{*St. Thomas's Hospital.*} River, was a few Years since an old and ill contriv'd Building: But it has been pulled down, and most Part of it rebuilt so convenient, so uniform, and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. Sir *John Fleet*, when Lord Mayor, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it; and 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons, who design to make it a most complete Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of those that are here yearly cured and relieved.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, and which redounds much to the Honour of *England*, is *Sutton's Hospital*, commonly called the *Charter-house*, as having been a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of *Papery*: Of which sort of Monasteries there were eight in *England*, besides this, viz. at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair Valley* in *Nottinghamshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Mount-grace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epsworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witham* in *Somersetshire*.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this *Charter House* was given to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the sole Daughter of Sir *Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* this House was come by Descent to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, and *Mr. Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the Rate of 13000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now improved to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Conveniency of a *Green*, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for the walking Exercise. Here is also a fine square Court, with a large *Mall* at one side of it, where the *Pensioners* eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chapel, with *Organs*, for publick Devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgate-street*, has a large Yard before it, graced with three Rows of new built Houses, that make it a kind of a Square.

This noble Foundation was settled by *Mr. Sutton* for 80 poor Gentlemen, commonly called *Pensioners*, there to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chapel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with a Provision for some to be put out to Trades, and others qualify'd for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allowed each 20 *l.* a Year for eight Years together. And whereas there are Nine Church Livings belonging to this Hospital, such as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to 'em.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner*, ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military Man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before Admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised, or given any Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Admission. And by a Statute made since by the Governors, not by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and so ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the House. But I take their frequent Dispensing with it as an Act of Prudence, and a Great Piece of Charity.

The Governors of this famous Hospital are 16 in Number, and most of 'em Persons of the greatest Quality. The Master of the Hospital, who resides in the House, is one of 'em. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a Warrant from the Governor, directed to the Master and Register of the Charter-house. The King has a Right of Election; and His Majesty alone chuses two *Pensioners*, and two Boys, when His Turn comes. There are several Officers and Servants belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr.

Mr. Sutton, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney*, December 11, 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. Law's House (one of his Executors) in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which made the Procession last five or six Hours. There his Body lay three Years, till his Foundation at the *Charter-house* was finish'd, when it was decently removed thither, December 12, 1614. and buried on the North Side of the Chapel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble Monument was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble Stone.

On the same Day his *Commemoration* has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick *Hall*, where the Founder's Beneficence is set forth in a *Latin* Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity from a private Gentleman, not to be paralleld by the *Roman* Church any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour, Mr. *Edward Cresset*, Master of the *Charter-house* in the Time of the Usurpation, and a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors; who increased the Revenue to 5000 *l.* and took so provident a Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this *Foundation*, and seize upon its *Revenues*, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by his Interest; for which he receiv'd the *Thanks* of the Lords-Governors upon the Restoration.

At *Hoxton* is another *Hospital* lately erected, which looks more like a Palace than an *Hospital*. This was founded by Alderman *Ask*, of the Company of *Haberdashers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys, to be there educated: For the Building and Indowing of which he left an Estate, and by his last Will made the aforesaid Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an *Apartment* to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitter indeed for decay'd Courtiers than Tradesmen. For publick Devotion there is a *Chaplain*, who is also *School-Master* to the Boys: And there is a *Matron* to look after the Sick.

Chelsea College, a Royal *Hospital*, for the Entertainment of disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands about two Miles out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *K. James II.* and perfected by *K. William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the Ri-

ver's side, with a convenient Landing Place. The *Front Side*, opposite to it, contains a very fine *Hall* on one side, and *Chapel* on the other, with a noble *Pavilion* between them. Here is also a fine *Stone Walk* or *Gallery*, facing the River, and supported with stone Pillars. The two other *Sides*, being four Stories high, have two *Galleries* or *Wards* in each Story, and each *Gallery* 26 neat *Bed-Rooms* for so many Soldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair *Pavilion*, one containing the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council Chamber; and the other, three fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of the Square stands a brazen *Statue* of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a Marble Pedestal.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and uniform *Wings*, or *Out-Buildings*. One call'd the *Infirmery* for the Sick, another for the Use of maim'd Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintain'd by this Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lin'd with blue, and are provided with all other Clothes, both Linnen and Woollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing and Firing, and one Day's Pay weekly for spending Money. As to the Officers, their annual Money Allowance is thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To an Adjutant,	20	00	00
To a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
To a Serjeant,	05	04	03
To a Corporal and a Drummer,	02	03	04
To a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light Horse,	09	02	06
To a Gentleman of the Light Horse,	05	04	03

To defray the Charges of the Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year, which amounts now to above 3000 *l.*

To order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Government of this College, there are five Commissioners, and several proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

If *Chelsea* Hospital may be call'd Stately, that of *Greenwich* deserves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded by King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen, and others, that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service.

In order to which, His Majesty granted a parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the *Royal Palace* erected

erected thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King 36000 *l.* And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an expensive War with *France*, yet His Majesty was pleased to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the *Exchequer*, towards the edifying, perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects: For the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarged by Queen *ANNE*.

The present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about 300. Each Hundred is allow'd six Nurses, being Seamen's Widows, at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 2 *s.* per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the same as in *Chelsea* Hospital; and their Spending Money 1 *s.* per Week, paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward.

The common Warrant Officers entertain'd amongst them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. Their weekly Allowance for Spending Money is 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

As to the Men and Women Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners.

WORK-HOUSES, or HOUSES of CORRECTION.

There are in *London* two *Work-Houses* of Note, one call'd *Work-Houses*. *Bridewell*, which stands near *St. Bride's Church*, on the back-side of *Fleet-Street*, a stately House, built by *K. Henry VIII.* for the Reception of *Charles V.* Emperor and King of *Spain*, and afterwards converted to this Use by King *Edward VI.* Here are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought up to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters, who have each of 'em a convenient House, gratis, for themselves and the Boys, besides the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of 'em is bound to his respective Master for the Term of seven Years; which being expir'd, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House finds the Boys Clothes and Bedding, and the Masters Viſtuals.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for sawcy and unruly Servants, Pick-pockets, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily such Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allow'd 'em, unless by their Industry and good Behaviour they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is govern'd in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders; and in his Absence the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-House* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the Citizens for employing the Poor, Old and Young, and all grown Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, and other idle and disorderly Persons; by which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with *Lodging, Clothes, and Diet*. They are also taught to sew, spin, and knit Stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating Hemp, rasing of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having no Provision allow'd them, but what they earn by it. Therefore many of 'em, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily enter'd themselves in the King's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. About eight Years since, this *Work-House* kept 260 Boys, and 154 Girls, in all 414 Children; besides 44 Beggars and Vagabonds,

PRISONS and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

Prisons.

AS for *Prisons*, *Newgate*, the County Jail is both for Debtors and Maléfactors: Besides which, there are the two *Compters* for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such as are Freemen of London. Also *Bridewell* and *New Prison* in *Clarks-well*, the *Gate-house* for *Westminster*, and *Bridewell* in *Tuttle Fields*; and the *Marshalsea*, and *Chink Prisons* in *Southwark*.

There are, moreover, two great *Prisons* for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *King's Bench*, to which it properly belongs; and the other, the *Fleet*, near *Fleet Bridge*, belonging to the Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*: Into either of which a Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas-Corpus*, except in case of a former Escape from thence. These two *Prisons*, and that of *Ludgate*, are the least noisom.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without any Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places pretending to be privileg'd from Arrests, particularly the *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *White Fryars*, *Ram Alley*, and *Mitre Court*, by *Fleestreet*, and the *Mint* in *Southwark*; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intolerable, that to put a stop to it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late Reign, against all those Places, which put an end to their pretended Privileges: Only the *Mint* has stood it out hitherto, suffering no Officer to come there with Impunity. Nor do *Inns of Court*, and *Hospitals*, tho' not nam'd in the Act, suffer the Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of his Majesty's Court, without Leave from the *Green Cloth*,

The

The *Sessions-house*, the Place appointed for the Trial of *Mu-*^{*Sessions-house*}
sefactors, stands in the *Old Baily*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*;
 from which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters.
 Here the Lord Mayor sits as Chief Magistrate of the City, and
 the Trials are managed by Three of the Twelve Judges, taking
 their Turns each Session, and directing the *Jury* in Point of Law.

Of the Government of London and Westminster.

And First of London.

HERE I must part these two contiguous Cities, by reason
 of their distinct Government; the Lord Mayor of London
 having nothing to do with Westminster, nor the High Steward of
 Westminster with London, except a Street call'd *St. Martins-le-*
Grand, near *Cheapside*, which is under the Jurisdiction of *West-*
minster.

I begin with the Civil Government, of which the Lord Mayor^{the Civil Go-}
 is chief: A Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens^{vernment of} out of London, by
 their own Body, upon *Michaelmas Day*, Sept. 29. and who en-^{the Lord}
 ters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 29th of^{Mayor, &c.}
October following.

The City Government is every way answerable to the National:
 For, as *England* is govern'd by King, Lords, and Commons; so
 is the City by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

So great is the Lord Mayor of London's Magistracy, that of^{Grandeur of the}
 all the Mayors in *England*, none but he, and of latter Times^{Lord Mayor.}
 the Mayor of *York*, bear the Title of *Lord*.

His Authority reaches, not only over the City, and Part of
 the Suburbs (except some particular Places) but also on the
Thames, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as
Stanes-bridge. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has a
 Power to Summon and to Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of
 Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, and
 among the first a Sword Bearer, who has 100 *l.* allowed him
 yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, he has got a Kennel of
 Hounds always maintained, and the Privilege to hunt not only
 in *Middlesex*, but also in *Surrey* and *Suffex*. On the King's Co-
 coronation Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And 'tis ob-
 servable, that when King *James I.* was invited to take Posses-
 sion of the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of
London, subscribed in the first Place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horse-back, 'tis with rich Capa-
 risons, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes
 Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel to it,
 hanging from his Neck downwards; he is also attended by
 several Officers, walking before, and on both sides of him. But

the Greatness of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, is beyond any Thing of this Nature elsewhere.

His Election.

Before I give an Account of this, 'tis not improper to speak of his Election, which is made at *Guild Hall* on the Day aforesaid, in the Court of *Hustings*. First, The Livery-men, being chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, Aldermen of the City; out of which Number they chuse Two by the Plurality of Voices: Then the Aldermen elect whom they think fit out of these two, but most Times (tho' free in their Choice) they have regard for the Senior Alderman, that has not been Lord Mayor. The Election being fix'd, the Lord Mayor Elect is proclaim'd, and sworn to maintain the City Privileges. 'Tis observable, that the Lord Mayor Elect must be Free of one of the Twelve Companies of Tradesmen, and if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these.

The Solemnity of the Day, when he enters upon his Office.

On the 29th of *October*, the Day he enters upon his Office, he goes by Water from *Black Fryars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his Barge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their Formalities. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, attend him also in their Furred Gowns, in their several Barges, set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides. In his Way, he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, with the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *Westminster-Bridge*, where the said Companies land first, and march in order to the Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance into the Hall, a Set of Hautboys march before them, and play all the Way. They walk round the Hall, paying their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and so proceed to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor is sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-hall*. Then the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Fryars*. From whence the Livery-men march first to *Guild-Hall* in good Order. Next, the Artillery-men in their best Appearance, with Granadeers, handsomely accouter'd. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all mounted upon Horses richly caparisoned. There were formerly divers Pageans in motion, one of 'em representing the Trade of the Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators. The Procession ending at *Guild-Hall*, and the Cavalcade being over, the Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To which not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons of the greatest Quality, Privy-Counsellors, Foreign Ambassadors, and even the King or Queen themselves.

Aldermen of London.

For the better Government of the City, it is divided into 26 Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. These

These 26 Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and Dignity, and each has under him a certain Number of Common-Council Men, one of them his Deputy, besides Under-Officers. By the City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest next to 'em, are Justices of the Peace of the City. Upon an Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen; which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think fittest for that Station.

There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor, as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he ought to be well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, is before any Alderman that has not been Mayor. 'Tis the Recorder that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

The two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are also considerable Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Juries. They are yearly chosen at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the Livery-men; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to hold, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Lastly, There is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, being intrusted with the City Cash, and the Orphans Money. Therefore, when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be bound without his Licence, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or has committed any great Offence, Mr. Chamberlain, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to *Bridewell*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. Mr. Chamberlain may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Indenture is expired: But if his Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free, before he has serv'd him the full Term of seven Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Chamberlain will in such a Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first before the Company where he was bound, and then before the

the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharg'd, and the second oblig'd to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up.

Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen.

The Recorder.	Two Secondaries.
Sword Bearer.	Clerk of the Chamber.
Four City-Counsell.	Hall-Keeper.
A City-Remembrancer.	Three Sergeant-Carvers.
The Common-Hunt.	Three Sergeants of the Chamber.
Water-Bayliff.	Sergeant of the Channel.
A City-Solicitor.	Yeoman of the Chamber.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	Four Yeomen of the Water-side.
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court.	Thirty six Yeomen.
Yeoman of the Channel.	A Gauger.
Under Water-Bayliff.	Sealers and Searchers of Leather.
Clerk of the City's Works.	A Measurer.
Two Clerks of the Papers.	Meal-Weighers.
Eight Attorneys in the Sheriff's Courts.	Keeper of Newgate.
Eight Clerk-Sitters.	Keeper of Ludgate.
Two Prothonotaries.	Keepers of the Compters.
Clerk of the Bridge-House.	Keeper of the Green-Yard.
Clerk of the Court of Requests.	Steward of Southwark.
Beadle of the Court of Requests.	Bayliff of the Hundred of Os-falston.
Thirty six Sergeants at Mace.	

Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The City Carpenter, and other Artificers.	Ten Corn-Meters.
Fifteen Coal-Meters.	Four Salt-Meters.
	Two Fruit-Meters.

The Place in Mr. Chamberlain's Gift, is, the Rent-gatherer.

*Courts of
London.
Common-
Council.*

As to the City Courts, most of 'em held in Guild-Hall, I shall begin with the Common Council, which is the City-Parliament, consisting of two Orders, viz. the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, representing the House of Lords, and the Common-Council Men, which represent the House of Commons. These last are in all 231, belonging to their respective Wards, of which some have more, some less. In this Court all By-Laws are made, which bind all the Citizens. A Stranger may be made free of London by this Court, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of City-Affairs,

Affairs, this Court appoints Committees, who make their Report, as Occasion requires. By this Court the Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements, a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, for the Management of the City Lands in Ulster in Ireland, the Garbler, Coroner, Bayliff of Southwark, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, and Common-Crier, are annually elected.

The Court of the Lord-Mayor is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of Guild-Hall, where all Actions may be entred, and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for Debt, Trespass, &c. arising within the Liberties of London, and to any Value. The Recorder is the proper Judge of this Court, to which belong four Attorneys, and six Sergeants at Mace; one of these constantly attending at the Lord Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices. Tuesday is the Day for Trials. The Charge of entring an Action is but 4 s. besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in 14 Days Time. An Action entred here remains in force for ever, tho' no Proceedings be had thereupon: Whereas it dies in the Compters, and may be crossed after 16 Weeks.

The Court of Aldermen is also a Court of Record, held in the Inner Chamber every Tuesday and Thursday, except Holy-Days, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This Court does constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, and determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-Courses, and Party-Walls. Here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases, that pass under the City-Seal: And by this Court the Rulers of the Company of Watermen, are annually elected and appointed.

The Hustings is a most antient Court of Record, always held in Guild Hall, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Recorder sitting as Judge with them. Here Deeds may be entolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out, Replevins, and Writs of Error, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the Election of the four Citizens of London, to be the Representatives of the City in Parliament.

The Court of Jail-Delivery, usually held eight Times a Year, at the Old-Baily, for the Trial of Malefactors in the County of Middlesex. The Lord Mayor is the chief Judge of this Court, assisted by some of the Judges, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs.

The Two Sheriffs Courts, held in Guild Hall, the one by one Sheriff, every Wednesday and Friday, for Actions entred at Woodstreet Compter; the other, by the other Sheriff, every Thursday and Saturday, for Actions entred at the Poultry Compter. In these Courts may be try'd Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass, Account, and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrations. And if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in London till the Day of Trial, his Testimony taken in Writing will be allowed as good Evidence. To these Courts belong eight Attorneys, whose Office is only to assist their Clients.

Clients. Two *Secondaries*, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove all Causes out of these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, who draw the *Subpanas*, for Witnesses to appear, file and copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two *Prothonotaries*, who draw and engross all such Declarations. Eight *Clerk-Sitters*, who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

Chamberlains
Court.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or *Office*, kept in the Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, where he attends commonly every Forenoon, to enroll and turn over *Apprentices*, and to make such Free as have duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not married, nor taken Wages in that Time.

Court of
Conscience.

The *Court of Conscience*, or *Request*, erected by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James I.* both for the Relief of poor Debtors that cannot make present Payments of their Debts under 40 s. and of poor Persons having small Debts owing to them, but not able to sue for 'em. This Court sits in *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, and consists of two *Aldermen* and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. But any three of 'em make a Court.

Orphans
Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of *London*, that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Year, viz. at *Guild-Hall*, on the *Monday* Morning after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call-Day*. The *Chamber of London* was always counted the best Security, till in the Reign of King *Charles II.* the *Orphans Money* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the *Exchequer*, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reign. Whereas before this Money was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hour's Notice receive their Portions, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain*, and his Clerks, attending daily for that Purpose. The Use-Money likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other *Creditors* of the City of *London*, an Act was made in the late King and Queen's Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the said Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of *Four per Cent.* principal Money. Towards which the City is charged with the annual Sum of 8000 l. for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenues.

Court for the
Conservation
of the Thames.

The Court for the Conservation of the *Thames*, held before the Lord Mayor at such times as he appoints, within the adjacent Counties to *London* and *Westminster*. The *Water Bayliff*, being the Lord-Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give his Lordship Notice of all Offences committed by any Persons,

sons, contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishment whereof is in the Power of the Lord Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

The Pie-Powder Court, held every Hour during the first three Days of Bartholomew-Fair, by Stewards appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters, and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on Bartholomew-Eve in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administred within three Floods and Ebbs of the Tide in the River Thames. Pie-Powder Court.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called a Wardmote, for Things relating to his Ward; particularly for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers: For which the Lord-Mayor issues out yearly his Precept to every Alderman to hold his Wardmote. Wardmote.

The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called Hall-motes; from their respective Halls; where they meet once a Month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades. Hall-motes;

From the Civil Government of London, I proceed to the Military. This City being by Charter a County Corporate, and a Lieutenantancy of it self, the Power of a Lord Lieutenant is in the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, with other principal Members of the City, commissioned from the King to act as his Lieutenants in London, and order the City Militia, with the same Power that other Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties. Military Government.

Which Militia consists of 6 Regiments of Foot, making about 9000 Men, besides 2 Regiments of the Hamlets of the Tower, and the Regiment of Southwark. But in Case of Necessity, the Auxiliaries are raised, consisting of Apprentices, which make 6 Regiments more; every Freeman that has two Apprentices being oblig'd to find one for that Purpose.

For a Nursery of Commanders, there is a Company of 600 choice Men, commanded in chief by a Leader, appointed by the Sovereign. This Company, called the Artillery-Company, is exercised every Tuesday Fortnight in the Artillery-Ground, a spacious Place, near Moor-Fields, walled about for that Purpose. They have a Court-Martial, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Colonel, and 24 Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in February every Year, they chuse their Officers viz. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 2 Sergeants, a Provost-Martial, 3 Gentlemen of Arms, &c. Artillery-Men;

Lastly, In Church-Matters, this City is governed in chief by the Lord Bishop of London; to whom is committed the Care of the whole Clergy of this Place: For whose Maintenance there is in most Parishes a Parsonage, or a Vicarage-House, with a competent Allowance; besides the Profits of Christenings, Marriages and Burials. As to those Parishes, whose Churches were Church Government.

were destroy'd by the dismal Fire in 1666, no Parson thereof is to have less than 100 *l.* and none above 200; but most have between 100 and 150 *l.* Which, in lieu of Tythes, is raised, by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. But where-ever there is, either in City or Suburbs, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they have their Maintenance by a voluntary Contribution from the Parishioners.

II. Of Westminster.

Parishes in Westminster.

I Come now to the Government of *Westminster*, I mean the City and *Liberties* thereof, reaching towards *London* as far as *Temple-Bar*. The City it self has but one Parish, called *St. Margaret's*, which is of a large Extent. But the *Liberties* consist of 6 Parishes, viz. *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Mary Le Savoy*, *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's*. As for *St. Giles's* Parish, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

The Government in Civil Matters.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster* are vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of *Laymen*, chosen for that Purpose, or confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*.

By the High-Steward.

The principal of which is the *High-Steward*, who is usually a Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds his Office during Life.

Under-Steward.

To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an *Under-Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He, with the other Magistrates, keeps the *Court-Leet*, or *Town-Court*, is commonly Chairman at the *Quarter-Sessions*, and holds his Office *durante Vita*.

Head-Bayliff.

Next to whom is the *Head Bayliff*, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, he is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the *Juries*, has all the *Bayliffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and manages the Election of *Members* of *Parliament* for the City of *Westminster*. In the *Court-Leet*, he sits next to the *Under-Steward*: All *Fines* and *Forfeitures* belong to him, which makes his Place very beneficial.

High-Constable.

There is also a *High-Constable*, chosen by the *Court-Leet*, and having all other *Constables* under his Command. He usually continues many Years in his Office.

Fourteen Burgesses.

Lastly, Here are 14 *Burgesses*, viz. seven for the City, and seven more for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assistant*. Their Office is much like that of the *Aldermen* of the City of *London*, having each a proper *Ward* under his Jurisdiction. Among which, two are elected by the Title of *Head-Burgesses*, one for the City, and the other for the *Liberties*. These take Place in the *Court-Leet*, next to the *Head Bayliff*.

C H A P. X.

Of the English BRITONS. And first of their Original, Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages.

AS Great Britain is divided into *England, Scotland, and Wales*, so its Inhabitants (especially since the late Union) may be divided into *English, Scotch, and Welch Britons*.

The *English Britons* are an aggregate Body of several Nations: But chiefly of *Saxons, Danes, and Normans*, not without some Mixture of *Roman and British Blood*. *Original of the English.*

Their Speech is likewise a Compound of several Languages, but chiefly the *Saxon, Latin, and French*; the first being properly the Stock in which the other are ingrafted. *Their Language.*

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they caused the *Latin Tongue* to be generally used in this Country: And tis made use of to this Day, in *Court-Rolls, Records, Charters, Patents, Commissions, Writs, Bonds*; and some Statutes are still kept in *Latin*.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they settled: Such are to this Day, most *English Monosyllables*, besides the Names of *Shires, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman or French Tongue* to be learnt at School by the *Saxons*: And till the 36th Year of *Edward III's* Reign, the Statutes of *England*, Pleadings, Sermons, and Writings, were in *Norman*. The same has been hitherto the Language of our *Common-Law*, all *Moots and Law-Exercises, Pleadings and Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Necessity of learning it. The very *Assent and Dissent* to Bills in Parliament, is expressed in the *Norman Tongue*. As for our Terms in *Heraldry, Singing, Dancing, Dicing, Cookery, Hunting, Hawking, and the Art of War*, they are for the most part *French*. The Learned, on the other hand, have introduced a great many *Latin Words*, by which the *English Tongue* is very much improved, and refined at present, wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even exceeds the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making *Compounds and Derivatives*, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French and Italian* run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the Fair Sex.

From

Complexion:

From the *English* Language, I proceed to their Complexion, which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe* can outvy *England*, for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulness in Women. Which is to be attributed not only to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easie Lives, under the best of Governments. A Woman therefore is one of the six Things in which *England* excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Femina, Lana.

Constitution:

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their usual Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently to seek, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. Therefore, 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman* will soon starve an *Englishman*. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campaign, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any other Nation in *Europe*.

Temper:

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most Part reserved, and less Communicative than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got, not easily lost.

Their Flegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes Men volatile, and prompts 'em to Rashness. It makes 'em apt to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned amongst them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences. 'Tis observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in, for some Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, is an excellent Compound.

So great is the Respect and Tenderness of *Englishmen* for the Fair Sex in general, that every where they give 'em the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. Women are not mew'd up here as in *Italy* and *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them than any where else. In short, such is their Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the Proverb, that *England* is the Paradise of Women.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain: And their Conduct answers to their Courage. Witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, but especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those renowned Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* has also experienc'd the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. Nor did the late Queen *ANNE* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with her Allies) gave so great a

Check

Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his full Career towards an Universal Monarchy.

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield to no ^{Genius} Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World to this Day, is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best *Clocks*, *Watches*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Air-Pumps*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. *Clocks*, with all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies, and various *Musical Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is perform'd by Clock-Work. *Watches* of 50 or 60 l. a Watch. *Locks* of Iron and Brass, of 50 l. They have found out the Way to polish the Insides of great Iron-Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cane-Chairs, and several useful Engines for printing Stuffs and Linnen, &c. Glass, Earthen, and Horn-ware, they have improved to Admiration. They make the best woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and out-do *France* it self in making all sorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in polishing Iron, and making many useful and bright Utenfils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match 'em; and their great Wealth arising from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For building neat and convenient Houses, upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent; and in the Art of Scaffolding, they surpass all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where shall one find a People so generally knowing? Here Experimental Philosophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better stock'd with Divines than *England* is, which makes their learned Works so much in Request beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and silenced the Popish Clergy, in the late King *James's* Reign.

To have great Men in all Professions, *England* has the greatest Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be match'd in *Europe*; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a World both of publick and private Libraries. And the *English* generally are such Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Substance, a Closer of choice Books is a Thing commonly seen. In short, there are few Persons but what can read, if not write, and cast Accounts.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Religion of the English.

TIS the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of *Worcester*, that St. Paul was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But by reason of Persecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here
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till the Reign of *Lucius*, the first *British* Christian King, towards the End of the second Age: By whose Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some Time after over all the Island. 'Tis observable, that the *Britons* had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*, the *British Church* continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others: But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possessed of this Island, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with them, and this Country (says the Bishop) was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596, *Austin* the Monk being sent by Pope *Gregory* the Great, to preach the Gospel here, the Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the *Saxons* were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and *Austin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus the Church of *England* continued subject to the *Roman Church*, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstition, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian *British Kings*, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a *Reformation*: In which a great Progress was made in the next Reign, being that of *Edward VI.* Son and Successor to *Henry*. But the Popish Queen *Mary*, succeeding next to her Brother *Edward*, overthrew the Reformation, and restored Popery. Her Reign was bloody, but of short Continuance; and her Sister the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, coming next to the Throne of *England*, restored the Reformed Religion, by the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament.

The Doctrinal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of *England*, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the *Episcopal Government* is retained, but also such Rites and Ceremonies as are appointed by the Church, both for Decency's sake, and to invite the *Papists* to come over, are allowable. Such as the Use of the *Surplice*, the Bowing and Kneeling before the Altar, the Sign of the Cross at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of *Papists* nevertheless kept to their Religion, and those *Extrinsicals* proved such a stumbling Block to others of the *Reformed Party*, as made at last a Schism in the Church: For many, in those Days called *Puritans*, rather than comply to those Ceremonies, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her *Fundamentals*, but renouncing both her Discipline and Rites. Therefore called *Dissenters*, or *Nonconformists*, or *Separatists*; some of 'em *Presbyterians*, some *Independents*, and others *Anabaptists*; all which together make no inconsiderable Party.

Dissenters.

Presbyterians.

The most considerable are the *Presbyterians*, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by *Presbyters* or *Elders*. These come nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of *England*.
The

The *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because *Independents*. each *Congregation* amongst them governs it self independently from all others.

The *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, who were baptized in their Infancy. For they are against *Pedo-Baptism*, or baptizing of Children. *Ana-baptists*.

These *Sects* however agree in most Fundamentals with all the *Protestant Churches*, but come nearest to the *Calvinists*. 'Tis true, they use no *Liturgy*, as the *Calvinists* do, but only *extemporary Prayers*; the very *Lord's Prayer* being disused amongst them, which is not so amongst the *Calvinists*.

Amongst these *Sects*, but chiefly the *Independents*, some are *Millenarians*, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who expect *Christ's Temporal Kingdom* upon Earth for a Thousand Years, grounding this their Opinion upon some Places of Scripture, which others take to be understood in a spiritual Sense.

Besides those before-mention'd, there is another particular *Sect* *Quakers*. of those we call *Quakers*, from their former way of quaking and groaning at their Meetings, when they wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that pretend to Inspiration. 'Tis true, they own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they reject all *Ministerial Ordinances*, use no *Sacrament*, and pretend to a *Light* within that leads 'em to the Way of Truth.

In Civil Matters they would have all Men equal, and think all *Oaths* unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yes* or *No*, to affirm or deny a Thing. They ridicule the Civility of the *Hat*, and their way is *Thou* to all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of Days and Months are of a Pagan *Origine*, they never name 'em but thus, the Day called *Tuesday*, the Month called *January*, &c. They affect *Plainness* in their *Garb*, but in the way of *Trade* they are as subtle as any.

The *Preciseness* and *Strictness* of Discipline used by *Dissenters*, is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And 'tis observable, how great is the Influence of *Education* upon People, which makes the *Church of England-Men* and the *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different Climates. The *first* have generally a free and genteel Way with them: The *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserve. One side is generally open-handed, and the other close-fisted; the first most inclined to Profuseness and Gallantry, and the other to Penuriousness. I could wish the *first* less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keeps a fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, of all Protestants, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the *Lord's Day*, and fall little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbath. In their

Devotions, both publick and private, they have a way of expressing their *Contrition*, and *Fervency of Zeal*, which is not very taking. But of all Sects, the *Quakers* are most singular; for I have seen some of them foam again, when they held forth.

To prevent the *Growth of Dissenters*, and bring them into the *Pale of the Church*, severe Laws were made against them, that have sometimes been strictly put into Execution. This created a Feud among the *Churchmen* and *Dissenters*, that lasted till the late happy Revolution; when the *Dissenters* joining with the *Church* against the illegal *Proceedings* of the late King *James*, obtained by her means an *Indulgence*, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I come now to the *Roman Catholicks*, commonly call'd *Papists*, and by the Law, *Popish Recusants*, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King *James*. There are divers Laws in Force against them, but seldom put in Execution. If they could but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, they need not fear to be molested by so gentle a Government. Nor has the Government any cause to fear them, while their Party is so inconsiderable, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King *James*. For now we reckon 200 *Protestants* in *England* to one *Roman Catholick*; of which Number the Church of *England*, as by Law established, makes two Thirds, and the *Dissenters* and *Papists* the other Third.

Jews.

As for *Jews*, we have some in *London*, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banish'd *England*, but *Cromwell* re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increas'd, that they have built near *Duke's-Place*, within the City, a very fair *Synagogue*.

Morals of the English.

In Point of *Morals*, the *English* have their Share in the Corruptions of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they live generally at Ease and in Plenty, so *Luxury* seems to predominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King *Charles* and *James*. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what a happy Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a King, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this depraved Age, among the *English*, as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is not yet banish'd out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Persons of both Sexes (and, I hope, good Numbers of 'em) Temperate in their way of Living, Just to their Neighbours, Kind-hearted to their Friends, Inoffensive to their Enemies, Charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of Christian Duties.

C H A P. XII.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting-Days, and some particular Customs. Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to.

ONE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of ^{Modern Way of Buildings} Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to their Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Cieling very low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottoms of Hills, for fear the Winds should blow 'em away; and the Rooms at random, often with Steps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be neater than the modern Buildings, with lightsome Stair-Cases, lofty Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, and Sash-Windows as high as the Cieling; by which means the Air has a free Entrance, very conducive to Health. And such is their Compactness and Uniformity, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Conveniencies of an old-built House.

The Use of *Hangings*, whether Tapestry or other, is partly laid aside, since Wainscoting came into Fashion; much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

In Point of Diet, the *English* live most upon *Butchers Meat*, as the most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. They are indeed great *Flesh-Eaters*, and that without Kitchen Sophistry; plain boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general Way of Dressing it. *French Soups* and *Kickshaws*, *Venison*, *Fish* and *Fowl*, are seldom eaten but by the better sort. In *Pastry Work*, but chiefly *Venison Pasties*, they excel all Nations. Their Variety of *Puddings*, and on *Christmas* Holy-Days, their rich *Plum Porridge*, *Christmas-Pies*, and *Brawn*, are properly *English Dishes*, hardly known to other Nations.

'Tis not many Years since a little *Bread* served their Turn, and some I have known, who scarce did eat any: But they begin now to eat a good deal, tho' not so much as the *French*.

Tho' *Malt-Drink* be their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of *Wines* are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, by reason of the Custom. Before our Rupture with *France*, upon the late Revolution, *French Claret* was the Wine most used: But the Scarcity of them is now supply'd by *Florence* and *Portuguese Wines*.

For Fineness of Colour, Strength, and Palatableness, they have *Beer* and *Ale*, little inferior to *Wine*; besides *Cyder*, *Punch*, and other Liquors.

Formerly they used to eat three or four Meals a Day, and Supper was the best Meal. But the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. made them confine themselves to a Dinner, making up the rest with slight Things. Thus the less Time is spent in Eating, and the more saved for Business. Besides that this Way is found to be more conducive to Health, at London especially.

Coffee and Tea, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in England, and take off People very much from drinking of those distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But Punch is much used, especially by Sea-faring Men.

The Use of Tobacco is very universal, and indeed not improper for so moist a Climate.

Raiment.

For Raiment, the common Wear amongst Men is plain Cloth and Drugget, without any Thing of costly Ornament.

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance; the best able in the richest Silks, of 8 or 10 l. a Yard, with all the Set-offs that Art can possibly invent.

Firing.

England is too temperate a Country to use Stoves, as in cold Climates. A Chimney-Fire, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apter to cheer up the Spirits.

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to the English Exercises and Recreations.

Exercises and Recreations.

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Shooting with Bow and Arrows, Dancing, Musick, Stage-plays, &c.

Playing at Mall, so frequent in France, is out of date in England; and Playing at Tennis, much disused.

But Bowling is very much used, for which there are Bowling-Greens kept very neat, peculiar to the English. And so is the Recreation of Paddock-Courses, Horse Races, Cock-Fighting; and with the common People Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Gadgets, Foot-ball in frosty Weather, and Throwing at Cocks about Lent. Amongst which, the Races shew the wonderful Swiftness of English Horses; Cock-fighting the Courage of their Cocks; Bear and Bull baiting that of their Dogs; and Prizes the Dexterity and Courage of some Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Art of Ringing Bells is peculiar to the English, whence this Island is called by the French, l'Isle sonnante, the Ringing Island: But the Dutch excel the English in their Musical Chimes of Bells.

Festival-Days.

I proceed to give an account of the English Festival Days, particularly the Holy Days at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The first continue in a manner from Christmas-Day, December 25th, to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6. being Days of Entertainment among Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the Holy-Days at Easter, and Whitsuntide, they are each of 3 Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoycing upon a civil Account; particularly, His Majesty's Birth-Day, May 28. His

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Proclamation-Day, *August 1.* and Coronation-Day, *October 20.* when the Tower Guns go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The *5th* of *November*, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving-Day for the wonderful Deliverance of King *James I.* and the Parliament then sitting, at the point of being blown up by the Conspirators; as is also *May 29th* for the Restauration of Monarchy and the Royal Family of *Stuarts*.

The City of *London* has a particular Day of Rejoycing, viz. the *29th* of *October*, when the new Lord Mayor enters upon his Office, with the usual Solemnity.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting-Days; but none to be compared in this point to the Inns of Court for State and Magnificence, when they kept their Readings.

In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth and Wedding-days, with their most intimate Friends.

As to Fasting-Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed *Lent*, as a particular Time of Fasting and Humiliation, but not (as the *Roman* Church) wholly to abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, in *Lent*; but *Good Friday*, particularly, is observed with Fasting, till the Evening.

The *30th* of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was Martyr'd, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in Detestation of that horrid Act. The *2d* of *September*, being the Day when the City was burnt, in the Year *1666*, has been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the Citizens thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; as he does publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britons*, I shall begin with *Valentine's Day*, *Feb. 14.* when young Men and Maidens get their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em asunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and these the Mens; upon which, the Men salute their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. This Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of the Year, feeling a new Heat by the approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March 1st*, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welsh* wear a Leek on their Hats, to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier took up a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day, but the better Sort wrought ones. The King himself wears one.

November 30. being St. Andrew's Day, the Patron of Scotland, the Scots wear a Blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

Computation of Time.

As to the *English* Computation of Time, the Natural Day begins with them, as with most Parts of *Europe*, at Midnight; counting Twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and Twelve Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the next Midnight.

But the Year begins with them properly on *Lady-Day*, March 25th, being the Conception Day of the B. *Virgin*, and they date accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin *January* 1. and commonly call it *New-Year's-Day*. To distinguish therefore the Time from the 1st of *January* to the 25th of *March*, 'tis a common Practice to set down both Years in the Date of Letters, thus, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, as before *Lady Day*.

Lastly, The *English Epoch* is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth, but they keep the *Old* (or *Julian*) *Stile*; whereas, all Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the *New*, otherwise called the *Gregorian Stile*, from Pope *Geogory XIII.* who above 1000 Years since, undertook to correct the *Calendar*, by the Advice and Direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other great Mathematicians. By this *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*, they go now eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the Beginning of the present Age.

Diseases.

The Diseases the *English* are most subject to, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of 'em proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, the *Consumption* from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where Rheums and Coughs are more predominant, especially in the Winter, which are often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and *Rheumatisms* are also very rife, especially near the Sea: But *Fevers* are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Cholick*, and other Diseases, *England* is no more free than other Nations: But *Surfeits* are more frequent, the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites.

The *Plague*, formerly so frequent in *England*, as to return once in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1665 and 1666. when it swept away near 500000 Souls in City and Country.

In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this People was visited with an odd Kind of Disease, call'd the *Sweating Sicknes*; thus described: 'Twas a pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which

seizing

seizing upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by extream Sweat. They that escaped dying of it in 24 Hours, were look'd upon as out of Danger. But it killed great Numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is most remarkable, it wreaked it self chiefly upon robustious People, and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease is, That it affected the *English* any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in *Latin*, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the vast TRADE of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

THE Trade of *England* is carried on two Ways, at Home and Abroad, in *Britain* and foreign Countries.

At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and ^{Home-Trade} Commodities are convey'd in Waggon, and upon Pack-Horses; by Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers.

This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a World of Waggoners, Seamen and Watermen. And whereas *London* is in a manner the Center of this Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts and Waggon by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what comes by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns at *London*, where the Country-Waggon come to unload, and from whence they return at set Times, loaded with *London*-Commodities, by which means, a vast Number of Porters are employ'd to load and unload the Waggon, and to carry the Parcels where they are directed. But among the Inns aforesaid, I do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery-Horses.

As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen, employ'd in *England*, by the Sea-Coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 great Vessels, that sail to and from *Newcastle* almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in *England*. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetch'd 300 Miles by Sea, which might be had in the Neighbourhood of *London*, in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the State.

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employ'd

ploy'd in Manufactures, both in the City and Country? *London* swarms with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufacturers of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home, and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities.

Foreign Trade.

If the Home Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign Trade to be far beyond it.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it. For she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might make good Shift without the Help of Foreign Countries; which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in Point of Trade. But as Foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artists, set the Poor to work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatsoever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities. This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratify the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the Foreign Trade, that *Britain* is become the Support to her Friends, and a Terror to her Enemies. And whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of Foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only over all *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of Foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep not only the Balance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers, by transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Crown laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities; and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Infomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* remained yearly indebted to *France* in above half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for *Gugaws*, and other Commodities, which *England* made good Shift without, during the Course of her late War with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are her Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, to the Sum of Two Million Sterling per Annum. Her Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-Coal, great Guns, Bombs, Cascaßes, &c. for one Million. Moreover, she exports abundance of Corn, Red Herrings, smoak'd Pilchards, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are

are also in great Request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Plush, Locks, Pendulums, and Watches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective-Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo, Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery with *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Fish.

It has been already observ'd, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in Point of Transportation; but *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade.

The foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies of Merchants, empowered by Royal Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies, the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employ'd.

The principal are the *East India* Companies, the Old and the New, not long since united together, and whose Stock is One Million and an Half. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Ispahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at Fort St. George, Fort St. David, *Achim*, and York Forts in the Isle of *Sumatra*. *Calicut*, *Surat*, and *Pettipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Rhajama* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. And in *China*, *Amoy*, *Canton*, and *Funqueen*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey* Company, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were increased by her next Successor, *James I.*

The Company of *Merchants Adventurers*, the antientest of all; first settled by King *Edward I.* near 400 Years since, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloths ready made.

The *Russia* Company, established in the Reign of *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* upon the Northern Ocean, which formerly was counted impracticable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of *Narva* upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Archangel*, to

to the great Benefit of the *Czar* and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in few Years: But the late *Czar*, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the *English*, in Point of Custom, on the same Foot with other Nations.

The Company called the *East Land Company*, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The *Royal African Company*, settled by the late King *Charles*, who gave 'em full Power to trade all over the Western Coast of *Africk*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the *Cape of Good Hope*, forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Forts upon that Coast, for the Security of their Trade, namely, *James Fort* upon the River *Gambo*, *Sherborough* in *York Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Bence*, *Fort-Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Green Land Company* for Whale Fishing; *Hudson's Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great Britain* reaps from this foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East-India Company*, as *Pepper*, *Salt Petre*, *Callicoes*, *Drugs*, *Diamonds*, and *Pearls*, &c. after we have supplied our selves, amounts to 500000 *l.* per Annum. And what is transported hither from the *British Plantations* in *America*, viz. *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Tobacco*, *Cocoa Nuts*, &c. besides *Fish*, *Pipe-Staves*, *Masts*, *Beaver*, &c. from the North Parts of that Continent, 400000 *l.* per Annum.

Note, That some of the aforesaid Companies trade in Joint-Stocks, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, the *Morica Company* being part of the *Levant*, and the *Green Land Company*; others in separate Stocks, but in Common as to Publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

For promoting the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and elsewhere, there is a Council of Trade established.

Council of
Trade.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great Britain.

Coin.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, Gold and Silver. The Gold is either a *Guinea*, or *Half Guinea*; the first going for 21 *s.* the *Half Guinea* proportionably. 'Tis called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africk*, whence most of the Gold

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Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

But we have, besides Guineas, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 23 s. and the last for 25 s. They are both a fine Sort of Gold, coined in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.*

The Silver Coin now current in *Great Britain*, is of the best Silver, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Six Pences. There are also Silver Groats, or Pieces of Four Pence; and Silver Three Pences, Two Pences, and Pennies: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of Copper Farthings, and Half Pence, which have been allowed to be coined for the Convenience of small Change: But no Man is bound to receive 'em in Pay for Rent or Debt.

What we call a *Noble* is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark* 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel* 10 s. but they are not to be seen in Specie.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we don't use the Word *Pound* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

'Tis presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined Gold, and Ten Millions of Silver; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and to which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower of London*. But when the hammered Coin was called in to be milled, five other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, and *York*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the Convenience of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Coin, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, tho' High Treason by Law, for which a Multitude of Clippers suffered Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, besides, grew at the same time to that height, that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners; and this, when we were engaged in a Burdensome War with *France*. But, with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of *France*, the Nation was in a short Time supplied with New Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in *Europe*. When you were under those Distractions upon the Account of your Coin, said a *French* Plenipotentiary to one of ours at the *Hague*, upon the Peace of *Reswyck*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a Juncture, we stood amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for *England* to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into milled, sunk the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is very much discouraged, it being much more difficult to counterfeit milled Money than hammer'd.

The

The Weights and Measures are the same all over *England*; that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*.

The Weights are of two Sorts, one called *Troy Weight*, and the other *Averdupois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Averdupois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th Part, 51 Ounces of *Troy* being equal to 56 of *Averdupois*; but the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pounds of that are equal to 17 *Troy*.

By *Troy Weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Bread, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other, Mercery and Grocery Ware, Wool, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pounds, and half a Hundred to 56, proportionably. In *Troy Weight* 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny Weight Sterling, 20 Penny Weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

Measures

Measures are either applicative, or receptive; that is, for Things measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first Sort we have a Yard, consisting of three Foot, this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. A Geometrical Pace, reckoned at five Foot; a Fathom at six; a Rod, Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs an *English* Mile. By a Statute of *Henry VII.* an *English* Mile ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile.

An Acre of Land in *England* consists of 40 Rods (or Perches) in Length, and four in Breadth. A Yard-Land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, two Quarts a Pottle, and two Pottles a Gallon. Now eight Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and nine a Firkin of Beer, two Firkins a Kilderkin, and two Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Beer, being 54 Gallons, makes a Hogshead, two Hogsheads a Butt, and two Butts a Tun.

Wine Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, four Gallons of these making five of Wine Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce 42, a Hogshead 63, a Punchion 84, a Pipe or Butt 126, a Tun 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a Size between the Wine and Beer Gallon, two of which make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels a Comb, or Curnock, two Combs a Quarter, ten Quarters a Last, or Wey.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of some Terms in the Way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale or Weight.

1. By Tale ; as speaking of Paper, a *Quire* is 24 or 25 *Sheets*, a *Ream* 20 *Quire*, and a *Bale* 10 *Reams*: Of Parchment, five Dozen of *Skins* make a *Roll*.

Of *Fish* ; a Hundred of *Cod Fish*, *Ling*, *Haberdine*, and the like, contains 124 ; and of *Herrings*, 120 ; twelve Hundred go to one Thousand, being a *Barrel*, and 12 *Barrels* to a *Last*. Speaking of *Eels*, a *Strike* is 25, and a *Bind* 10 *Strikes*, that is, 250 *Eels*.

Of *Hides*, 10 are a *Dicker*, and 20 *Dickers* a *Last*. Speaking of *Gloves*, a *Dicker* is 10 *Pair*.

Of *Furs*, as *Sables*, *Filches*, *Martins*, *Grays*, *Minks*, and *Fan-nets*, 40 *Skins* make a *Timber* ; of other *Skins*, five Score go to the Hundred.

2. By Weight, thus ; a *Tun* is 20 Hundred ; except *Lead*, of which a *Tun*, or *Fodder*, is but 19 Hundred and a Half.

A Stone of Beef at *London* is 8 Pounds, but in the Country most commonly 14. Horse-Racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds to a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wool, is also 14 Pounds ; and the double Quantity of Iron or Shot, is called a *Quarter*. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper or Allum, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A *Pirkin* of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60, and a *Barrel* of either is 2 *Ferkins*.

In *Essex*, a Clove of Butter or Cheese is 8 Pounds ; and a *Wey* 31 Clove, or 256 Pounds. But in *Suffolk*, a *Wey* is 42 Cloves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wool is 7 Pounds ; a Stone of the same 14, a *Tod* 28, a *Wey* 182, a *Sack* 364, a *Last* 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds, a Burden of Gad-Steel 180.

A Barrel of Gun-powder 100 Pounds, and a *Last* of the same is 24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glass is 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the Stone.

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds, and a Load of the same 36 Trusses.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Pacquet Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, no Nation in the World is better accommodated, either with *Horses* or *Coaches* for Land Travel.

The first so common in *England*, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on Foot: If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the Con-
veniency

venience of *Post-Horses*, to be shifted at every *Post-Stage*, for Three Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the *Post Boy* for conducting.

The Roads are also much frequented with *Coaches*, especially for the Neighbourhood of *London*; some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney or Stage-Coaches. These set out from *London* at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in *England*, and return from thence with so much speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer Day, at the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 40 *l.* are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who, however, are not so cruel as in *Germany*, where they kill first at a venture, that they may strip with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in case of *Resistance*, when their own lies at Stake. Nay, some of them have been so generous as to return Part of the Booty, rather than leave the Traveller destitute.

Post.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a General Office in *Lombard Street*, *London*, formerly managed in chief by one *Post-Master-General*, and now in the Hands of two, who have under 'em 182 *Deputy-Post-Masters* in *England* and *Scotland*, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and *Sub-Post-Masters* in their Branches. There is also a General Office in *Ireland* for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*.

And such is the Disposition of *Postages*, by the good Regulations of the Governors of the General *Post-Office* in *London*, that there is no considerable *Market-Town* in *England*, but has an easy and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the said Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

The Charge thereof is easy, and the Expedition very great and convenient. For a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 Miles for 4 Pence, if a double Letter for 8 Pence, and an Ounce of Letters for 14 Pence. If under 80 Miles, a single Letter is 3 Pence, a double 6, and an Ounce but 1 s.

The Conveyance is so expeditious, that every 24 Hours the *Post* goes six Score Miles; and in 5 or 6 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

The *Post-Days* to send Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. And the Returns certain on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

But to *Wales* and *Ireland*, the *Post* goes only twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and comes from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*: But from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon Winds.

When the Court is in the Country, the *Post* goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with *Kent*, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, &c. To which Places one may send every Day but *Sunday*, and from

from whence one may also hear every Day but Sunday.

For Foreign Intelligence in Times of Peace, Mondays and Thursdays are the Post-Days for France, Spain and Italy: Tuesdays and Fridays for Holland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

On Mondays and Fridays, the Post goes also for Flanders; and from thence to Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are in Time of Peace,

Between England and	France,	3	Pacquet-Boats
	Spain,	2	
	Flanders,	2	
	Holland,	3	
	Ireland,	3	

The Pacquet-Boats for France go from Dover in Kent for Orlais, 7 Leagues over, on Tuesdays and Fridays in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For Spain, one goes every Fortnight from Falmouth in Cornwall to Corunna, or the Groyn. For Flanders, from Dover to Newport, 20 Leagues over, on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Evening. For Holland, from Harwich in Essex to Helvoetsluys, about 30 Leagues over, on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the Evening. And for Ireland, from Holy-Head in Anglesey (a Welch County) to Dublin, about 20 Leagues over, on Mondays and Thursdays.

But during our Rupture with France and Spain, the Pacquet-Boats for those two Kingdoms were discontinued; and at the same Time those for Flanders. And the Pacquet-Boats that went for Corunna were ordered for Lisbon, the Capital City of Portugal.

Queen ANNE was pleased, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint Boats to convey Letters and Pacquets from England as far as the West Indies, which never was done before. One of these Boats sets out from the Thames on the last Thursday of the Month, particularly for the Isles of Barbadoes, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Antego, and Jamaica. The Rate for every Letter is 9 Pence a Sheet Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a Pacquet weighing an Ounce 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The General Post-Office in London is managed by a Deputy, and several Officers, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employ'd in the Inland-Office, for Inland Letters; and others in the Foreign-Office, for Foreign Letters.

For the Conveniency of those who live far from the Post-Office, there are particular Post-houses appointed to take in the Letters till 9 of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence in due time to the General Post-Office: Which is done Gratis for Inland Letters, and for Foreign Letters or Pacquets, they take for each but a Penny.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the several Orders and Degrees among the English.

And first of the NOBILITY.

THE People of *England* are generally divided into *Laity* and *Clergy*; and the first sub-divided into *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Commonalty*.

I begin with the *Laity*, not out of any Disrespect to the *Clergy*, but because it seems most natural, and that the greatest Honours conferred upon the *Laity* are hereditary, which is not so with the *Clergy*.

I own, the *Law* of *England* makes no Distinction of *Laity*, but that of *Nobles* and *Commons*: So that the *Gentry* of *England* are look'd upon, by the Eye of the *Law*, but as the Flower of the *Commonalty*. However, I shall follow my Division in its several Branches, according to the *Courtesy* of *England*, and not the Rigor of the *Law*.

Nobility.

By the *Nobility*, I mean only the *Temporal Peers* of the Realm, being *Lords* of *Parliament*; of whom there are five Degrees, distinguished by the several Titles of, *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viscount*, and *Baron*.

of Dukes in particular.

A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand. He is girt with a Sword, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the King and Kingdom in time of War: And his Head is adorned with a Crown of Gold, as a Token that he is Counsellor to the King and Kingdom in Time of Peace.

A *Duke's* Coronet has Leaves without Pearls, and his Mantle of State four Gards faced with Ermine. He is called, *His Grace*, a Title formerly given to the Kings of *England*, before they assumed the Title of Majesty.

A *Duke's* eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; the younger Sons by their Christian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord Thomas*, *Lord William*, &c. and all his Daughters *Ladies*.

Marquisses and Earls.

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a *Duke*, by Cincture of Sword, &c. but with this Difference in their Coronets, that a *Marquis's* has a Pearl and a Strawberry Leaf round, of equal height; and an *Earl's* has the Pearls raised upon Points. Their Mantles of State are (as a *Duke's*) faced with Ermine; but, whereas a *Duke's* has four Gards, a *Marquis's* Mantle has but three and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquis* are *Lords* by the *Courtesie* of *England*, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son bears

bears the Title of a *Marquis*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Viscount*: But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho' all his Daughters be *Ladies*.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes by Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in their Coronets, is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls without Number; and a *Baron's* six Pearls upon the Circle. Their Mantles are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their Daughters that of *Lady*: Therefore the eldest Son of the first *Viscount* is look'd upon as the first *Gentleman*, and his eldest Daughter as the first *Gentlewoman*, without a Title in *England*.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters.

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons, keep among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dukes, | 8. Eldest Sons of Earls, |
| 2. Marquisses, | 9. Younger Sons of Marquisses, |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes, | 10. Barons, |
| 4. Earls, | 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts, |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marquisses, | 12. Younger Sons of Earls, |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes, | 13. Eldest Sons of Barons. |
| 7. Viscounts, | |

All Peers of *England* keep their Rank according to the Date of their Patents. Their *Ladies*, and their Sons *Ladies*, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A *Scots Nobleman* takes Place next to the *English* of his Rank; and an *Irish Nobleman*, after a *Scots Peer* of his Rank.

But there are some *High Officers*, who by Virtue of their Office precede even all *Dukes* that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise; viz. the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *Privy Council*, and the *Lord Privy Seal*. And others that take Place only of all that are of their Degree, particularly the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

A *Secretary of State*, being a *Baron*, takes Place of all *Barons*, that are not in any of these high Stations. But if he be above a *Baron*, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England enjoy many great Privileges, the Principal of which are these.

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Out-lawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against his Person: But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods. For the same Reason they are free from all Attendance at Courts-Less, or Sheriffs-Turns: Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers; who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the King's Charge; which is pulled down again when their Trials are over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the spreading of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officer of the Realm, by Reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any Man convicted of making a scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm (tho' true) is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there covered.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by for Brevity's sake: Yet none has that of the *Grandees* of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence. And in case of a Poll-Tax, they bear the greatest Burthen, being taxed every one according to his Degree.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most antient; for it was instituted in 1350. by the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners, viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland.

'Tis called, *The Order of the Garter*, because this was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe, that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks.

thinks. The same was put in *French*, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was very familiar with the Court of *England*.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of *Great Britain*, and 25 *Companions*, call'd *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas *St. George* is the Patron of *England*, 'tis upon *St. George's Day* (*April 23.*) they are usually installed in the noble Chapel of the Castle of *Windsor*, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The *Garter* is daily worn by the Knights on the left Leg. The same is blue, deck'd with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon hanging over their left Shoulder, with *St. George's Picture* at the Bottom of it, enamelled upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left Side of their Cloaks, or Coats, is adorned besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery, commonly called the *Star*. And at high Feasts they wear a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, and a Collar of S S S S, composed of Roses enamelled red, within a Garter enamelled blue, with the *Motto* in Letters of Gold.

This Society is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, besides the Seal of the Sovereign of the Order. The Bishop of *Winchester* is the Prelate of the Garter, the Bishop of *Salisbury* Chancellor, and the Dean of *Windsor Register*. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, is the chief Lay Officer of this Society. 'Tis he that marshals the Solemnity at their Installations and Feasts. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is Usher of the Rod.

The *Feast*, made at the Charge of the new installed Knight, is always magnificent; and the Hall, built for that purpose, stately.

There is in the *Castle of Windsor* 26 decay'd Gentlemen, commonly called the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a liberal Maintenance at the Charge of the College. They ought to be military and unmarried Men, that have served the Crown with their Sword; and 'tis their Duty to appear in the Chapel at Morning and Evening Prayers, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble Order are prayed for particularly.

There have been of this Order since its Institution, 8 Emperors, above 20 foreign Kings, and many more inferior Princes; who formerly were placed according to their Creations, but now according to their respective Degrees.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the GENTRY, and inferior SORT of People.

NEXT to the Peers of the Realm, viz. Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, who properly are the Nobles of England, I come to what we call the Gentry, consisting of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen without Title.

Knights.

Besides the 'foresaid Knights of the Garter, here are 3 Sorts of Knights, viz. Knights Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors, all distinguished from the rest of the Gentry by the Title of Sir prefix'd to their Christian Names, as Sir John Shaw.

Baronets are the first among the Gentry, and the only Knight-hood that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted in the Year 1611, by King James I. who limited their Number to 200. But his Successors did not tie themselves up to that Rule; so that now there are above 700 of them. To be qualified for it, one must be a Gentleman born, of good Reputation, and have an Estate of 1000 l. per Ann. He must pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 d. a Day, in the Province of Ulster in Ireland, which amounts to near 1100 l. Sterling: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 l.

The Knights of the Bath are so called from their Bathing, used before they were created. Henry IV. was the Founder of this Order, in 1399, when to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these Knights, that were bathed in the Tower. There are now but a few left of this Order. They wear a Scarlet-Ribbon, belt-wise.

Knights Batchelors are the most common, and therefore the less esteem'd: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Noblemens Sons. Then they were knighted, being girt with a Sword, and having gilt Spurs put on, whence they came to be called in Latin *Equites Aurati*. But of later Times this Honour has been so frequently conferr'd upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians, and others, that the Kingdom swarms with this Sort of Knights, of whom no less than 1400 are reckoned in England, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 l. each. The Manner of making these Knights is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to kneel down, upon which he lightly touches his left Shoulder with a naked Sword, then bids him rise up by the Title of Sir prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all Knights Wives bear the Title of Lady, which gives 'em a Precedency over Esquires and Gentlemens Wives.

Esquires.

Esquires, from the French Word *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are properly the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers, the eldest Sons of Knights, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of S S S S, and bestowing upon them a Pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices, or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers, are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to them.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Armigeri*) are those properly, who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these, such as are of an antient Family, and have wherewithal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knights and *Squires*, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l. per Annum*; besides 14000 younger Brothers, who having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State.

Formerly Trading degraded a Gentleman, and now a thriving Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Returns of his Trade.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be ranked amongst Gentlemen. For by their Means Land is improved, and inbred Commodities exported: They employ a World of Artificers and Seamen, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Tradesmen and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of them younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession, without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*; nay, tis common with us, for Gentlemen and Merchants Sons and Daughters to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentleman is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Carriage, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth, or Learning.

As the Gentry of *England* is very numerous, so their Wealth, upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of 'em beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, *Squires*, and Gentlemen, that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l. a Year*, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l. a Year*.

Their Rank is thus:

1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons.
2. Knights Barons.
3. Knights of the Bath.
4. Knights Bachelor.
5. Esquires.
6. Gentlemen without Title.

I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by Virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons, are preceded by such Privy Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the other Judges.

Inferior Sort of People.

By the inferior Sort of People I mean properly such as get their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile Way; as ordinary Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c.

But there is a middle Sort between the Degree of a Gentleman, and these, viz. Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Yeomen.

Those are called Yeomen, or Freeholders, that have Land of their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. Great is their Number in England, many of 'em having Land that brings 'em an Income of 40 or 50 l. a Year, some 100, or 200; but which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in Kent especially, that have 1000 l. and some more *per Annum*; a Thing not easy to be found amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in Europe.

Copyholders.

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copyhold being a kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine, at 2 s. more or less, for each Acre of Land, gets Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in Europe, and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression from the Sovereign.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the English CLERGY.

As the Laity of England consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and inferior Clergy.

of the Bishops and their Diocesses.

England and Wales, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocessans, or Bishops, besides the Bishop of Man, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV. but the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Super-intendency over the whole Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of Canterbury, and the other of York, and their Provinces accordingly. The first of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Diocesses it takes up 22, viz. 18 in England, and 4 in Wales.

The

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the Extent of each, and its Value by the King's Books, much short of the present Income.

In ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Books.

l. s. d.

The Extent and Value of each Bishoprick.

Canterbury,	{ Most Part of Kent, with divers peculiar Churches in other Diocesses.	4233 08 08
London,	{ Middlesex and Essex, with Part of Hertsfordshire.	1117 08 04
Winchester,	{ Surrey and Hampshire, with the Norman Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.	3885 03 03
Ely,	{ Cambridgeshire.	2134 18 01
Lincoln,	{ The Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Bucks, Huntingdon, and Part of Hartford.	830 18 01
Lichfield and Coventry,	{ Derbyshire and Staffordshire, with Part of Warwickshire, and Shropshire.	703 05 02
Hereford,	{ Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire.	768 10 10
Worcester,	{ Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire.	1049 17 05
Bath & Wells,	{ Somersetshire.	527 14 02
Salisbury,	{ Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1367 11 08
Exeter,	{ Devonshire and Cornwall.	1566 14 06
Chichester,	{ Sussex.	677 01 03
Norwich,	{ Norfolk and Suffolk, with a small Part of Cambridgeshire.	899 08 07
Gloucester,	{ Gloucestershire.	315 07 02
Oxford,	{ Oxfordshire.	354 16 04
Peterborough,	{ Northamptonshire and Rutland.	414 19 11
Bristol,	{ The City of Bristol, and County of Dorset.	383 08 04
Rockester,	{ Part of Kent only.	358 03 08

Containing

In WALES. Valued in the King's Books, l. s. d.

St. Davids,	Containing	Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen-shires.	486 05 08
Landaff,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecknock and Radnor-shires.	154 14 01
St. Asaph,		The greatest Part of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery-shires, and some Part of Shropshire.	187 11 06
Bangor,		Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Part of Montgomeryshire.	131 16 04

The Diocesses in the Province of York.

York,	Containing	Most Part of Yorkshire, and all Nottinghamshire.	1009 00 00
Durham,		Durham, Northumberland, and two Parishes in Cumberland.	2821 01 05
Carlisle,		Two Parts in three of Cumberland and Westmoreland.	531 04 11
Chester,		Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmond in Yorkshire, and one third Part of Cumberland and Westmoreland.	420 01 08

To which add the Bishoprick of Man.

The Bishops are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his Diocese.

They have in chief the Power of Ordination, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also impowered to grant Institutions to Benefices, and to command Induction to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his Diocese, to enquire into Offences, especially against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

As the two Arch-Bishops have a Super-intendency over all the Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, so the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury has a Kind of Super-eminency over the Arch-Bishop of York: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The Arch-Bishop of York is called *Primas Angliae*, Primate of England: But the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury is *Primas totius Angliae*, Primate of all England.

They

Dignity and Power of Bishops.

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative Manner, and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm, next to the Royal Family, and takes place, not only of *Dukes*, but also of the greatest Officers of the Crown. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord-Keeper*, step between his Grace and the Arch-Bishop of *York*.

Tho' the Arch-Bishop holds his Place from the Sovereign, yet in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled, *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*. And whereas other Bishops write, *Divina Permissione Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the King, to consecrate a new-made Bishop, and to call Provincial Synods, according to the King's Writ directed to him for that Purpose.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of *Winchester* his Chancellor, and the Bishop of *Rockester* his Chaplain.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastick Matters, he holds several Courts, of which in its proper Place.

The Arch-Bishop of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several Courts, of which hereafter.

Next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, have always the *Precedence*; and all other Bishops according to the Priority of their Consecration. The Bishop of *London*, as being Bishop of the Capital City of *England*, and Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. The Bishop of *Durham*, as Count *Palatine*, and Earl of *Sadberg*; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, as formerly, Earl of *Southampton*; whose Bishoprick is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000*l.* tho' valued not half that in the King's Books.

But, whereas some Bishopricks have but a small *Income*, the Bishop in that Case is usually provided with some good Living besides. The Bishop of *Rockester*, being Dean of *Westminster*, has a much better Revenue from his Deanry, than from his Bishoprick; this being reckon'd but 500*l.* a Year, and the Deanry at least 800*l.*

All the Bishops (except the Bishop of *Man*) are Peers of the Realm, and sit as *Barons* in the House of *Lords*. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the Fathers and Guardians of the Church, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*.

As the two Archbishops are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior Bishops are called *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the Temporal Lords, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a high Nature.

Tho' all Courts are held by the King's Authority, yet the Bishops Courts are not properly accounted to be the King's Courts.

For

For a Bishop sends forth *Writts* in his own Name, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his Court is the sole Judge. Nay, he may depute his Authority to another, as to a Suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor, or Commissary; which none of the Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy, or Heresie, the Bishop's *Certificate* is sufficient. And if a Clergy-Man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, 'tis look'd upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, There is this Difference between an *Arch-Bishop* and a *Bishop*; that the *Bishop's* Authority is confined within the Bounds of his Diocese, but that of the *Arch-Bishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocese only, whereas the *Arch-Bishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only a *Dioceſan*, but the *Arch-Bishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Arch-Bishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Dignify'd, and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish-Church Officers.

*Dignify'd
Clergy.*

BY the Dignify'd Clergy, I mean, *Deans, Arch-Deacons, Rural Deans, and Prebendaries* or *Canons*; who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the Inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the Gentry keep a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior Sort of People; so these *Dignitaries* keep a middle Station between the Bishops, and the lower Clergy: So great is the *Harmony* of the *English Constitution*, both in Church and State.

Deans and Prebendaries.

In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at *St. David's* and *Landaff*, in *Wales*) there is a *Dean*, who is the Head of the *Canons* or *Prebendaries*, and makes a *Chapter* with such as are *Canonici actu*. These *Dignitaries*, intended for a constant Supply of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful Maintenance; but the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Both the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service, to preach by Turns upon Sundays, and all Festival Days, and at due times to Administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example to the Inferior Clergy, direct the weakest Sort of 'em
how

how to preach; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deprivation, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'essire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly chosen out of the Body of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishop's Absence, the Chancellor at St. David's, and the Arch-Deacon at Landaff.

The Deans of the Chapel Royal, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honorary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Battel in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but with a Kind of Jurisdiction.

Among the Prebendaries of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actus*, such as have Right to vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in herba*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter.

The Arch-Deacons are so called from their Charge over the Deacons. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one Arch-Deaconry, or more, for dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocese once in three Years, 'tis the Arch-Deacon's Office to visit the same the other two Years; and then to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction; and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Dean making the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and to give 'em Possession of all the Profits thereof.

The Rural Deans were called of old *Archi-Presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, and signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A Rural Dean may also give Induction in the Arch-Deacon's Place, when the Arch-Deacon lives too far off.

Every Arch-Deaconry is sub-divided into Rural Deanries.

By the Inferior Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignified, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simple Deacons.

We call Rector a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the predial Tythe whereof is not impropriated; Vicars, that officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations; Curates, that attend the Service of the Church in the Room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings; and Deacons, such as are admitted into some Part of the Service of the Church, till they be fit for the Priestly Office.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. By the Canon Law, to be admitted a Deacon, one must be 23 Years of Age; to be a Priest, 24; and a Bishop, 30.

The

The Office of Deacon is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it: He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

of the Ordina-
tion.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least three Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four times a Year, viz. upon the 4 Sundays in the Ember-Week, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, to recommend to God all that are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignified Clergy, or others in Priestly Orders. After Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon preached concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Enquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain 'em Deacons. Then he delivers the *New Testament* to every one of 'em, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Meter: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of 'em severally, they all kneeling, and so ordains 'em in a set Form of Words, different from that of Deacons.

The Method
used to get a
Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergyman must procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his behalf, for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*.

Patrons

Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them, and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage: Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General, and if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit the Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain, and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, has, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm: And that he will conform to the Church of England, as it is now by Law Established: Which Declaration he must subscribe unto, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person deputed by him.*

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice, he must also take this solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. *That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any such Simoniackal Contract in his Behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, gives him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituo te Rectorum Ecclesie Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum. Accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

Upon which a Mandate is issued out, under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch-deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk Induction into his Living; which is done either by the Arch-deacon himself, or some Clergyman appointed by him, by Delivery of the Bell-robe: Then the new instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the Induction.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read in the Church the 39 Articles, being the Confession of the Faith of the Church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all the Contents thereof. And within the same space of Time he must also read the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon, and declare his Assent and Consent to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of England.

Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid, and at the same Time the Declaration it self.

All

The Duties of a new Incumbent

All which must be *attested* by some of the most intelligent Parishioners under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings yielding 200, or 300*l. per Annum*. But many yield but 100*l.* and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christnings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices allowed by the Church of *England*, for the Incouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes Room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence: For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till her late Majesty parted with the Tenth, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the several Parties that are now in England.

IF any thing can allay the Happiness of *England's* Constitution, 'tis its being divided into *Parties*, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or of Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusions, by the Heat of *Parties*, and trying Experiments, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all *Parties* will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best way to bring us to it, is to keep in Mind the Words of the late glorious King *WILLIAM* in his last Speech, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold. • I should think it, *says he*, as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects safe and easie, as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against me. Let me conjure you to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. • I have shewn, and will always shew how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People. Do you in like manner lay aside *Parties* and Divisions. Let there be no other Distinctions heard of among us for the future, but of those who are for the Protestant Religion, and the present Establishment; and of those who mean a Popish Prince, and a French Government.

‘ We are all of one Blood, *says an ingenious Divine*, the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Earth, breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence, and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*, Divide and Subdue; let ours be, *Quos Deus conjunxit, nemo separat*; Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, if they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convinc’d, the following Arguments of Bishop Hoadley, in his *Measures of Submission*, &c. must convert them. ‘ The Measures of Power, *says he*, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

‘ The Question is, In case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge? In this Case, *says my Author*, ’tis to be consider’d, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

‘ The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho’ the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English* Government, *viz.* a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

‘ To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to con-

‘ tradi&t it, that we may reconcile ‘em together.

‘ ‘Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy
‘ at the King’s Discretion, during his Pleasure, if the other
‘ against all Resistance is to be understood according to the ut-
‘ most Extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design
‘ of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Consti-
‘ tution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to
‘ lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain,
‘ and the most important of the two. And the other Article
‘ against Resistance ought to be so softned, as that it do not
‘ destroy us.

‘ If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power
‘ in the King, as it is self-evident, ‘tis plain it did not intend to
‘ secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it.
‘ Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to
‘ the executive Power, that so upon no Pretence of ill Admi-
‘ nistrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful
‘ to resist him. Another Proof that the Law only design’d to
‘ secure the King in the executive Power, is the Words of the
‘ Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King,
‘ or any commissioned by him. For, if the Commission be
‘ not according to Law, ‘tis no Commission ; and consequently
‘ those who act by Virtue of it, are not commissioned by the
‘ King in the Sense of the Law.

‘ Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are
‘ still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them,
‘ if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are command-
‘ ed to obey their Parents in *all Things* ; and Wives are declared
‘ by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in *all Things*,
‘ as the Church is unto Christ. For odious Things ought not to
‘ be suspected, and therefore not named on such Occasions ;
‘ but when they fall out, they carry still their own Force with
‘ them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one
‘ another, *‘till Death them do part* ; and yet few doubt but that
‘ this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho’ it is not named.

‘ In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Foun-
‘ dations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his
‘ Maleversations are not only the Effect of Human Frailty, of Ig-
‘ norance, Inadvertencies, or Passions (to which all Princes may
‘ be subject as well as other Men) in such Cases, that a King may
‘ fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it ; and
‘ such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asser-
‘ ters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authori-
‘ ty. To this purpose we have still fresh before us the Example
‘ of the late King of *Portugal*, who for a few Acts of Rage, fa-
‘ tal to very few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and
‘ kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Brother, the late King,
‘ made Regent in his Place. Which, it seems, was (at least
‘ secretly) approv’d by most of the crown’d Heads of *Europe*,
‘ and

' and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it ; tho' of
' all others, King Charles II. had the least Reason to do it, since
' it justified a younger Brother's supplanting the elder. But the
' Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain* is a hard Kingdom to govern. But the Objection, in the main, is frivolous. For when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintains the Laws, and makes himself easy to his Subjects, the best Part of 'em think nothing too much by way of Gratitude ; but when a King tramples upon the Laws, aims at Arbitrary Power, 'tis no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty. 'Tis an invaluable Treasure, and who can blame 'em for being jealous of it ?

The Favourites of Kings have very often occasion'd their Fall. When they keep a Medium betwixt the King and his Subjects, they make themselves Favourites of both ; but when they advise the King to Extremes, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When Parties fall out, it has been always the best Way for the Sovereign to support the Party which is most conformable to the Law of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in such a Case, to keep the Balance even. Hot Men are dangerous in trying Experiments. We had lately, and in the last Century, a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, discountenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, but without any farther Mark of Royal Indignation ; which makes many of 'em come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swimming against the Stream. The Truth is, an utmost Severity (except in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. 'Tis sifter for a French, than a British Government. At the Coronation a pointless Sword, called *Curiana*, appears amongst the Regalia, as an Emblem of Mercy. 'Tis by this merciful Temper the late King Charles gain'd the Love of his Subjects ; and had not his Nephew, King William, spar'd the Blood of his Enemies at home (tho' he did it perhaps to a fault) I question whether his Throne had not been too hot for him. 'Tis plain, it was so with King James, on account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve herself by Parties. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements, and yet a mutual Agreement ; that Fermentation is useful in several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purify the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to Putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other Hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-Interest, and would promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see, but that *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well consist together. ' That there should be a perfect Agreement in Opinion, as to exclude all *Difference*, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary, *says another eminent Bishop of our Church*. In Matters of small Consequence, in Things indifferent, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men may differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick: But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein the publick Welfare is concern'd, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserv'd. Tho' even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for; Scripture it self, foreseeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of the differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards one another. But there is no Dispensation for the want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the GOVERNMENT of ENGLAND.

THE *Laws of England* are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People submit to.

Common Law.

I begin with the *Common Law*, that is, the common Customs of the Nation, which in Process of Time have obtained the Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, to which *William the Conqueror* having added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, he caused them all to be written in his own *Norman Dialect*, and so they have continued hitherto.

Statute Law.

Besides the *Common Law*, we have the *Statute Law*, that is, the Laws made from Time to Time by King and Parliament, as Occasion requires, and where the *Common Law* is deficient, or thought to be so.

Martial Law.

The *Martial Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Mariners in Time of actual War.

Forest Law.

The *Forest Law*, concerning Forests; by which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a *Deer*, may be arrested, as if he had taken it.

The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Marshal's

shal's Court, and in Treaties with Foreign Princes. This is the *Law of Nations*, look'd upon as the Product of the common Reason of Mankind, and made use of where *Common* and *Statute Law* take no Cognizance.

The *Laws of Rhodes* and *Oleron*, concerning Maritime Affairs, have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*. *Rhodes* is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whose antient Inhabitants, being great Traders at Sea, made such Regulations in all Maritime Concerns, that the very *Romans*, who excell'd in making good Laws, left their Sea-Affairs, and referred all Debates and Differences of that kind, to the Decision of the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Rochel*, where *Richard I.* caused such excellent Laws to be made, relating to Sea-Affairs, that they were almost in as great Repute in these *Western* Parts of *Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Mediterranean*.

There have been Maritime Laws made by King *Edward III.* at *Queenborough*, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-eminence.

The *Canon Law*, which takes place in Things relating merely *Canon Laws* to Religion, and is so called from such *Canons* (or *Rules*) of General Councils, and of *English Synods*, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said *Canons* are consonant to Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.

But there are other Laws, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Land.

By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection to Laws is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same Laws, no *English* Subject ought to be imprisoned, without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And if upon an *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No *Racks* are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence, upon Oath, can bring him in guilty.

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament. Nor ought any to be fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No Taxes, Loans or Benevolences, can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier,

but such, as Acts of Parliament (made for that Purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

In Time of Peace or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a private House-keeper against his Will, tho' they pay for their Quarters.

Laws relating
to Wives.

As to *Women*, when a *Woman* marries, she gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to her HUSBAND's Power. She parts with her very Sirname, and assumes her Husband's. If she has any Tenure, it is all *in Capite*; that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is the *Head* of his *Wife*. She can make no Contract, nor give away, nor alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a married *Woman* can call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before *Marriage*.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her: But if she wrong another by her Tongue, or Trespass, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband; and so runs him in Debt, he is liable to pay it, unless he has cry'd her down in the Market.

A Woman that has kill'd her Husband, is, by Law, to be burnt alive; for the Offence is accounted *Petty Treason*; that is, as great a Crime as Parricide.

If a Wife brings forth a Child begotten before *Marriage* by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this Axiom, *Pater est, quem Nuptiæ demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all that while *inter quatuor Maria*, within the Four Seas, he must father that Child. And if it be her first born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A Wife that has no *Jointure* settled before *Marriage*, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the third Part of his yearly Rents (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of her Husband's personal Estate for ever.

If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law: Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, by the Courtesy of *England*, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before *Marriage*, they take Place, and are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the *Husband* and *Wife* are accounted but *One*, so she cannot be produced as a Witness for or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a Nullity of *Marriage*, *Pre-contract*, *Consanguinity* within the Degrees forbidden, *Impotency*, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation à *Vinculo*

Matrimonii

Matrimonii, from the Bond of Matrimony, by which each Party is free to re-marry. But in Case of Adultery, the Law of *England* does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation à *Mensa & Thoro*; that is, a Living asunder without a Liberty to re-marry, while either Party is alive. Yet it has been allowed of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

I come now to *Noblewomen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble* by *Descent*, or *Birth-right*, upon whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for Want of Issue-Male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble* by *Creation*, such as by the King's Favour have been created *Dutchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblewomen* are so by *Marriage*, all Women being accounted Noble that are Noblemens Wives. *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

A Noblewoman by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. Tho' her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him: But both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A Noblewoman by *Marriage*, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law; however she is by the Courtesy of *England* still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of a former Husband.

A Noblewoman by *Birth*, married to a *Baron*, takes Place only as *Baroness*, tho' she be a Duke's Daughrer. But, if she marry one under a Nobleman, the Courtesy of *England* give her Place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called *Lady* by the Courtesy of *England*, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow, the eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of *England*, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds both in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family. He inherits all Lands, and younger Children the personal Estate. But, if there be no Son, both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among the Daughters.

When the Estate is not entailed, the Father may leave it to what Child he pleases, or give it away from his Children, which keeps 'em in Awe, and within the Bounds of filial Obedience.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of Age, and then free to make Contracts.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

To Servants.

Servants are commonly hired for one Year, at the End whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which is commonly a Month. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's Servant without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5 l.

The Law considering the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages. For if a *Servant's* Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing his Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take care to see Justice done him.

But, on the other Hand, a Master may by Law correct his *Servant*, when he gives him just Cause; and Resistance in a *Servant* is liable to a severe Penalty. If he kills his Master, 'tis call'd *Petty Treason*, that is, a Crime next to High Treason.

Apprentices.

Apprentices are another sort of *Servants* in *England*, who (to learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all that Time bare-headed in open Shops: Whereas in Foreign Countries they are bound only for three Years, and learn their Trades as well as in seven: Which Way, I confess, is not so much for the Master's Advantage.

An Apprentice is bound by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But if a Maiden-Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto* free, and may go to her Husband.

No Slaves in England.

Since Christianity prevail'd in *England*, a *Foreign Slave* brought over, is, upon Landing, free from *Slavery*, tho' not from common Service.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the KING; his Greatness, tho' he be not Absolute. The Inconveniencies of an Arbitrary Power.

TIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which End the *Monarchy* of *Great Britain* is admirably well framed, being limited in such a manner as secures the People's Liberty, without making the King little. 'Tis an *Instrument* of three *Strings*, which being well sorted, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of *Monarchy* in the King, *Aristocracy* in the Lords, and *Democracy* in the Commons. Here the King makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the Lords keep up their State, and the Commons their Liberty; and they are all Three a Check upon one another.

The King has all the Ensigns of *Royalty*, as the *Crown*, *Scepter*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*. At his Accession to the Crown, he is proclaimed with great Solemnity; and his Coronation performed with great Pomp and Magnificence.

He

He has likewise all the Marks of *Sovereignty*, as the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with Foreign States, of making *Peace* and *War*, sending and receiving *Embassadors*, creating of *Magistrates*; of Calling, Adjourning, Proroguing and Dissolving the *Parliament*; of Conferring *Titles* of Honour, *Coining*, *Pardoning* of *Criminals*, &c.

To make War, the King may raise Men and Arms, both for Sea and Land; press Seamen and Ships for the Sea-Service, and Vagabonds for either. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of the *Superior Officers*, the principal Direction and Command of his *Armies*, of all *Magazines* and *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ports*, *Havens* and *Ships* of War. The *Militia* is likewise wholly at his Command, and the *publick Monies* at his Disposal.

Without his Royal Assent, no *Bill* in Parliament can pass into a *Law*: And he may encrease the Number of *Peers*, by creating more *Barons*, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit by Writ.

All *Counsellors*, *Officers of State*, and *Judges*, are nominated by him. None but the King has the *Sovereign Power* in the *Administration of Justice*; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, *high*, *mean*, or *low Jurisdiction*. The King only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he delivers his Judgment by the Mouth of the Judges.

In Point of Punishments, he may either *pardon* the Offence, or *alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to Law.

The King is the *Supreme Head* of the *Church*, as he is of the *State*, and is look'd upon as her Guardian and nursing Father: So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of *Rome*, or to the *Emperor*.

At his Coronation he is anointed with *Oil*, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vestments* put upon him.

As he is the *Lord Paramount*, or *Supreme Landlord* of all the Lands in his Dominions, so he has the *Supreme Right* of Patronage in the Church, call'd *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the mean *Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due Time, the Right of *Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all Bishopricks, for none can be chosen *Bishop*, but whom he nominates in his *Conge d'Eslire*. Nor can a Bishop Elect be consecrated, or take Possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's Special Writ or Assent.

In short, this *Monarchy* is free and independent, and acknowledges no Superior upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman*
Em-

Emperors were antiently possess'd of this Country; but upon their quitting it, the Right (by the Law of Nations) returned to the former Owners *pro derelicto*, as the *Civilians* speak. And this *Crown* has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded Precedence to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd by any Overt-Act, is *High-Treason* by Law. And tho' a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, or any Treason by Law; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all Times served upon the Knee.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of *England* have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a Noble and Numerous Train of Officers and Servants of all Ranks and Degrees, with large Salaries, beyond any Court in *Europe*, *France* not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a *British Monarch*, notwithstanding his limited Power, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

Accordingly, notwithstanding this limited Power, *England* has produced as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly *Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne*, and *George* our present King. Since whose Accession to the Crown, the World saw with Amazement what a Curb he has been to the Excessive Power of *France*, and by his stupendious Wisdom has brought that potent Enemy into a friendly Alliance. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terra imperat*; He commands the Land, that bears the Sway at Sea.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is govern'd during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his *Minority*, that is, under 12 Years of Age, then a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a *Nobleman* is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. Such was the Duke of Somerset, Unkle to Edward VI. by his Mother's Side. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the *Minority* of Edward V. it has proved of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, he may by Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of Henry VIII.) revoke, and utterly null what Acts he thinks fit, that have passed during his *Minority*.

In the King's *Absence* upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a *Vice-gerent*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-Keeper* of the Realm, and sometimes that of *Protector*, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst Henry VIII. was in *France*, the Queen governed with the Title of *Regent*. In the Reign of King William the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose. But, after her Decease, the Nation was yearly governed, during the King's Absence, by *Seven*, or *Nine Lords-Justices*, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In Case of *Incapacity*, either through Age or Weakness, or by Reason of some incurable Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was John Duke of Lancaster, in the latter Days of Edward III. appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the *Royal Family*, and begin with the *Queen Consort*, that is, the Wife of a marry'd King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her *Court* and *Officers* a-part, with a large *Dowry* to maintain her Greatness. Tho' an *Alien* born, she may without Denization and Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other *Feme-Coverd*, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High-Treason* by Law.

If she survives the King, she is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a *Queen*, and keeps a *Court* accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if married, she is next to the *Queen*, as she is also under a Sovereign *Queen*. Nor does she lose her *Dignity*, tho' she marries a private Gentleman, as did *Queen Catherine*, the Widow of *Henry V.*

As for the King's *Children*, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the *Sons and Daughters of Great Britain*, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in them, tho' their Education, and disposing of them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years from the Reign of *Henry I.* till the beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled *Duke of Normandy*. But *Edward I.* Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son Prince of *Wales*, which happen'd at the latter end of the 13th Age. In Imitation thereof, *John I.* King of *Castile and Leon*, made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have born that Title.

The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. His yearly Revenue is about 20000 *l.*

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and a *Coronet* on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold Ring* on his Finger, in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

The Device of his *Coronet*, beautify'd with 3 *Ostrich Feathers*, is, *ICH DIEN*, which in *Welch* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King *Edward*, when he shewed the *Welch* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this *Motto* from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies *I serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High-Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The Younger Sons of *England* have no *Appennages*, as the Younger Sons of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right Counsellors of State, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters are called *Princesses*, and to attempt their Chastity is *High-Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Last-

Lastly, All Persons of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

I conclude with the *Succeſſion*, which has been moſt commonly in a lineal Courſe of Deſcent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of a Son, to the eldeſt Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of a Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Siſter, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score the *Monarchy* of *England* is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen, (tho' born out of the Dominions of the King of *England*) taking Poſſeſſion of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succeſſion* in the right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the *Saxon*, but alſo in the Reigns of the *Norman* Kings. And at this very time the *Papiſh Line* ſtands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlement*, paſſed in the late Reign upon King *James* his Abdication; and the Crown ſettled by another Act upon the Proteſtant Line of *Hanover*, after the late Queen's Deceafe, if Her Maſteſty died without Iſſue.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, viz.

The	Lord High Steward.	Lord Preſident of the Council.
	Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of Eng-
	Lord Keeper of the	land.
	Great Seal.	Lord High Conſtable.
	Lord High Treasuſer.	Earl Maſhal.
	Lord Privy Seal.	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the five firſt precede all other Lay-men; and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

The Lord High Steward, called by our common Lawyers *Mag-^{Lord High}ſter* *nus Anglia Senefchallus*, is the firſt Great Officer of the Crown, and, as it were, the King's Lord Lieutenant; whoſe Power, much like that of the antient *Mayors of the Palace of France*, was ſo great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at laſt to truſt it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. *Henry of Bollingbrook*, Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, and afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.* was the laſt that had a State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Year of his Age.

Since

Since that time there has been no *Lord High Steward* made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a *Coronation*, or for the *Arraignment* of a Peer or Peeres for a Capital Crime. At a *Coronation* he sitteth judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's *Coronation*, and to receive the accustomed Fee. In the solemn Procession upon the *Coronation-day*, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office the late Duke of *Devonshire* performed at the late Queen's *Coronation*, marching in the Middle between the Duke of *Richmond* bearing the Queen's Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Orb.

In case of a Trial of a Peer or Peeres for a Capital Crime, he judges and gives Sentence, as the antient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commission is to proceed, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. Neither he, nor the Jury of the Lords are sworn: But tho' he be sole Judge, yet he calls all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. During the Trial he sits under a *Cloth of State*, bearing a *white Staff* in his Hand, which is presented to him by the Usher of the *Black Rod*, kneeling. The *Heralds* and *Sergeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In short, he is respected like a King, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the Kings of *England*; and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his *white Staff*, and so ends his Office.

Lord High
Chancellor.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Minister of State, and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the *Archbishop of Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Place is of great Trust: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is sole Judge, tho' the *Master of the Rolls* be his Assistant. And there he is to judge according to Conscience and Equity, and not according to the Rigour of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All Patents, Commissions, and Warrants coming from the King, are perused by him. If they be lawful, he signs them; if not, he cancels them. By Virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's Privy-Council, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown. He also bestows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante bene placito*, and its yearly Incomes are about 7000 *l.*

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the same in Authority, Power and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chan-*
cellor

Chancellor is created by Patent, which the *Lord Keeper* is not; and that the Title of *Chancellor* is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

The *Lord High Treasurer* has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer; and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift.

This Office was formerly conferred by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000*l.* per Annum, and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure.

The *Lord Privy-Seal* is the fourth State Officer, and his Place is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, all Pardons sign'd by his Majesty, and divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass through his Hands. But first they must pass the *Signet* in the Secretary's Office, which being directed to the *Lord Privy-Seal*, is his Warrant for affixing the *Privy-Seal* to the Grant; and the *Privy-Seal* is an Authority to the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) to pass the *Great Seal*, when the Nature of the Grant requires it.

Thus what passes from the King, has these several ways of being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the *Lord Privy-Seal*, nor the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or Custom, and the King is first to be acquainted with the Matter.

The *Lord Privy-Seal* is, by his Place, of the Privy-Council, and therefore sworn twice, as Privy-Seal, and Privy-Counsellor. His Salary is 3000*l.* per Annum, and his Office is also, *durante Regis bene placito*.

The same it is with the *Lord President*, an Officer as antient as King *John's* Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl to *Manchester* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and supply'd by the *Lord Chancellor*, till it came to be renewed by King *Charles II.* in the Person of the Earl of *Shaftesbury*. 'Tis by the *Lord President* that Matters are propos'd to the Privy-Council, and the Report made to the King of their several Transactions, when his Majesty has been absent from the Council.

This Office has been always granted by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of our Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing-Clothes; he dresses the King, puts on his Royal Robes, and serves his Majesty that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the Procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in his Hand.

He

He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament: At which Time he goes himself on the Right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Person, and the Earl Marshal on the Left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Government, he issues out his Warrants for the sitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament-time. He provides all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that end, he has an Apartment near that House, with the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-keepers under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requests, are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet allow'd him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him, and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Bason the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

This Office is now held by the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Lord High
Constable.

The *Lord High Constable* is also a great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was antiently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of *Henry VII.* *Edward Bagot* (or *Stafford*) then Duke of *Buckingham*, having been the last High-Constable of *England*.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illâ vice*, as was the late Duke of *Bedford* at Queen *Anne's* Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took place of the Earl Marshal.

Earl Marshal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the *Earl Marshal of England*, who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable did, of all Matters of War, and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. 'Tis the Earl Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the King at Arms and Heralds, marshals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews and Feasts, &c. The same it is, when either Peace or War with a Foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common-Hall of the College of Heralds, *London*, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in their rich Coats of Arms. So that who-

ever

ever desires a Coat of Arms, must first apply himself to the Earl Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl Marshal, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to devise Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazoned in Colours in the Margent thereof. In which Grant 'tis expressly said, That none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation the Earl Marshal appears in his Robes, with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl Marshal's Staff.

This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's Side from *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, the first Earl Marshal of *England*.

The last great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all Maritime Cases, both Civil and Criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any Part of the World, upon the Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, and all Sea-Captains are commissioned, all Deputies for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view Dead Bodies found on the Sea-coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common-Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil Law* is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings in all *Civil Matters* are according to the *Civil Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in Criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the Case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by *Henry VIII.* That *Criminal Affairs* should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be *Commissioners*. In which Case the Trial is by the *Common Law*, as directed by those Statutes.

The *Customs* and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of *Controversies*. And there is a Court of *Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the *Common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the *Common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the *Admiral* has also a *Jurisdiction*,
 Q

tion there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the Lord High Admiral belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of Pirates and Felons condemned, or out-lawed, Sea-wrecks, Goods floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful Prizes: Also all great Fishes commonly called Royal Fishes, except Whales and Sturgeons. To which add a Salary of 7000*l.* a Year.

In short, this is so great an Office, in Point of Trust, Honour, and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility.

C H A P. XXVI.

A Catalogue of the Kings and Queens of England, &c.

THE English History is so full of Variety, of such surprising Turns and Revolutions, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Work not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the English Monarchs, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their S U C C E S S I O N.

SAXON Kings.

819 EGBERT.
836 ETHELWOLF.
855 ETHELBALD.
860 ETHELBERT.
872 ALFRED.
901 EDWARD the Elder.
924 ETHELSTAN.
940 EDMUND.
946 EDRED.
955 EDWIN.
959 EDGAR.
975 EDWARD the Martyr.
278 ETHELRED.
1016 EDMUND IRON-SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

1017 CANUTE.
1035 HAROLD.
1040 HARDICANUTE.
The SAXONS Reinthroned.
1042 EDWARD the Confessor.
1066 HAROLD.

NORMAN Kings.

1066 WILLIAM the Conqueror.

1087 WILLIAM II.
1100 HENRY I.
1135 STEPHEN.

The SAXON and NOR-
MAN Blood United.

1154 HENRY II.
1189 RICHARD I.
1199 JOHN.
1216 HENRY III.
1272 EDWARD I.
1307 EDWARD II.
1327 EDWARD III.
1357 RICHARD II.

The Line of LANCASTER.

1399 HENRY IV.
1412 HENRY V.
1422 HENRY VI.

The Line of YORK.

1461 EDWARD IV.

1483 EDWARD V.
1483 RICHARD III.

LANCASTER and YORK
United.

1485 HENRY VII.
1509 HENRY VIII.
1547 EDWARD VI.
1553 MARY I.
1558 ELIZABETH.

KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.

1602 JAMES I.
1625 CHARLES I.
1648 CHARLES II.
1684 JAMES II.
1688 WILLIAM III.
and MARY II.
1701 ANNE.
1714 GEORGE.

Some Account of the SAXON Kings of
ENGLAND.

819. I. **EGBERT**, a Warlike Prince, King of the *West-Saxons*, and Founder of the *English* Monarchy, having reduced the other Kings of the Heptarchy, was crowned King of *Engel-lond* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as Viceroy, or Tributaries. In his Reign *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*: But he kept his Ground, and forced them, at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was inhumed at *Winchester*.

836. II. **ETHELWOLF**, *Egbert's* Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the Bigotry of most of the *Saxon* Kings, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the Papal See, a mighty Friend to the Clergy, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, confirmed *Peter-Pence*, and made Part of *England* tributary to the Pope. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he

gave 'em a great Overthrow at *Okely*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroyed by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left 4 Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.

855. III. *ETHELBALD*, who married *Judith* his Mother in Law. His Reign lasted but five Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.

860. IV. *ETHELBERT*, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harass'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over 'em. He reigned but six Years, and was buried at *Sherbourn*.

866. V. *ETHELRED*, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nine set Battles in one Year's Time with the *Danes*, who exercised all Manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. *Heathens* they were, and like *Heathens* they acted. They burnt *York*, and abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted but 6 Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.

872. VI. *ALFRED*, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Berkshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he counterfeited himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike a Blow, he got his scattered Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Hubba*, one of their Generals, was kill'd; and their Banner, *Reafan*, taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome Guests, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

901. VII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son. He had a Sister, *Elfreda* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffles with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interr'd at *Winchester*.

924. VIII. *ETHELSTAN*, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnanimous King, and was courted by most Princes of *Europe*. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove 'em into *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall* and the Isles of *Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy* of *Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish-Goliath*. In his Time also the Bible was translated into *English*. He reigned 18 Years, died at *Gloucester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.

940. IX. *EDMUND*, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Scots* till the Reign of *Henry II*. He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and

and was interred at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in their Non-age, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside, to make Room for their Unkle.

46. X. *EDRED*, King *Edmund*'s Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin* his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Wolstan*, Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 9 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.

55. XI. *EDWIN*, King *Edmund*'s eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the Monks made him lose his Crown. He banished *Dunstan*, and *Dunstan* got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at *Winchester*, after a Reign of 4 Years.

59. XII. *EDGAR*, surnamed the *Peaceable*, was *Edmund*'s Son, and *Edwin*'s younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of *Canterbury*, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*, the Tribute paid by the *Welch* in Gold, Silver and Cattle, ever since *Ethelstan*'s Reign; which made that People so active in *Wolve*-hunting, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of 'em. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester*, by eight Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

75. XIII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Martyr*, a natural Son of *Edgar*, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother *Ethelred*, a lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* his Queen. The secular Priests and the Monks fell out again in his Reign, but *Dunstan* supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at *Corfe Castle* by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in-law, which got him the Name of *Martyr*. This was to make way for

78. XIV. *ETHELRED*, surnamed *Un-ready*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the *Danes*, that to make 'em easie, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 *l.* called *Danegelt*. In short, the *Danes* grew at last so imperious and burthensome, living upon Free-quarter, that *Ethelred* (to be rid of 'em) privately ordered his Subjects to massacre 'em in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th. 1002, killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly resented by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person with a mighty Fleet and Land Forces; and was, soon after, followed by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Reinforcement: Upon which, King *Ethelred* fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon *Sueno*'s Death,

Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

1016. XV. *EDMUND*, for his great Strength surnamed *Ironside*, was *Ethelred's* Son, and a valiant Prince, He contended for the Crown against *Canute the Dane*, Son to *Sueno* deceas'd; and after great shedding of Blood on both Sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at *Alney*, an Isle in the *Severn*, near *Gloucester*. *Canute* being over-match'd, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embrac'd each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the whole; and *Edmund*, having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. *CANUTE*, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund*, caused *Edrick* his Murderer to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*; by whom he had two Sons, viz. *Sueno* and *Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. *HAROLD I.* surnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1040. XVIII. *HARDI-CANUTE*, *Canute's* and *Q. Emma's* Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corpse he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma*, and her Son *Edward*; but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 2 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 200 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being re-inthroned, the *Danes* who remain'd here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS re-inthroned.

1042. XIX. *EDWARD* the Confessor, *Ethelred's* and *Emma's* Seventh Son, succeeded *Hardi-Canute*, and in his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund*, both Sons of *Edmund Ironside*, his Brother, being laid aside, who

who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordeal*, or *Fiery Tryal*, by walking Bare-foot over Red-hot Irons, and denied his Wife *Editba* the Rights of the Marriage-bed. His Continency and great Affection for *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made Way for the *Norman Conquest*. He banished Earl *Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign; but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a Piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin's* Son, conquered *Wales*. This King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first cured the King's Evil by *Touching*. He rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said *Abbey*. Being afterwards canonized for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

1066. XX. *HAROLD II.* Son of Earl *Godwin* by *Tbyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grand-child of *Edmund Ironside*: But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field Battle by *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French* Language and Fashions, which introduced at last *French* Government. The fatal Battle was fought *October 14. 1066.* 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Sussex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disorder'd by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was Royally interred at *Waltham* in *Essex*.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the first Monarch of Great-Britain.

1066. XXI. *WILLIAM I.* surnamed the *Conqueror*, the Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, and Son of *Robert* by *Harlot*, a *Tanner's* Daughter, laid Claim to the Crown of *England*, as a Donation from his Cousin *Edward the Confessor*. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at *Pevensey* in *Sussex*; where he set his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer or die. He fought King *Harold*, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of *England*, which had cost innumerable Battles to the *Danes*. He came in a *Conqueror*, and reigned like a *Tyrant*. He disarmed the *English*, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the *Tower of London*, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seized upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave 'em to his *Normans*. However, he confirmed the

Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, to which he added some Customs of *Normandy*, and caus'd them all to be written in the *Norman Tongue*; and tho' the *English* did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The *Kentish Men*, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled to the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the *New Forest*; in which Two of his Sons were killed, as they were Hunting. He built *Battle-Abbey* in the Place where King *Harold* was slain, and made the *Dooms-day-Book*. In this King's Reign the Archbishop of *York* was made Primate of *England*; and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* Primate of all *England*. The Severity of his Reign made it very turbulent and uneasy to him. When he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he was there, *England* did the same. *Scotland* and *Ireland* gave him some Disturbance; and in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at *Caen* in *Normandy*, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after all his bustle, was there interred, without any Thing of a Funeral Pomp. He left three Sons, *Robert*, *William*, and *Henry*; *Robert* succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* in the Crown of *England*; and *Henry* next to *William*.

1087. XXII. *WILLIAM II.* surnamed *Rufus*, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of *Robert* his elder Brother, who was then beyond Sea; and got it by the powerful Influence of *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Robert* came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that *William* should pay him 300 Marks *per Annum*, and *Robert* should succeed him, if he outlived him. This King proved milder to the *English* than his Father. He built *Westminster Hall*, but did not think it big enough. He banished *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant four Years together, during which Time he enjoy'd the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop *Odo*, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother *Robert* against him. He made *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, Tributary, and quell'd several Rebellions in *Wales*. In this Reign Earl *Godwin's* Lands, being 5000 Acres, were overflown. *William* was killed in *New Forrest*, with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

1100. XXIII. *HENRY I.* for his Learning, surnamed *Beauclerc*, the youngest Son of *William the Conqueror*, succeeded next, Duke *Robert* being in the Holy Land. Who being come back from thence, *Henry* agreed with him on *William Rufus* his Terms. King *Henry* restored the free Use of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirm'd the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, and establish'd the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he recalled Archbi-
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shop *Anselm*, who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blot to his Reign was his Cruelty to *Robert*, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of *Normandy*, and brought Prisoner over into *England*, confined him in *Cardiff Castle* in *Wales*, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 26 Years. He married *Maud*, descended from *Edmund Ironside*, and got by her *William*, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter. But coming over from *France* in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with Two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As *Oxford University* was restored by *Alfred*, so was *Cambridge* by *Henry*. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the *Welsh* a great Overthrow, and died in *France*; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. About the latter End of his Reign there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars were seen at Noon-day. He reigned 25 Years, and *Maud* his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make Room for

1135. XXIV. *STEPHEN*, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by *Alice* his Daughter, and *Stephen* her Husband, Earl of *Champagne* and *Blois*, succeeded *Henry* by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry*. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so Criminal. But as he was an Usurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown; who in pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped being taken several Times, once particularly, when to save her, she was put into a Coffin. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry*, the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Faversham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

1154. XXV. *HENRY II.* Grandson of *Henry I.* and Son of *Maud*, the Empress's Daughter, by *Plantagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. *Henry I.* his Grandfather, being a *Norman*, and his Mother descended from the *Saxon King Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of

of our present King. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany*; and he was, by the Mother's Side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; which French Provinces became, in his own Right, subject to the Crown of *England*: To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welch*, and conquered *Ireland*. A great Prince, but unhappy in his jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratify her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond*; for which the Queen was imprisoned, till the King departed this Life. *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still refractory, he was murdered at *Canterbury* by four Courtiers on Christmas Day. The King submitted to a grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it: Which was, to walk 3 Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he cringed to *Becket's* Ghost; and here is a Thing unaccountable, Passive Obedience from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. 'Twas in this Reign the famous Abbey of *Glastenbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudois*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font-Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the Holy War, and where-ever he went, Terror was his Fore-runner; inso-much that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet their Children. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming home by Land through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was buried at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of

10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, two generous Robbers, who plundered the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Arthur* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geoffrey's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the Brink of Ruin. For his preferring a Bishop to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted, and all Subjects absolved from their Allegiance: So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King *Philip of France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in *France*, Anno 1202. and prepared to invade *England*. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to be their King: But, upon some Disgust, he was fain to return home. King *John*, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope, subjected the Crown of *England* to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the *French* King fell short of his Design upon *England*, and King *John* proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to rectify what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted *London* to chuse yearly a Mayor, and in his Reign *London Bridge* was built of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at *Swinstead Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*, and buried at *Worcester*.

1216. XXVIII. *HENRY III.* King *John's* Son, succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him; who took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But the potent Earl of *Leicester* embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 l. he for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the other *French* Provinces. Four Mock Suns appeared in his Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 56 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of *England*. He was buried at *Westminster*.

1272. XXIX. EDWARD I. Henry's Son, surnamed *Long Shanks*, was in the Holy Land, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he subdued *France*, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at *Westminster*.

1307. XXX. EDWARD II. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Caernarvon*, succeeded next to his Father *Edward*; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by *Pierce Gaveston* his Favourite, and next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son; whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the Hazard of his Crown. *Gaveston* was beheaded, and the *Spencers* were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the Scots recovered their Liberty, and made *Robert Bruce* their King to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the English were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Person to reduce *Scotland* with a most gallant Army, his Forces were intirely defeated at *Banocks-bourn*; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious Scots. At last, the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son, and he was soon after murdered at *Brackley Castle*, by *Mortimer's* Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was *Isabella*, and she was Sister to *Charles IV.* of *France*. King *Edward* reigned 20 Years, and was buried at *Gloucester*.

1327. XXXI. EDWARD III. commonly called from his Birth-place, *Edward of Windsor*, was Son of *Edward*, by *Isabella* his Queen, Sister to *Charles IV.* King of *France*. By the prevailing Interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*, for which *Mortimer* lost his Life not long after. But King *Edward* made a new Conquest of *Scotland*, and *Robert Bruce* (their King) being dead, he forced the Scots to receive *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the *Salique Law* in *France*, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles IV.* of *France*. *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King *Edward's* eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressley*, the other at *Poitiers*: In which last he took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. The Queen on the other hand routed the Scots at *Nevil's Cross*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner *David Bruce* their King, who had got the better of *Baliol* by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus *England* had the Glory, at the same Time, to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble

Order of the Garter, and for the Title of Duke of *Cornwall*, first conferred upon the famous *Edward*, the *Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*. This Prince died in 1376, very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Shene* in *Surrey*, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived *John Wickliff*, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the *Roman Church*; *Peter-Pence* was denied to *Rome*, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into *England*. King *Edward* had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen *Philippa*, Daughter of *William Earl of Hainault and Holland*. His Sons were *Edward the Black Prince*, *William of Hatfield*, *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, *Edmund of Langley Duke of York*, *William of Windsor*, and *Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester*.

1377. XXXII. **RICHARD II.** Son to *Edward the Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of *Edward III.* inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in *France*. His Mismanagements in *England* made his Reign very uneasy, and, at last, shook his Crown from off his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head; which occasioned an Insurrection by *Wat Tyler*; who being stabb'd by *Sir William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, the Storm was laid, and a Dagger added to the City Arms. The Duke of *Gloucester's* being smothered, and the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods unjustly seiz'd, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, complete the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret Castle* in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered. He reigned 22 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. *Chaucer*, the famous Poet, flourished in his Reign.

The Line of Lancaster, commonly called, The RED ROSE.

1399. XXXIII. **HENRY IV.** from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry of Bolingbroke*, was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* who had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most Part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendour*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was

was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an Act for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. *Henry V.* commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions; then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*, and pursued it so effectually, that with 13000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle the great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France*, *Charles VI.* a weak Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to disinherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catharine* his Daughter to *Henry*. Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince was of Age, he left to *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. *HENRY VI.* the only Issue of *Henry V.* succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, much fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431; and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan* the Shepherdess, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Roban* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Distractions in *England*, by *Richard* Duke of *York's* Claim to the Crown; being descended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of *Edward III.* and elder Brother of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in *England*, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the *French* shook off the *English* Yoke, and in 5 Years Time recovered their Liberty, placing the *Dauphin* upon the Throne of *France*, who was then *Charles VII.* At home *England* became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of *York*; the first distinguished by the Name of *Red-Rose*, and the last by that of *White-Rose*. *Henry* had a Queen of a martial and imperious Spirit, *Margaret* of *Anjou*, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young

young Prince *Edward*, left no Stone unturned. *Richard* was killed at the Battle of *Wakefield*, and left three Sons, viz. *Edward*, *Clarence*, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*. *Edward* laid his Claim to the Crown, fought *Henry's* Forces near *Ludlow*, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called the WHITE ROSE, it being the antient Bearing of that House.

1461. XXXVI. **E** DWARD IV. eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign before it came to be settled; *Q. Margaret*, *Henry VI's* Wife, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *King-Maker*, being disgusted at *Edward* for under-marrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Sir *John Grey's* Widow, and Sir *Richard Woodville's* Daughter, Queen *Margaret* got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after at *Gladmore* Fight. The Queen, however, went on, and cut out still more Work for *Edward*. Sometimes one Party prevail'd, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that *Edward* was forced to fly into *France*, *Henry* deposed, and *Edward* re-established; *Henry* being twice made a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward* once to *Henry*. At length, *Tewksbury* Fight decided the Quarrel in Favour of *Edward*, in which Queen *Margaret*, and Prince *Edward* her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*; and his Father, King *Henry*, was murdered not long after in the *Tower*, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This *Richard* aiming at the Crown, got his elder Brother *Clarence* out of the Way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High Treason. And King *Edward* leaving two young Sons when he died, *Richard* found Means to remove these two Stumbling Blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last *Edward* died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windsor*. 'Twas in his Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into *England*; and that the King of *Spain* was presented with some *Cotswold* Sheep, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of *England*.

1483. XXXVII. **E** DWARD V. eldest Son of *Edward IV.* succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother *Richard*, by their Uncle *Richard* aforesaid, who got them smothered in their Beds; so that this young King reigned only two Months.

1483. XXXVIII. *RICHARD III.* surnamed *Crook-back*, youngest Brother to *Edward IV.* and Uncle to *Edward V.* succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, that he immediately projected his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his means, to *Henry Earl of Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster*, then at the Court of *Bretaigne* in *France*, provided he would engage to marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *K. Edward IV.* whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united in one. Of which King *Richard* having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. *Henry* accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon re-inforced by the *Welch*, he being born in *Pembrokeshire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still increased, till both Armies coming in Sight, there happened, at last, a Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. *Richard* fought valiantly, till he was killed in the Fight, and so made Way for *Henry* to the Crown of *England*,

*The two Contending Families of YORK and
LANCASTER united, in the Person of*

1485. XXXIX. *HENRY VII.* who succeeded next to *Richard*, upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was, by his Mother's Side, of the House of *Lancaster*, she being Great Grand Daughter of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* By his Accession to the Crown, the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, came to be fulfilled, That the British Blood should reign again in *Britain*. *Henry* being born in *Pembroke Castle* in *Wales*; and by his marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one; tho' he assumed the Throne in his own Name, being crowned before his Marriage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutchess Dowager of *Burgundy*, a professed Enemy to the House of *Lancaster*, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *Perkin Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward V.* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretending to be still living. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The first having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by King *Henry* a Turn-spit in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood Royal of *England*, was at last hang'd at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantagenet*,

ginet, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in his Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the Tower. Two notable Rebellions, one in the *North*, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the *West*, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King; who to balance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old, he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bretaigne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To encrease his Treasures, he caused all *Penal Laws* to be strictly put in Execution, and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extortions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chapel adjoining to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this Day King *Henry's VII's* Chapel: In which he was buried, having lived 52 Years, and reigned 24. He died at his Royal Palace at *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 1800000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy Council, who were for bestowing the eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, foreseeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must look upon *France* as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must look upon *England* as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, were first established by this King.

1509. XL. *HENRY VIII.* born at *Greenwich* in 1491. was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being vitiated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had (*viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Anne* of *Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleeve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parre*) he repudiated two, *viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Anne* of *Cleeve*: The first as an incestuous Match, she being the Widow of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne* of *Cleeve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne* of *Bullen* for pretended Adultery, and *Catharine Howard* for the real Fact. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine* of *Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne* of *Bullen*; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and

re-assum'd the antient Power of his Predecessors, the *British* Kings, who had reigned independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus disannulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Thomas Cranmer* did very much contribute, who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Mean while all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and six new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Gloucester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the *Romish* Church; for which Pope *Leo* honour'd him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Acts of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two-edged Sword, sparing neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolsey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite, was beheaded. The same Fate had *Sir Thomas Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions; one in *Lancashire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Teroüenne*, and other Places; and bearing the last at the Battle of *Flodden Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolsey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over, at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*: Which occasioned a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland*; in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroyed with Fire *Leith* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reigned *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown boisterous and arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in awe. He died *January* 8, 1547. and was interr'd in *Windſor* Chapel. All the

Issue he left were his Three Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine of Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne Bullen*.

1547. XLI. *EDWARD VI.* only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour*, his third Wife, was about 10 Years old when he ascended the Throne of his Father; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselberg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *la Boulenois*. In this King's Reign (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and that of the Protector; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chalinour*, of the North East Passage to *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorough-fare of *Europe* for the *Russian* Trade: Also for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Thomas Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England* by the Mother's Side; for she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy-Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1553. XLII. *MARY I.* eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her Half-Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was proclaimed Queen before her, according to King *Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary*; who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with Human Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops commit-

ted in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbibited against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon a Civil Account, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father in-law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Guilford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Thomas Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about seventeen Years of Age, was beheaded in the *Tower*, two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit and Learning, above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She fell a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Hereticks*, remained still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelvemonth's Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near forty Years of Age, married to King *Philip* of *Spain*; and this Marriage occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyat*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in *France*, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign, begun, continued, and ended, in Blood; Happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558. XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Anne of Bullen*, his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her half Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of *England*: For which she was excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The *Roman* Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the *Spanish* Invasion, attempted by King *Philip* with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon, Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with *Spain* so successfully, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became every where a Terror to the *Spaniards*, and the very Names of our Chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Essex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh*, struck an Awe upon them. These *English* Worthies took and burnt several Places
in

in *Spain*, particularly *Cadiz* and the *Groyn*, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never recover it self from that Time to this. In *Ireland* this great Queen quelled two Rebellions, one headed by *O Neal*, and the other by *Tir-Owen*. The new-sprung States of *Holland*, she cherished and protected, as she did the Protestants of *France*. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of *Mary Queen of Scots*, charged with High-Treason in *England*; where she was fled for shelter, from a potent Faction in *Scotland*. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of *Essex*, whose Fall was occasioned more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but an Heroick Queen) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. *Westminster-Abby* is the Place of here Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of *England* was set up, I mean the *Star-Chamber*, and the *High-Commission Court*; which grew so very grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppressed in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of the Monarchs of Great-Britain, from King JAMES I.
to our present King GEORGE.*

THE UNION of *England* and *Scotland*, immediately after the Decease of *Queen Elizabeth*, happen'd in the Person of

I. *JAMES I.* the first King of *Great Britain*, and the sixth of 1602. that Name in *Scotland*, who succeeded *Queen Elizabeth* in *England*, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* He was Son of *Mary Queen of Scots*, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter to *James V.* of *Scotland*, Son of *James IV.* by the foresaid *Margaret*. His Father was the Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, descended from *Robert Stuart*, the next Successor to *David Bruce King of Scots*. Upon his Succession to the Crown of *England*, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made *London* the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left *Scotland*, he narrowly escaped a Conspiracy, managed against him by the Earl of *Gowry*, and his Brothers; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully delivered from the Gunpowder-Treason, hatched by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof hitherto has been religiously

and solemnly kept on the Fifth of *November*. In this Reign was held a Conference at *Hampton-Court*, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a farther Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with *Spain*, and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Cautionary-Towns we had in *Holland*, viz. the *Brill*, *Flushing*, and others. Amongst some memorable Things of this Reign, I reckon the two Royal Visits his Majesty received from *Christiern IV.* King of *Denmark*, whose Sister *Anne* was King *James's* Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledged with all Sense of Gratitude: The Creation of a new sort of Knights, called *Baronets*, next to a Baron, and made Hereditary: The Fall of the Lord *Bacon*, a Man of wonderful Parts; who from the great Station of Lord High Chancellor was reduced to a Degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a great Man in the late Reign; who by the Prevalency of *Gundamore* the Spanish Embassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen *Anne*, was *Henry*, his eldest Son, the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life-time, very much lamented; *Charles* his next Successor; *Elizabeth*, married to the unfortunate *Frederick*, Elector-Palatine of the *Rhine*; *Mary* and *Sophia*, who died young. *Frederick* being chosen King of *Bohemia*, and Crowned with his Wife at *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. King *James*, less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevailed upon to engage in the Quarrel; and for want of his Help, not only *Bohemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruined, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the unaccountable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Though he was bred and born in Presbytery, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took so great a Fancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support to the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, no King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Ambassadors, was first Established by this King: Who having Reigned 23 Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hertfordshire*, Aged Fifty nine Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chapel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; to make way for one both turbulent, and tragical.

1625.

II. *CHARLES I.* the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 10. 1600. and Crowned at *Westminster*, Feb. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved

proed a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign ended in Blood. He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who pushed on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a Ministry, ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were not agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and he would sooner give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the space of Twelve Years, without a Parliament; and the King ventured, against Law, to raise Ship-Money by His own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The cruel Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, entred into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and which occasioned the long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, till some ill Men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was obliged to part with his two grand Ministers, Arch Bishop *Laud*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads upon a Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies; who, to take away his Life by Methods of pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late intestine War; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall Gate*, *Jan.* 30. 1648. by severing his Head from his Body; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Horror and Indignation. For, supposing the King had unhinged the Government, the most they could do with some shadow of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to re-settle the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation. The King was privately buried in *Windsor Chapel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Gloucester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married *William* Prince of *Orange*, (Father to King *William III.*) *Elizabeth*,

Elizabeth, who died a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis XIVth* of *France*.

1648.

III. *CHARLES II.* eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of Twelve Years, before the *Restoration*. During which Time *England* was reduced to a Common-wealth, but moulded into various Shapes, 'till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, under the Title of Lord PROTECTOR, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles* yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was received by the *Scots*; and being Crown'd at *Scoon*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it. But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly elcaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, 'till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish* Dominions, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Loyal Party, but none that could take Effect: Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration 'till *Cromwel*'s Death, which happen'd on the 3d of *September*, 1658. and gave Life to the Loyal Party, though he left two Sons, *Richard*, who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of *Ireland*. But *Richard* was soon turned out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restored, under the Name of the *Funto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Funto* was soon after dissolved, to make Way for a new Model of Government, called the *Committee of Safety*, and consisting of 23 Members. During these Transactions, *General Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Scene was opened in Favour of the exiled King. He presently forced open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. This done, he caused the *Funto* to meet again, and made Way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a free Parliament should be called, to sit the 30th of *April*, 1660. and having appointed a Council of State to govern till the Sitting of the Parliament, they broke up. The Parliament being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of King *Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaimed at *London*, *May* 8. where he made a most magnificent Entrance the 29th, being his Birth-Day; and on the 23d of *April* following (*St. George's Day*) was crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him. So universal was the Joy of his Subjects upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the Laws of *England* were revived, the Church re-established, and all Things resto-

restored to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Catharine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, whose Barrenness made *England* very uneasy. The Queen Mother came over from *France*, but returned thither, and died few Years after. Prince *Henry*, Duke of *Gloucester* (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of *York*, his Brother, had but too great a share in the Government, during the Reign of *K. Charles*. The standing Army was disbanded, but General *Monck* had both Honour and Riches heaped upon him. He was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traytors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crime. As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, affable, and easie of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved by all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World for the *English* Government, had not his over Indulgence to Ease and Pleasure, made him averse to Business. *Mars* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make Way for *Venus*; and King *Charles*, who had been so great a Sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy 'em quietly, he indulged all Parties, and secured himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but *Charles II.* had that of getting their Hearts. He was, said a great Statesman, well qualify'd to Reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of *York*, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity. Whenever King *Charles* persecuted the Dissenters, he did it to be quiet: for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the Penal Laws in Execution. And yet he ventured once to put out a Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, but it was quashed by the ensuing Parliament. His Voluptuousness proved fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage for Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all *Europe* has smarted sufficiently, was his striking too far into the *French* Interest, and laying the Foundation of their Grandeur; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making *England* formidable to *France*, and indeed to all *Europe*; this Nation swarming with old Soldiers, flushed by the Civil Wars. But *France* prevailed with her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all such as should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. Amongst other memorable Things of his Reign, we may reckon his parting with *Dunkirk* to *France*, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it; and his blowing up *Tangier* in the Streets, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast
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Subsidies he received from his long Parliament, which were strangely misapply'd; his shutting up the *Exchequer*, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two *Dutch Wars*, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the *French Interest*, as to teach 'em the Art of Naval War, and gave 'em the Satisfaction to see the two most potent Protestant States weaken one another; the dreadful *Plague* this Nation was visited with five Years after the *Restoration*, when we were engaged in the first War with the *Dutch*; the Burning of *London*, which happen'd Sept. 2. 1666; and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffered Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of *York*, then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forced, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and next into *Scotland*: Till this Plot growing out of Date, another broke out, called the *Presbyterian Plot*; which smother'd the former, and revived the Popish Faction. Then the Duke of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more Powerful than ever; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seized with an Apoplectick-Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died, Feb. 6. 1684. in the 55th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately buried at *Westminster*. Tho' King *Charles* was a Prince of an amorous Disposition, and did not much concern himself in religious Affairs; yet his meek Temper to all Men took so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented; and only those whose Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of *York*, rejoiced at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite; and *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plymouth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his *Restoration*. After which he had three Sons by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, viz. the Dukes of *Southampton*, *Grafton*, and *Northumberland*. By *Nell Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other is the present Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

1684.

IV. *JAMES II.* succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he convinc'd the World of his Zeal for the *Romish Cause*. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the *House of Peers*) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty

berty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissen-
 ters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon
 it; and what Addressees were presented to the King, were sign-
 ed but by few of 'em. The King having had the Fortune to
 suppress the Insurrection of *Argyll* in *Scotland*, and that of *Mon-*
mouth in *England* (who were both beheaded) and having a
 brave Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws,
 and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it
 with the better Gloſs, he set up a Dispensing Power, by
 Virtue whereof he might supersede any Law, and Roman Ca-
 tholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the
 Legal Oaths required. The Rights of the Universities he in-
 vaded, and made *Magdalen* College, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his
 Violence. No less than seven Bishops were sent as Criminals
 to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for refusing an ille-
 gal Compliance to his Will. But they were acquitted by Law.
 The Kingdom swarmed with Papists from all Parts, Popish
 Schools, Chapels, and Monasteries, were set up against Law.
 Father *Petre*, a Jesuit, besides several Popish Lords, sat in the
 Privy Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. A so-
 lemn Ambassy was dispatch'd to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nun-
 cio sent from thence hither; who made a solemn Entrance, in
 Defiance of our Laws: In short, upon these barefac'd Practi-
 ces, it was high time for the Protestant Party to check the grow-
 ing Power of the *Roman* Catholicks, and to request the Prince
 of *Orange* to vindicate his Consort the Princess's Right, and
 that of these three Nations. The Prince being come over with
 a Land-Army, revived the Hopes of all good Protestants, and
 sunk those of the Papists. King *James* had a gallant Army, of
 about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury-*
Plain, as soon as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*.
 But finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and
 that Part of his Forces went over to his Highness, he did not
 think it convenient to stand a Battle. Mean while the Prince
 marched up to him, and the King, upon his Approach, re-
 turned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march
 off in great Confusion, some one Way, some another. Decemb.
 10. 1688. he sent away his Queen into *France*, with the (pre-
 tended) Prince of *Wales*; and on the 11th late at Night, he
 withdrew himself from *White-hall*, steering his Course the same
 Way. At *Feverham* in *Kent*, he happen'd to be stopp'd by
 some sturdy Fellows, then Jesuit-hunting. But being known by
 some Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was
 prevailed upon to return to *White-hall*, which he did on the
 16th. The next Day he went off again, and a few Days after
 got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed.
 Mean while the Prince came up to *St. James's* Palace, where
 he kept his Court. And some time after, he had both the Ci-
 vil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the
 States;

States; which being met, Jan. 22. at *Westminster*, voted the Abdication of King *James*, and the Throne to be vacant. The King, in the mean time, took Sanctuary in the *French Court*, with his Queen, and the (pretended) Prince of *Wales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his usual Place of Residence, *Septemb. 5. 1701*. Thus ended the Life of King *James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns. His first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family; by whom he had Issue our late Queens *MARY* and *ANNE*. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an *Italian Princess*, he had several, but short liv'd Children, except the Princess who was born, and died in *France*, at Years of Maturity.

1688.

V. *WILLIAM III.* and *MARY II.* Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded King *James* her Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That King *James* had Abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was Vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*; and to demonstrate farther their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the executive Power to be solely in the King: So that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from *Holland*, and arrived at *White-hall*, *Feb. 12th*. The next Day being the 13th, the Crown was offered to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, they were solemnly proclaimed on that Day, and upon the 11th of *April* following, crowned with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus; To be enjoy'd by them during their Lives; and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of *Orange*. In *Scotland* the same Course was taken, for settling the Government there. And to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, which passed *Decemb. 16th, 1689*. with this excellent Proviso, That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of *England* and *Ireland*, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled,

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iled, &c. as aforesaid, were naturally dead. By which Act, farther confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestant Hands, and all pretence of Popish Succession nulled and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against France, which was carried on with various Success on both Sides, the French King being at that Time in his flourishing Condition. Ireland was then up in Arms for King James, powerfully assisted by France, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaigns made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for King William's signal Victory at the Boyne, in which fell that great General, the Duke of Schomberg; the other for the English Victory at Agbrim, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant General Ginckle; the Consequence of which was the Taking of Limerick, and the total Reduction of Ireland. Immediately after the Battle at the Boyne, King James (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in Ireland, went back again into France. The taking of Cork and Kingsale, by the Earl of Marlborough; the wonderful Resistance of London-Derry, and the great Vigour and Courage of the Inniskilling Men, in the North of Ireland, deserve to be recorded. Scotland had also a Party for King James, which appeared in open Arms, under the Command of Viscount Dundee; while the Castle of Edinburgh held out for the said King, under the Duke of Gordon. But Dundee being slain in Fight, August 1689. and his Forces routed, the Duke of Gordon soon after surrendered the Castle to the Government. In England King William had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsels, all of 'em endeavouring to work the Nation into a perpetual Disgust. In short, he struggled with such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betrayed by his Friends, undermined by his Enemies, insomuch that his Crown proved but a Crown of Thorns. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heaped up Riches, and made a Prey of their Country, the People groaned under the Burden of Taxes, want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and dearth of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammer'd Coin, (the great Cash of the Nation) most part of which was clipp'd to half the Value; and the Mis-management of the publick Monies, a good Part whereof went into private Purses. All Engines were at work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against France: For the prosecuting whereof, King William crossed the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the Low Countries, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this bloody War of 9 Years Continuance; several great Battles

Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Stienkirk*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority, but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the Allies, who carried it with the utmost Bravery, from an Army *within*, commanded by Mareschal *Boufflers*; and in the Sight of a *French* Army *without*, consisting of 100000 Men, under the Command of Mareschal *Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the first the *French* came off victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the last, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, destroy'd about one third Part of their Fleet, and the best of their Ships, while the rest made their Escape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durst appear before the *English* in this Reign, so that King *William's* Fleet sailed triumphantly ever after both over the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Brest*; to baffle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary's* Death, which happen'd *Decemb. 28. 1694.* was no small Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princess admir'd all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity, a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, (the place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Respect his Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on still, till at last all Parties grew weary of it, and *France* her self fought for Peace; not (I confess) in a precarious Manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to *Europe*. *Reswick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697. and it was concluded in *September* that Year, by which *France* gave up most Part of her Conquests. To secure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*, whose King was in a dying Condition, and without Issue, King *William* made a *Partition Treaty* with the *French* King: Who being tied thereby, to be contented with some Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the House of *Austria*, broke all those Articles upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a *Will* made by that King in behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French* King's Grandsons. To make which good, he sent his Grandson into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the *Spaniards*, if they offered to decline this new King put upon them. Presently after, with the Concurrence of the then Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he seized upon 'em, and by this means awed the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He also took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing must be done there contrary to his Advice. *July 29. 1700.* *William* Duke of *Gloucester*, the only survi-

Surviving Issue of Princess Anne of Denmark, departed this Life at Windsor, in the 12th Year of his Age. His Majesty, upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon considering what farther effectual Means might be used for securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. Accordingly, the Parliament passed a Bill for the farther Limitation of the Crown, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess-Dowager of Hanover, Daughter of the Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James I. and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. Thus King William, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from Popish Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5. 1701. King James died at St. Germain. Upon whose Decease the French King provoked these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon him an universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to proclaim the (pretended) Prince of Wales, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, after he had owned King William, by the Treaty of Reswick, as King of Great-Britain, and Ireland. This false Step provoked King William in the highest Degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the greatest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurred for a new Breach with France, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King, in the mean while, made great Alliances against France. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleased God to take this Royal Hero to himself, March 8. 1702. after a Reign of 13 Years, and some Weeks. He died at Kensington Palace, and his Body was buried at Westminster. He was the only Issue of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and the Lady Mary, eldest Daughter of King Charles I. He was born at the Hague, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen Mary was his Cousin German, whom he married, Nov. 4. 1677. but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince, who like a true Nassau, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue Europe from the encroaching Power of France. To save Holland, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recovered at last her Liberty. To save us here, he exposed his Life by Sea and Land. By this Means England and Holland became united into one Interest, which France always endeavoured to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the British Nation, shook the Foundation of the French King's Greatness, and left the Demolition of it to Queen Anne.

VI. ANNE,

VI. ANNE, Queen *Mary's* only Sister, and second Daughter to King *James II.* succeeded King *William*; whose Death was a great Joy to *France*, and as great a Trouble to *England*, and her Allies. But the Queen check'd the first immediately, and banished the Fears of the last. The very Day of her Accession to the Crown, She made a gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty expressed Her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self, and declared Her own Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the great Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring Her Allies, that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. The Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which She made three Days after, was to the same Purpose. April 23d, She was crowned with the usual Solemnity, and the 4th of May next, the War was proclaimed at *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, against *France* and *Spain*. Some Time after, the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire I except the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of *Anjou*, the Usurper of *Spain*; who declar'd themselves for *France* and *Spain*, and lost themselves by it. What has passed since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the *Spanish Guelderland*, the Electorate of *Cologne*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*: The prodigious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, totally routed at *Bleinheim* on the *Danube*, after their Lines were forc'd at *Schellenberg*, by the great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Marlborough*; the Re-taking the strong Fortrefs of *Landau* from the *French*, and conquering from the Duke of *Bavaria* (an unfortunate Friend to *France*) all his Estates in *Germany*: The forcing the *French* and *Bavarians* out of their Lines in *Brabant*, which was thought impracticable. The Battle of *Ramelles*, so fatal to *France*, and glorious to *England*, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and the Surrender of *Brabant*, and most Part of *Flanders*, to their lawful Sovereign. The Victory at *Oudenarde*; the Taking of *Lille* and *Tournay*; the Defeating of the *French* Army at *Blavignies*, and the Conquest of *Mons*; are such Events as will render her Majesty's Reign famous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the Side of *Spain*, how bold and successful was our Attempt at *Vigo*, where we took and destroyed the whole *Plate-Fleet*, Men of War and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of 'em escaped? What can be greater than our taking *Gibraltar* in a trice, by a handful of Men, and keeping the same afterwards against a whole Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, who attempting to recover it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same Fate the *French* had before *Barcelona*, which being taken by the *English* and *Dutch* (in which the Earl of *Peterborough*

terborough gave signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after besieged by King *Philip* at the Head of a great Army, and after a sharp Siege; he and his Troops forced to an inglorious Retreat into *France*; Upon which all *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and other Parts of *Spain*, submitted to *Charles III.* under the Influence of her Majesty's Arms. In *Italy*, who could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of *France*, as happen'd in the Year 1707. by the powerful Influence of *England*? A numerous Army of *French* and *Spaniards* dash'd in pieces against the Walls of *Turin*, by those two great Heroes, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* his Cousin. The Duke of *Savoy*, then stripp'd of all his Dominions by the Power of *France*, forced to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to Place by his Enemies, now beating the *French*, much Superior in Number, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and driving them before him from the very Gates of *Turin* into *Dauphiné*, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Cash, Baggage, &c. with the Loss of 20000 Men at least, from the Beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piemont* was abandoned, the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Modenese*, *Parmasan*, and *Monferrat*, yielded up under her Majesty's Reign. *England* and *Scotland* were united into one Kingdom, notwithstanding such Difficulties as were thought insuperable, the fruitless Attempts of this kind, for above a Century past, and the strong Opposition she expected both from her Enemies, and another Sort of Men that must be courted into their own Interest. Under those great Discouragements her Majesty proceeded in the Attempt; God blessed her with Success, and one Year completed what a whole Age could not bring to pass. While her victorious Arms triumphed abroad, her Love to her Subjects increased at home, for whose Benefit she accomplish'd the Happy Union of *Scotland* with *England*. To conclude, the Successes in her Reign, justly pronounce her one of the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages, and her personal Virtues, her Piety and Religion, will ever be acknowledg'd by all *English* Men. Her Majesty was born at the Royal Palace of *St. James's*, Feb. 6. 1664. and having had a Princely and Pious Education, She was, by the provident Care of her Uncle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Protestant Religion in *Great Britain*, disposed in Marriage, Anno 1683. to his late Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Uncle to his present *Danish* Majesty; by whom she had several Princes and Princesses, who were all unhappily snatch'd away by Death.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the several Branches of the Royal Blood, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

BEFORE I enter upon his present Majesty's Reign, it will be necessary to shew the several Branches of the Royal Blood of *England*, and the Settlement of the Crown in the *Protestant-Line*.

There are Two Branches of the present Royal Family; the one *Protestant*, the other *Popish*; the latter are nearest in Descent (but plac'd at the greater Distance by their Religion) deriving it,

From *Henrietta Maria*, the fourth and youngest Daughter of *K. Charles I.* who being born during the heat of the Rebellion, was carried privately into *France*, and there being left wholly to the Care of the Queen her Mother, she embrac'd the *Romish* Religion, and was married to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis XIV.* by whom she had Issue a Son, called *Philip Charles*, who died in his Infancy; and two Daughters; *Maria Aloisia*, married to the present Duke of *Savoy*; and their Issue were *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piemont*, born in 1698; and *Charles Emanuel Victor*, Duke of *Aosta*, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelbeida*, born in 1685; and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy*, 1698, by whom he had the present King of *France*, *Lewis XV.* and the last to his Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, now King of *Spain*, both Sons to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*. In 1619. he was crowned King of *Bohemia*, but lost his Crown and *Palatinate* upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Mentz* in 1632. leaving three Sons and one Daughter, viz. *Charles-Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*.

Charles-Lodovick succeeded his Father in the *Palatinate*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupert* settled in *England*, where he died a Bachelor: And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned *Roman* Catholick, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which March came a numerous Off-spring, as we shall see presently.

The Sons of *Charles-Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the *Palatinate*; but dying without Issue, the *Palatinate*

nate fell to the Popish Family of *Newburg*, now possessed of it. The Daughter, *Charlotte Elizabeth*, by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*, who had Issue by her, the Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has Issue four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the present Duke of *Lorrain*, by whom he has one Daughter living, and a Son.

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anne de Gonzague* in *France*, by whom he had Issue three Daughters, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which last never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663. to the late Prince of *Conde*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of *France*, which Prince got Issue by her, one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria-Theresa*, *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*. 2. *Anna-Louisa de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Enguien*. 3. *Louisa-Benedicta de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Condé*. 4. *Maria-Anna de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Condé*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of *Lewis XIV.* in 1685; and had Issue by her, one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis-Henry* Duke of *Enguien*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Charolois*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Condé's* Daughters, the eldest, *Maria-Theresa*, married to *Francis-Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who had Issue by her, two Sons, one called Prince de *la Roche sur Yon*, and the other *Comte de la Marche*; besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d'Alais*.

Louisa-Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Conde*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692. who got Issue by her, the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d'Aumale*.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, by whom he had Issue three Daughters, viz. *Charlotte-Felicita*, *Anna*, and *Willielmina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who has a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the late Emperor of *Germany*, to whom she bore three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family, in the House of *Hanover*, which begins with the most Illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles-Lodovick*, Ru-

pert, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Off-spring we have seen.

This most excellent Princess, the fifth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of Great Britain, eldest Daughter of King *James I.* born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, the 3d of *October*, 1630. In the Year 1658. was married to *Ernest August*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, the fourth and youngest Son to *George* Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell*, which Duke *Ernest* succeeded afterwards to the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*; and also upon the Death of his elder Brother, Anno 1680. *Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, who died without Issue Male, to the Dukedom of *Hanover*.

The Prince *Ernest* had Issue by the said Princess *Sophia*, *GEORGE LEWIS*, his present Majesty; *Frederick August* slain in *Transylvania*, Anno 1690. valiantly fighting against the *Turks*; *Maximilian William*, the third Son, now living at the Court of *Vienna*; *Charles Philip*, fourth Son, slain at the Battle of *Cassineck* in *Transylvania*, 1690. *Christian*, fifth Son, shot in the River *Danube*, after the Battle of *Munderkingen*, in 1703. *Ernest August* now Duke of *York*, and Bishop of *Osnabrug*: *Sophia Charlotte*, only Daughter of the Princess *Sophia* and Duke *Ernest*, was married to the late King of *Prussia*, and had by him, *Frederick William*, his present *Prussian* Majesty, who hath married with his Cousin German the Princess *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of King *GEORGE*.

Pursuant to the Act of Settlement (before recited) on the Death of her Sacred Majesty Queen *Anne* (the Princess *Sophia* his Mother, to whom the Crown was limited, dying some little Time before) his present Majesty, *GEORGE LEWIS*, the next indisputable Protestant Heir, was on the First of *August*, 1714. proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c. by the unanimous Voice of the People.

His Majesty having soon Notice of the Queen's Death, and his own Accession, hastened over to *England*, bringing with him his Son, whom he soon after created Prince of *Wales*. On the 18th of *Sept.* his Majesty arrived in the River *Thames*, and Landed that Night at *Greenwich*, where he was met by the Lords of the *Regency*, many of the *Privy Council*, and others of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*. From thence, after a small stay, his Majesty made his publick Entry into *London*, with the most joyful Acclamations of the People. He being thus peaceably and quietly settled on his Throne, took care, in a very particular Manner, to gratify those, who in the worst of Times, and under the Frowns of the late Ministry, had shewed themselves his Friends. These he rewarded with Honours and Preferments suitable to their great Merit and Affection.

He next dissolv'd the Parliament, under which his Right of Succession had been endanger'd; and being now a little at Leisure to look about him, he dispatch'd Ministers to all Foreign Courts,

Courts, to notify his *Accession*, and to take Care of his Interests. And on the Twentieth of *October* following, he was solemnly crown'd King of *Great Britain*.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the KING's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

I Begin with the great *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*. In *Europe* the King is possessed of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. His Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shewn how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*. As for *Scotland*, it continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union*, pass'd in both Kingdoms, took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Island in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquered by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century, and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms. and the King of *Leinster* having strip'd the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England*, to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it, which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*. But in 1532. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declared King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it till the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Rebels, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tir Owen*, received a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which proved according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppressed, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the *Irish* siding with *K. James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaigns, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Agbrim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their *French* Auxiliaries,

As for the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquer'd by *Henry I.*

of England, but also all *Aquitain, Tourvaine, Anjou, Maine, &c.*

In Europe, Great Britain lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the British Seas, even to the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon those Seas are accounted natural Subjects of Britain; and it was the Way of old, for Foreigners to ask leave of England, to pass and fish in those Seas. To this Day they lower their *Top-sails* by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In America, the King has the greatest Share next to Spain. In the Continent of North America, his Majesty is possess'd of all its Sea-Coasts, from Canada, or New France, as far as Florida; containing New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Carolina. The rich and famous Island of Jamaica, the Isles of Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antegoa, Nevi, and Montserrat, besides the Bahama and Bermudas Islands, and part of Newfoundland, are also under the Jurisdiction of England.

In Africk and Asia there are several Forts and Factories, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain. Near Goa, in the East Indies, this Crown is possessed of the Isle of Bombay; and between Africk and America, of St. Helen, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

As for the King's Titles, tho' his Dominions reach to all Parts of the known World, yet his Majesty is only stiled, GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

The last Title was given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for writing a Book against Luther, in Defence of some Points of the Roman Religion: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as Defender of the anti-ent Catholick, and Apostolick Faith, professed in this Island. By the Lateran Council, under Pope Julius II. the Title of Most Christian King was conferred on Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign: But it was used before by his Father Henry VII. and assumed since by the French King, whereas the King of Spain bears the Title of Catholick King.

The Title of Majesty was not used in England till the Reign of Henry VIII. who was first called His Highness, and afterwards His Majesty: And from that time the Title has been improved to Sacred Majesty; whereas, in former Times, as about the Reign of Henry IV. the King was called His Grace; Henry VI. His Excellent Grace; and Henry VII. sometimes His Grace, and sometimes His Highness.

The Title of Madam, now so prodigiously given to Women of any genteel Appearance, is also used to the Queen, as that of Sir to a King, according to the Title of Sire, given to the French King.

Before the Union with Scotland, the Royal Arms were, 1. Azure, Three Flower de Lucies, Or, the Regal Arms of France quar-

The King's
Titles.

His Arms.

quartered with those of *England*, which are, *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale, Or.* 2. A *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a *Double Tressure Counter-Flower de lys, Or*, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. 3. *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the 4th Place, as in the first; and all within (the chief Ensign of the most Noble Order of) the *Gar*ter. Above it an *Helmet*, and upon the same a rich *Mantle of Cloth of Gold, doubled Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion, Passant Guardant, Crowned* with the same; supported by a *Lion Rampant Guardant, Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent gorged with a Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affix'd, passing between his *Fore-legs*, and reflexed over his *Back, Or*, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the *Table of the Compartment* the King's Royal Motto in *French*, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*, i. e. *God and my Right*. This Motto was first given by *K. Richard I.* to intimate, that he held his *Crown of God* only; and afterwards used by *K. Edward III.* when he claimed the *Kingdom of France*: Instead of which *K. William* us'd, *JE MAIN TIENDRAY*, i. e. *I will maintain*; except in the *Broad Seal*, and elsewhere, where he order'd the former Motto to be us'd. The Motto us'd by *Q. Anne* was (that of her Royal Predecessor *Q. Elizabeth*) *SEMPER EADEM*, i. e. *Always the same*.

The Motto upon the *Gar*ter, *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, i. e. *Evil be to him that Evil thinks*, was first given by *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order; to shew he had no Design in it, but what was just and honourable. With the Arms of *Great Britain* are now quarter'd his Majesty's Arms as *Elect*or of *Han*no

When King *Edward III.* claimed the *Kingdom of France* in his *Mother's Right*, he caused the Arms of *France* to be placed first, as the greater Kingdom; or, perhaps, thinking the *French* might be thereby the more easily induced to own the *English* Title.

By the *Act of Union* it is agreed, That the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom be different from the former *Great Seals* used in either Kingdom; and that the *Quartering of Arms*, as may best suit the *Union*, be left to his Majesty. Also, That the *Crosses* of *St. George*, and *St. Andrew*, be conjoin'd, when used in *Flags, Banners, Standards, and Ensigns*, both at *Sea* and *Land*.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the KING's Forces, both by Sea and Land.

Forces.

AS the Extent of the British Monarchy is great, so is her Power, especially since the UNION. In our late Wars, under the Conduct of that most Auspicious Commander, John Duke of Marlborough, the British Forces (including some few Foreigners) amounted to above 80000 Men, besides 40000 Sea-Men: Which Forces were constantly attended with an almost incredible Success.

Master of the Ordnance.

The principal Magazine, or Store of Arms, is the Tower of London, which contains a noble Arsenal to equip at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Windsor Castle, &c. which are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great Seal, and sitting commonly three times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

Lieut. Genl.

1. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon any solemn Day of Rejoicing.

Surveyor.

2. The Surveyor, whose Charge is to survey all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof Masters, to take care that all the Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, belonging to the Ordnance.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

3. The Clerk of the Ordnance, records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. enjoying the said Grants, or any Fees from the King for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for the King's Service. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done, or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores, to serve as

a Cheque between the two Accounts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

4. The *Store-Keeper*, takes into his Custody all the Ordnance ^{*Store-Keeper.*} and Stores; for the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care, that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for His Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions, but what are really good and serviceable, or before they have been survey'd by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the King's Order, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he to receive back any Stores, till they have been viewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of His Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions received. ^{*Clerk of the Deliveries.*}

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay Master*, who makes the Payments of ^{*Treasurer.*} all the Salaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand.

As for the *Master Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, ^{*Master-Gunner.*} his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the *Art of Gunnery*, and certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the King's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the *Art of Gunnery*, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve, without leave, any foreign Prince, or State, and not to teach any one the *Art of Gunnery*, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Thus having done with the King's Regular Land-Forces, I ^{*Militia.*} now proceed to His Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inrolled for the Defence of *England*, upon any Rebellion or Invasion, but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand, in *England* and *Wales* only. They are to muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allowed, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier, 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 l. yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. Personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

To

Lord Lieutenants.

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, who are commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the King for Confirmation.

Deputy Lieutenants.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenant, may levy every Year the fourth Part, (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*, and cause every Man to be charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be re-paid by the King.

Beacons.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are *Beacons* erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those *Beacons* are high Poles, with *Pitch Barrel* fastned on the Top of 'em, to be fir'd by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within Sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon the Alarm the Militia is ordered to march against the Enemy.

Castles.

There were of old many *Castles*, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingering War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolished, or suffered to run to decay, as being only shelters for Rebels and Invaders.

Naval Strength.

I conclude with the *Naval Strength*, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 *Men of War*; besides *Yachts*, *Fire Ships*, *Bomb-Vessels*, *Advice-Boats*, *Brigantines*, *Slups*, *Store-Ships*, *Hulks*, and *Hoy's*. The *Men of War* are divided into six Rates.

So prodigious is the Size of a First Rate *English Man of War*, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launched in *July*, 1701.) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth, 50 Foot 3 Inches and a half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of Building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 *l.* besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The *First*, *Second*, and *Third Rates* are now built so very strong and large, that a *second Rate* Ship is as good as formerly a *first Rate*, and may engage singly with a *first Rate* Ship of any other Nation.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about

130000 *l.*

30000*l.* And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4*l.* per Month, including all Charges, as Vituals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 *Men of War*, besides those for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 40000 Seamen. Those for Protecting of Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, viz. 4 *Third Rates*, 16 *Fourth Rates*, 13 *Fifth Rates*, and 10 *Sixth Rates*. And by Computation, *England* alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 Times the Number of the *French*.

For the Sea Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Royal-Service, if Occasion require.

Each *Man of War*, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a *first Rate Ship* is 15 *s.* per Day; of a *second*, 12 *s.*; of a *third*, 10 *s.*; of a *fourth*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* of a *fifth*, 6 *s.*; and of a *sixth*, 5 *s.*

A Seaman's Wages is 1 *l.* 4 *s.* a Month, besides his Vituals on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which, 6 *d.* a Month has been constantly retained towards the Charge of *Greenwich Hospital*, ever since its Foundation.

When the *British-Fleet* is compleat, it is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, each of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in Chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice Admiral*, and a *Rear Admiral*, all called *Flag Officers*, because each of 'em bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5*l.* a Day; and of each other Admiral, 3*l.* 10 *s.* a Day.

A Vice Admiral is allowed 2*l.* 10 *s.* a Day; and a Rear Admiral 1*l.* 15 *s.* when the Fleet is out.

But the supreme Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the King, in the Lord High Admiral of *England*, one of the Nine prime Officers of State; who is in a manner His Majesty's *Viceroy* at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court, called the *Court of Admiralty*; and has under him many Officers, both at Sea and Land. His Salary is 7000*l.* a Year.

By Virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm, Vice Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits: But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

He is allowed a Council for Maritime Affairs, consisting of 7 Members, having a Salary of 1000*l.* There

There is also a *Vice Admiral*, and *Rear Admiral* of Great-Britain, appointed by his Majesty. The Salary of the first is 470*l.* per Annum, and of the last 219*l.*

Navy Office.

In *Crouched Friars*, London, is the *Navy Office*, where the whole Business concerning the Navy Royal is managed in Chief by these four principal Officers, under the *Lord High Admiral*, viz. A *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, *Surveyor*, and *Clerk of the Acts*.

Treasurer of the Navy.

The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, upon a Warrant obtained for the Money by the *Lord Treasurer*, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it. His yearly Salary is 2000*l.* per Annum, and 800*l.* more for his Clerks.

Comptroller.

The *Comptroller* attends and comptrols all Payments of Wages, is to know the Market Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to Examine and Audit all Accompts of the *Treasurer*, *Victuallers*, *Purfers*, and *Store-keepers*. His Salary is 500*l.* per Annum.

Surveyor.

The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the *Hulks*, *Masts*, and *Yards*, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all *Boatswains* and *Carpenters*, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audit their Accompts. There are two *Joynt Surveyors*, each at 500*l.* per Annum.

Clerk of the Acts.

The *Clerk of the Acts* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary is 500*l.* per Annum. And he has an Assistant, at 300*l.* per Annum.

Next to these *Principal*, there are six other Officers, each at 500*l.* a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

Commissioners of the Navy.

Some executing that Part of the *Comptroller's Office*, which relates to the Comptrolling the *Victualler's Accompt*: And others, that which relates to the Comptrol of the *Store-keepers Accompts* of the several *Yards*. And there are other occasional Commissioners, as exigence requires: For the *Principal Officers* and *Commissioners* hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and the King allows them several Clerks, with Salaries, for the Dispatch of Business; whereas all other Officers, both in the King's *Yards*, and all others belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by Warrant from the *Lord High Admiral*, *durante bene placito*.

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

There are also, *Commissioners for victualling the Navy*, each 400*l.* per Annum. *Commissioners for the Transport Service*; and others, *Commissioners* to take care of the sick and wounded *Seamen*, and of the Exchange of *Prisoners*, who have each a Salary of 300*l.* per Annum.

The *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy*, keep their Office on *Tower-Hill*, and have their Agents at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, and other convenient Ports. For

For Building, Repairing, and Cleaning, his Majesty's Ships, there are six great Yards, viz. Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Swerfness, Portsmouth and Plymouth; which are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Use aforesaid, and always furnished with large Quantities of Timber, Masts, Anchors, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also several great Rope-Yards, wherein Cables and all Sorts of Ropes for the Navy are made: And convenient Store-houses, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there is another Yard at Harwich.

And to each Yard belong several Officers, particularly a Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 245 l. Store-keeper, 260 l. Two Master-Attendants, 184 l. each. Master-Shipwright, 133 l. Two Assistants, 70 l. each. Clerk of the Survey, 260 l.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the KING's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the King's Dominions, Titles, and Arms, and his Forces both by Sea and Land, I shall now give an Account of His Majesty's Court.

It has been usual with all Sovereign Princes, to support their Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a Court suitable to their Power and Dignity. The Kings of England, far from falling short of any other Princes, have always exceeded most crowned Heads in Stateliness, and Magnificence; and few of these have surpassed them in a liberal Allowance for that Purpose.

I own, the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. obliged him to retrench his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the King of England kept no less than 86 Tables, furnished with about 500 Dishes each Meal.

Tho' the Court is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes still a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of Europe; nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants. It consists of three Orders, viz. Civil, Military and Ecclesiastick.

The Civil List alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 Servants, under these principal Officers, viz.

The	{	Lord High Steward,	{	{	Groom of the Stole.	Principal Officers.
		Lord High Chamberlain,			Master of the Horse.	

The

The *first* has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs; the *Lord Chamberlain*, the greatest Part of those above Stairs; the *Groom of the Stole*, those who belong to the King's Bed-Chamber; the *Master of the Horse*, all the Officers and Servants belonging to His Majesty's Stables.

Of the Lord Steward, and the KING's Servants under him.

Lord Steward.

THE Lord High Steward is a *White Staff Officer*, the *White Staff* being taken for a Commission: Which is carried by himself in the King's Presence, and when he goes abroad, it is born before him, by one of his Footmen bare-headed.

Compting-House.

In the King's Palace there is a Place called the *Compting-House*, from the Accompts there taken daily of all Expences of His Majesty's Household by the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him.

Here they make also *Provision* for the Household, *Payments* for the same, and *Orders* for the well governing of the King's Servants.

Board of Green-Cloth.

The Board of *Green-Cloth*, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice composed of the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the *Verge* (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, London excepted. The same is called the *Green Cloth*, from a Green colour'd Cloth where they sit.

Without a Warrant first obtained from the Board of *Green-Cloth*, none of the King's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Court of Verge.

Besides this Court, there is another called, the *Court of Verge*, held by the said Officers, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace, and that by the Verdict of the King's Household. For the King's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, or of the said Officers in his Absence: And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so Sacred, that if one Man draws Blood of another, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity; in Case of *Felony*, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the *Lord Steward*, by Virtue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground near the King's settled Mansion-House, to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awfulness and Reverence in

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Mens Hearts; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from His Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the Lord Steward's Office to attend the King's Person, and administer the Oaths to the Members of the House of Commons. At the End of Parliaments he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

The Treasurer of the House, and the Comptroller, are also White Staff Officers. The first may, in the Lord Steward's Absence, ^{Treasurer and Comptroller.} with the other Officers of the Green Cloth, and with the Steward of the Marshalsea, hear and determine all Offences committed in the King's Palace.

The Cofferer has a special Charge and Oversight of the other ^{Cofferer.} Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the King's Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, as directed by the Green-Cloth. He hath two Clerks under him.

The Master of the Household surveys the Accounts of the House. ^{Mr. of the Household.}

The Clerks of the Green-Cloth sum up the Bills of Comptrol- ^{Clerks.} ment, and the Clerks Comptrollers allow them.

The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

	Wages.	Board Wages.
Lord Steward's,	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00 00
The < Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06 08
Clerks of the Green- Cloth, each } 44 06 08		455 13 04
Clerks Comptrollers, each } 44 06 08		455 13 04

Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the King's Servants under him.

NEXT to the Lord Steward is the Lord Chamberlain of the ^{Lord Cham- berlain.} King's Household, also a White-Staff Officer, who has the oversight of all the King's Officers and Servants above Stairs, except the Precincts of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his War- rant. He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, En- tries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c. of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the Rooms of Address to the King. His Salary is 1200 l. a Year.

A Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary is 559 l.

A Secretary, his Clerk, and an Office-keeper.

Vice-Chamber-
lain.

Offi-

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

*Gentlemen of
the Privy-
Chamber.*

There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber*, who serve the King at their own Charges, for the Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers. Twelve of 'em are in Quarterly Waiting, and two of these lie a Nights in the Privy-Chamber.

No Person that is not privileged by his immediate Waiting (except Privy-Counsellors) being to come near the King's Person without Leave. The usual way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, to ask the King leave: Which being granted, he is presented to his Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and have Place in the King's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the King's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of 'em wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, two of 'em personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And Six of 'em are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all Foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first established by *Henry VII.* and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts.

When the King dines in publick, his Majesty's Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen Sewers, wait at his Table, and his Musicians play while he is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the King, and the Cup bearers serve his Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup-bearer first Tasting it in the Cover before the King. Their Fee is each 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum*.

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is

A Master of the *Hart*, and *Buck-hounds*, who for himself and Huntsmen, is allowed 234 l. *per Annum*.

A Master of the *Harriers*, and a Master of the *Beagles*.

A Master Falconer.

Serjeant of the Hawks, 136*l.* per Annum.

Ten Falconers, each 50*l.*

These following Officers are independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superior Officer, viz. The Master of the Great Wardrobe, whose Office is kept in York-Buildings; to which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least Sixty, all sworn Servants to the King.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnished for the Court; Cloths of State, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes, &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms. Also all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, &c. rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers. His Majesty's Robes, Linnen and Laces, &c. come also out of this Office; which is for Life, with the Title of Master of the Great Wardrobe, and a Salary of 2000*l.* per Annum. He hath a Deputy and Clerk, other Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North-side of Trent.

Chief Justice in Eyre.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South-side of Trent.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

Warden of the Stannaries.

Of the KING's Bed-Chamber, under the Groom of the Stole.

GRoom of the Stole, so called from the Latin, *Stola*, a Robe of State, is the King's first Lord of the Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-Chamber, and puts on his Majesty's first Garment every Morning.

The other Lords, or Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, are Ten in Number, whose Office is to wait Weekly by Turns, in the Bed-Chamber, and to lie there a Nights in a Pallet Bed. When the King eats in private, they wait on his Majesty; and in the Absence of the Groom of the Stole they officiate for Him.

*Of the Master of the Horse, and the KING's
Servants under him.*

*Master of the
Horse.*

THE *Master of the Horse* is a great Officer, has the ordering of all his Majesty's Stables, and of all the Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an Oath to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenier* does it by his Warrant.

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allowed, for his own Use, Horses and Servants belonging to the King's Stables, in the King's Pay and Livery.

Of his Majesty's Guards.

King's Guards.

FROM the Civil List of the King's Court, I come to the Military, consisting of Three several Bodies, viz. The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the *Troops of the Household*. Of which, the two first guard the King above Stairs.

*Band of Gentle-
men Pensioners.*

The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by Henry VII. consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-axes, to and from his Chapel Royal, and receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, St. George's Feast, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c.

They usually wait 20 at a Time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation Days, and at St. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Nobleman, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard Bearer, and Clerk of the Cheque. There is also a Secretary, Pay-Master, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque when absent, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn by the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l.* per Annum, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard-Bearer's 310, the Clerk of the Cheque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100 *l.*

*Yeomen of the
Guard.*

The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above-Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*.

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary, for every one of 'em was to be 6 Foot high; now they are but 100 in daily Waiting, and 70 more not in Waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of 'em wait by Day, and Twenty watch by Night, with Partizans and large Swords by their Sides. When the King's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to his Majesty's Table, and deliver 'em to the Sewers, who set 'em upon the Table. And when the King goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend his Person.

Their Habit is a Scarlet Coat, of a peculiar Make, down to the Knees, guarded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Coat before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, guarded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad crowned, with Ribbons of the King's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l. per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Cheque 150, and each Corporal's 50 *l.* but the Yeomen themselves have each but 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ann.* except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have each 10 *l.* more.

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot Guards, making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guard of the King's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, armed and equipp'd; some of 'em Reformed Officers, and other young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is called, for Distinction-sake, the *King's Troop*, and the other Three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The Fourth being particularly distinguished by the Name of the *Scots Troop*.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the King goes abroad, and near Home, a Party from the Guard attends his Person; but if out of Town, his Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse Guards, two Troops of Horse-Granadiers, consisting each of 145 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horse-back, and the Granadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse-Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts (vulgarly call'd Exons) as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the 4 Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards, is 1 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day; and of the other three Captains, 20 *s.* each. A Lieutenant's 15 *s.*

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop, 14 *s.* of the other three Troops, 13; a Guidon's, 12; and an Exempt's, 9.

A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 *s.* of the other three Troops, 6 *s.*

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 *s.* a Day. Each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Day. A Surgeon, his Pay 6 *s.* and for his Chest-horse 2 *s.* in all 8 *s.* a Day.

The Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, have each 5 *s.* a Day.

The Pay of the Horse-Granadiers is as follows. The Colonel's 15 *s.* the Lieutenant-Colonel's 12; the Major's 9; each of the Captain's 8; the Guidon's 6; the Corporal's 3; the Hoboy's and Drummer's, as a private Granadier's, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Foot-Guards.

I come now to the Foot Guards, which consist of two Regiments, *viz.* the *King's*, and the *Cold-Stream Regiment*. The first of 28 Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 *s.* a Day; a Lieutenant-Colonels 9; a Major's 6; a Captain's 5; a Lieutenant's 4; an Ensign's 3; a Serjeant's 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Corporal's 1 *s.* and a private Man's 10 *d.*

Now, as the Captains of the Horse-Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take place of all other Colonels of Horse; so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of the King's Chapel, His Majesty's Closet, or private Oratory, and His Almonry.

FROM the Civil and Military Part of the King's Court, ^{King's Chapel} proceed to the Ecclesiastical Part, which brings me first to the *Chapel Royal*, in which his Majesty performs his publick Devotion. It is under the Conduct of a Dean, who is stiled, *Dean of the Chapel*, and who owns no Superior but the King in his Station, the Royal Palace and Chapel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the King's.

In this Chapel Prayers are read three Times a Day, Sermons preached on *Sundays*, and *Holy Days*; the Communion administer'd every first *Sunday* of the Month, besides the great Festivals; and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean (who is generally some Bishop) are chosen all the other Officers of the Chapel, particularly a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Holy Orders, to perform Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chapel, joining in Confort with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Holy Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the King's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Household*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skill'd in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the *Rules and Art of Musick*, for the Service of the Chapel, and two to be Organists.

Upon *Sundays*, Collar-Days, and other Holy Days, a Confort of the King's Musick is joined to 'em, to make the Chapel Musick more complete.

The principal Festivals, when his Majesty makes his Solemn Offering at the Altar, after Divine Service, with his chief Nobility adorned with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, commonly *offering-Days*. called *Household-Days*, when his Majesty offers a Piece of Gold called *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*, where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White-Staff-Officers.

2. *New Year's Day* and *Twelfth Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, are offered in several Purfes by the King.

3. *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *Sr. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered.

All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the *Dean of the Chapel*, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Collar-Days
without Offer-
ing.

The King has also *Collar-Days* (that is, Days when he wears the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

The Holy Days and Sundays, in the Twelve Days of <i>Christmas</i> .	<i>St. Mark</i> , April 25.
His Majesty's Birth-Day, May 28.	<i>St. Philip and James</i> , May 1.
<i>St. Matthias</i> , Feb. 24.	<i>St. Peter</i> , June 29.
His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, August 1.	<i>St. James</i> , July 25.
The Holy Days in <i>Easter</i> , and <i>Whitsun-Week</i> .	<i>St. Bartholomew</i> , Aug. 24.
His Majesty's Coronation, Octo- ber 20.	<i>St. Matthew</i> , Sept. 21.
	<i>St. Luke</i> , Octob. 18.
	<i>St. Simon and Jude</i> , Octob. 28.
	Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.
	<i>St. Andrew</i> , Nov. 30.
	<i>St. Thomas</i> , Dec. 21.

*Communion-
Days.*

On *Christmas Day*, *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, are the usual Times when the King receives the Holy Sacrament; and then none but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops receive the Communion with him.

Chaplains.

For the *Preaching Part*, there are 48 *Chaplains* in ordinary, Four of 'em in Waiting monthly; Besides Six *Chaplains* appointed to preach at *St. James's*, and two *Household Chaplains* at *White Hall*.

Lent-Preachers.

And, whereas *Lent* is a solemn Part of the Year, both for publick and private Devotion, the *Preachers* for that Season are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Ash-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the *Dean of the Chapel* is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the King's ablest *Chaplains*. Every *Friday*, a *Dean* of some Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; and on *Good Friday*, the *Dean of Westminster*. On every *Sunday* in *Lent*, a *Bishop*; on *Palm Sunday*, an Archbishop; and upon *Easter Day*, the Lord High Almoner.

King's Closet.

Besides the Chapel Royal, the King has a *Closet*, or private *Oratory*, for his more retired Devotion; which used to be under the Direction of a Divine, stiled *Clerk of the Closet*; whose Office was to wait on the King in his Closet, to attend at his Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now this Office is in the Hands of Three Divines,

Lord Almoner.

The *Almoner* is under the Care of the Lord High Almoner, who is usually a Bishop; by whom the King's *Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Deadands*, and Goods of *Self-murderers* forfeited to the King, are always bestowed in Alms to the Poor.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner* who pays the Pension to such of his Servants below Stairs, as, thro' Age, or otherwise, are unfit for service. Also to such Widows and Children of his Majesty's Household-Servants as are left unprovided for. And he also on *Maunday Thursday* (being the *Thursday* in the *Passion Week*) performs the Ceremony of *Washing the Feet* of a certain Number of Poor; which has been often done by the King himself, in Imitation of our Saviour's Pattern of Humility. The Charity bestowed upon this Occasion to each Lazar admitted to this Ceremony, is *Woollen Cloth* for one Suit, *Linnen* for two Shifts, six *Penny Loaves* of Bread, *Fish* in wooden Platters, a *Quart Bottle* of Wine, and two Red Leather *Purses*, one with as many single Pence as the King is Years old, the other with as many Shillings as Years of the King's Reign.

Under the *Lord Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the Almonry.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of the KING's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

THE Charge of the Government in Times of Peace, is computed to be *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, besides extraordinary Expences: Which Sum was settled upon his present Majesty during his Life, in the first Year of his Reign, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the Revenues appropriated for it, are as follow, viz.

	Per Ann.
The Excise of 2 s. 6 d. per Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. excluding 3700 l. a Week appropriated thereout for publick Uses; and including so much of the Charges of the Management as is paid by the Cashier; which, by a Medium of three Years, amounts to	286178
The farther Subsidies of Tunnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, exclusive of Draw-backs, by Debentures and Allowances for damaged Goods, by a like Medium, is	256841
The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is	101101

The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium,	l. 4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,	2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine Licences, including Charges of Management by a Medium,	6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about	1040
Compositions in the <i>Exchequer</i> , by a Medium of three Years,	13
Seizures of Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods,	13005
The Revenue of the Dutchy of <i>Cornwall</i> , consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about	9869
The Revenue of the Principality of <i>Wales</i> , about	6851
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what was paid into the <i>Exchequer</i> in three Years,	2906
So the Total of the Revenues appropriated, as is aforesaid, reckoning upon a Medium, and including the Charges of raising the same, is about	691204

The Revenues also of the *First Fruits* and *Tiths*, by an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, were granted for the Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in Perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

The *Land-Tax*, &c. is ascertained at near Two Millions, the *Customs* at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near One Million.

Among the several Taxes which have been enacted by public Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following.

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cinders,	l. 113688
Duties on Low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extra- ction,	25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9 d. per Barrel,	155000
On Malt, Mum and Cyder,	650000
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel,	54621
Rent of <i>Hackney-Coaches</i> , being 4 l. per Annum each, for 700 Coaches,	2800
Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars,	6460
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper,	89110
Duties on Windows,	112069
	For

For managing the *Custom Revenue*, there are in the first place, ^{Officers of the Customs.} *Seven Commissioners*, having the Charge and Oversight of all his Majesty's Customs in all Ports of England. They hold their Places by Patent, and sit Day by Day in the *Custom-House, London*. Many Officers and Servants are employ'd under 'em, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the King, and others by *Warrant* from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

The Excise upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, ^{Officers of the Excise.} is also managed by *Seven Commissioners*, whose Office is kept in the *Old-Fury* near *Cheapside*. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 50 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors; besides a vast Number of Inferiour Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Gaugers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each per Week: So that the whole Number of Officers concern'd in the Excise, may amount to near 2000.

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to Five others, called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt Duty, Wine-Licences, Stamp'd Paper and Velum, Prizes and Hackney Coaches, there are Five Commissioners to each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, Three Commissioners.

Of His Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for collecting the King's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in his Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to his Order.

Among which the principal are, the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, and the *Chancellor* (or *Under-Treasurer*) of the *Exchequer*.

The *Chancellor* is the next Officer to him in the *Treasury*. He ^{Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer.} has the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*, and a Superintendency over the *Lord Treasurer's Rolls*. The *Officers of Comptroller of the Pipe*, *Clerk of the Pleas*, and *Clerk of the Nichils*, are in his Gift. As *Under-Treasurer*, he has the Gift of the two *Praefers* of the *Court*.

Next to the *Chancellor* are the two *Chamberlains*, the *Auditor of the Receipts*, the four *Tellers*, and *Clerk of the Pells*.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many antient Records, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, first called *Rotulus Wintonia*, and afterwards *Docm/day-Book*.

This

Doomsday-Book. This Book, which is in two Volumes, was the Tax-Book of all England, except Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland, that might be in a Volume by it self, now lost. This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Money. And when any Difference arose about those Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the Point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; it is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

Auditor of the Receipts.

The Auditor of the Receipts files the Bills of the Tellers, by which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, he draws all Orders to be signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded in the Clerk of the Pells Office, entred and lodg'd in the Auditor's Office. He also by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes Debentures to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He daily receives the State of the Account of each Teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the Lord Treasurer. At Michaelmas and Lady-day, he makes a Declaration, that is, an Abstract of all Accompts and Payments made in the preceeding half Year, one for the Lord Treasurer, and the other for the Chancellor. He keeps the Registers appointed for Payments in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue, and has 5 Clerks under him.

Tellers.

The four Tellers receive all Monies due to the King, therefore each of 'em must give 20000 l. Security. Each Teller has two Clerks, who constantly attend his Office.

Clerk of the Pells.

The Clerk of the Pells is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is called the Clerk of the Pells, from the Latin word *Pellis* a Skin, his Office being to enter the Teller's Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 Clerks, one of 'em for Incomes, and the other for Issues.

Use of Tallies.

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the Exchequer upon paying any Monies to the King, but only Tallies, as being the most certain Way of avoiding all Imposition. A Tally is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. Which Tally being cloven asunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, the Stock is deliver'd to the Party who paid the Money, and the Counter-stock (or Counter-soil) remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accountant.

The *Deputy-Chamberlains*, whose Office is to cleave the *Tally* Deputy-Chamberlains. *Cut*, and examine each Piece a-part, sit in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Tally-cutter* attends. The *Tellers*, upon the Receipt of Monies due to the King, throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, having their *Seals*; while the *Senior-Deputy* reads one Part, the *Junior* examines the other, with the other two *Clerks*.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as *Affistants* to the *Lord Treasurer*, for the *Accompts* relating to the *Taxes* are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the *Lord Treasurer*. They sit three times a Week in their Office at *Westminster*, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from Nine in the Morning till Twelve or One. Agents for Taxes.

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and particularly of the Secretaries of State.

WE have seen hitherto the vast Dominions of the King of Great Britain, His Majesty's Power, the Splendor of his Court, and the Extent of his Revenues: I am now come to speak of his *Privy-Council*, as bearing Part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon him.

The *Privy-Council* is composed of eminent Persons, fit to advise his Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whose Wisdom, Vigilance and Integrity, depends, in a great Measure, the Honour and Welfare of his Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound by Oath, to advise the King, to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station. They are generally chosen from among the Nobility.

The Number of 'em is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less: But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

Tho' there are stated Days appointed for their Assembling, yet upon any sudden Emergency the Members are summon'd at any time, and a Council is seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The King is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and his Majesty at last declaring his Judgment, which terminates the Matter debated.

To

To propose Business to the *Privy-Council*, and in the King's Absence to make the Report of their several Transactions to his Majesty, there is a *President*, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The King may declare or conceal from his *Privy-Counsellors* whatever he thinks fit, and has a select *Council* out of their Number, commonly called the *Cabinet-Council*; with whom his Majesty determines such Affairs as are most important, and requires the utmost Secrecy. Being what chiefly relates to the well governing of the Kingdom.

'Tis in the Power of the *Privy-Council* to enquire into all Trespases and Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is stiled *Right Honourable*: But the *Council* it self is called *Most Honourable*.

To attend the *Council*, there are four Clerks in ordinary, and four extraordinary: Also two Keepers of the *Council-Chamber*.

Secretaries of State.

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are, by their Office, Members of the *Privy-Council*, ever since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Whereas before they only prepared Business for the *Council-Board*, in a Room adjoining to the *Council-Chamber*; which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right Hand, and the other on the Left. And till the Secretaries had gone thro' with their Proposals, nothing was debated at the *Council-Board*.

Before the latter End of Henry VIII's Reign there was but one Secretary of State, when his Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by Two Persons of equal Authority, and both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whole Employment being of great Trust, makes 'em very considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject being likewise for the most part lodged in their Hands, the same are represented by the *Secretaries of State*, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to his Directions.

As for Domestick Affairs, both Publick and Private, the two *Secretaries* do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except Ireland and the Plantations, which properly belong to the elder Secretary. But for foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern Province*, the last belonging properly to the elder Secretary. The *Northern Province* includes the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Muscovy; and the *Southern*, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. According to which Division, each Secretary receives Letters and Addresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and States, belonging to his own Province.

On

On the 3d of February, 170⁸. the late Queen in Council was pleased to declare, That the publick Business increasing (by reason of the late happy Union) she had thought fit to appoint a *Third Secretary of State*; but that her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the present, in the Court of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon *James Duke of Queensberry* and *Dover* was sworn into that Office, which, upon *Grace's* Death was for some time discontinued, till her Majesty was pleased to appoint the then Earl of *Marr* her *Third Principal Secretary of State*. This *Third Secretary* is now in Use.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as well for his own Accommodation, as for his Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very good Table at the King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

They have each of them two *Under-Secretaries*, and *Clerks* attending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any dependance upon any other. These Places are considerable.

A Secretary of State being a Baron, takes place of all other Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight, and has no other Qualifications, he has the Precedence of all other Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices, one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper-Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody. In this Office, which is kept at *White-hall*, there are four Clerks, who wait alternately three Months together, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the *Privy-Seal*.

The Clerk in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it resides, and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as he is directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Council Learned in the Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it. But Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-signed by the Lord Treasurer.

The *Paper-Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Dispatches that pass thro' the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations with Foreign States, which are here disposed by way of a Library at *White-hall*. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 160 *l.* *per Annum*. payable out of the *Exchequer*.

C H A P. XXXV.

Of the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Constitution
of a British
Parliament.

I Come now to speak of the *High-Court* of PARLIAMENT, where in the grand Concerns of the whole *British* Nation are to be debated. This Assembly is vested with a Legislative Power, and making Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which three Estates are the *King, Lords and Commons*.

Accordingly this August Body consists of *two Houses*, one called the *House of Lords*, and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the Spiritual and Temporal Peers of the Realm, qualify'd to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consisted of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the Cinque-Ports; *Citizens*, that stand for Cities; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, three is an Accession of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to the *House of Lords*, and 45 Commoners to the *House of Commons*. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of *Scotland*, out of their Body; and the last, being Barons and Burgesses, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And the *Scotts* Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the *English* Peers.

As the *House of Lords* seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the *House of Commons*, is to contend for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the *Commoners* in some Parliaments have been for extending the *Royal Prerogative*, yet I find the *Lords* in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown. King *Charles I.* called them an excellent Skreen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Encroachments of the other. 'Tis not the *Lords* Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in others. For the Preservation of the legal Prerogative, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the happy and rightful Administration of the Government.

In short, the Design of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents)

Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biased against the publick Interest.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy-Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late Union Act) to be no less than 50 Days after the Date of such Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are issued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on some weighty Affairs. Also to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in their respective Counties as are to sit in the House of Commons.

As for Scotland, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy Council there, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Many undue Elections were formerly made, at an exorbitant Charge, the Candidates expending great Sums, in treating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent which Abuse, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which *any Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void.* All false Returns are also prohibited by an Act passed in the same Session, and the Party aggrieved is impowered to *sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of Suit.*

And whereas it happens sometimes, that a Burgess is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he must declare to the House for which Place he will serve, that a Writ may be issued out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

No Judge of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, can be chosen, because they are Assistants in the Lords House; no Sheriff, because his personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sherifalty; no Clergyman, because of his attending the Convocation, nor is any Gentleman qualified to serve in Parliament, unless he be possess'd of 300*l.* per Annum.

A Man attainted of Felony, or Treason, cannot be chose; but one Out-lawed, in a personal Cause, may be elected. No Foreigner that is not naturalized can be a Parliament-man; but, if he be a Householder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed of in some Places, particularly in the City of Westminster.

Anti-

Antiently, a *Knight of the Shire* was allowed 4 s. and a *Citizen or Burgess*, 2 s. a Day, from the respective Places for which they were chosen: A good Allowance in those Days: But now so inconsiderable, that it is quite laid aside, and all Members serve at their own Expence. The Lords have always borne their own Charges, because they represent only themselves in Parliament.

*The Solemnity
of the Parlia-
ment's Meet-
ing.*

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Sovereign's Breast, so does the Place of Meeting: Tho' it is fixed at the antient Palace of *Westminster*; the Lords in a large Room by themselves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of old St. Stephen's Chapel.

At the opening of the Parliament on the Day prefix'd, the King comes to the House of Lords, in His Royal Robes, with the Crown on His Head, and the Sword of State borne before Him. His Majesty sits under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habit.

Against the Wall, on the King's Right Hand, the two Archbishops sit by themselves on a Form. Below them, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; and next to them, all the other Bishops, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the *English* Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Course the Speaker of the House of Lords, sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Throne, with the Great Seal and Mace lying by him.

Below the Wool-sacks there are Forms cross the Room, first for the Viscounts, and next for the Barons, sitting in Order according to their Creation; except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of England, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household*, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

But whatever Distinction there be among the Peers, they all sit as Barons in the House of Lords; and the Bishops themselves sit there, by virtue of their Barony.

As to the other Wool-sacks, the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit upon 'em, when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to sit in the King's Presence, without His Leave. In His Majesty's

By's Absence they may sit, but not be covered, till the *Speaker* signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The King's Council, and the Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool-sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

When the KING comes to *Parliament* he commands the Usher of the Black Rod to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a manner the Messenger of the Lords; and is so called from a *Black Rod* he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, upon any Trespas, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Deputy, a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Crier without.

The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand without the Bar; and the King commands 'em, by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members for their *Speaker*, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a Day or two. But this is done sometimes without the King, and only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose by his Majesty.

The Commons being returned to their House, chuse a *Speaker*, who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs: For the *Speaker* is in Effect the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly *no House*, as the Phrase is, that is, can do no Business without him. 'Tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the Sense of the House upon 'em.

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, 'tis a Custom for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pray the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Nolo Episcopari*: But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being set, they return to their Places.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King, his Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obeisance to the Bar, and there presented to the King, where he makes also a modest Refusal of that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which not being allowed of by the King, he makes a Speech to his Majesty, which generally concludes with these Petitions, That the Commons may, during their Sitting, have free Access to his Majesty.

That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from Arrests. These Requests being granted, his Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as he thinks fit to lay before them. This done, he leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the Speaker.

After this, his Majesty never comes to the Parliament in State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them; give his Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the King has been there frequently to hear 'em, but not to influence the House one way or other. Then his Majesty appears as it were *Incognito*, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom as if the King were not there.

In the King's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Reverence to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The full Number of the House of Commons is 558, from the Time of the Union. But, if 300 are met, 'tis reckoned a full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However, 40 make a House. They sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the Speaker, who sits upon a Chair in the middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the Clerk of the House sitting near him at the Table. Nor does any Member wear a Robe but the Speaker, except the Members for London, who at their first Meeting appear in Scarlet Robes. Their Time of sitting is in the Forenoon, commonly from nine of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late, and do Business by Candle-light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, the *Invocation* and *Adoration* of *Saints*, and the *Sacrifice* of the *Mass*, by which Declaration all *Papists* are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are, moreover, to abjure the *Pretender*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he signed, not above twelve Hours before his Death.

Of the Proceedings of Both Houses, in their Debates, and passing of Bills.

THE Parliament of Great Britain has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business.

Committees.

The first Thing the Commons do after the Choice of their Speaker, is their appointing the *standing Grand Committees*, for
Pro-

Privileges and Elections, for Grievances, for Trade, and for Religion.

The *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the Precedency, being commonly the first *Committee*, appointed either the same Day the *Speaker* takes his Place, or the next Day after. This *Committee* consists of no set Number of Members, for any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for Matters of *Privilege*, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing *Committees* being settled, a private *Committee* is generally appointed to draw up an *Address of Thanks* to the King for His most Gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with His Majesty in those Things He has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the chief Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*. Any Member of the House may offer a *Bill*, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called, *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the House: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Monies arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be alter'd, or repealed, he must first move the House in it and give Reasons for it. If the House allows the *Motion*, their usual Way is, to appoint some of the Members to bring in a *Bill* for that Purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd, to bring in any private *Bill*, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a *Motion* or *Petition*. *Petitions* are usually presented by Members of the same County the *Petitioners* are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscrib'd, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the *Petition*, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any *Bill* can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated; and then obtain the *Royal Assent*. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to assent or not to the *Bill*.

A *Bill* of *Indemnity* coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the *House*, directs the Clerk what Bill to read; which he reads with an audible Voice. This being done, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who rising from his *Chair*, stands uncovered, and holding the Bill in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intituled*, and then reads the Title. He then opens the Substance of the Bill, either trusting to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate filed to the Bill: Then he declares to the House, *That it is the first Time of Reading this Bill*, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking for, or against a Bill, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Day after the first, that the *Members* may have Time to consider of it.

If a Bill, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro & Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected*; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a Bill coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the *second Reading*; and if that be deny'd, then for *Rejection*; it being more prudential to consider the Bill, before it be put to such a Hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the Bill *Rejected*, the Clerk sets it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and indorses it so upon the Back of the Bill. And then it shall be read no more that Session, unless it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the Bill retained, then it shall have a second Reading in Course.

It seldom happens that a Bill is read twice in one Day. And tho' it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual Way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is performed in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the Bill, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingrossing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing* of the Bill, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee of the whole House*, or to a *select Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their Meeting: But whoever has spoken directly against the Bill, is thereby incapable of being one of the *Committee*, for he that is against the Bill, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst a Bill is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at

at the same Time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines which shall give Way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be tedious, or foreign to the Purpose; in which Cases the *Speaker* may check any Member.

None is allowed to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by Way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day; for were it allowed to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be reprimanded by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of 'em. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *Castling Vote*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title, or Addition, as, *That noble Lord*, *That worthy Knight*, or *Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Serjeant*, *Gentleman of the long Robe*, &c. Or by his Place, as the *Gentleman near the Chair*, *near the Bar*, *on the other side*, or *that Gentleman who spoke last*, or *last but one*, and the like.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' Freedom of Speech and Debates be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words of the Sovereign, or the House, he is called to the Bar, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker*: And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the Tower.

When a *Bill* that has been Committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dashed. If for it, 'tis immediately performed.

The *Bill* being *ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third Time, for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has been order'd sometimes by the House, that no *Bill* should be put to the

Passing before Twelve a Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a *third Reading*, 'tis done after the same manner as at the *first* and *second Reading*. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a-while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the *third Reading*, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate; but then 'tis very rare to have it Recommitted, except for some particular Clause, or Proviso.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates Two of the *Yea's*, and Two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, Two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is performing no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obeisance to the House; and he that has the Right Hand, declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. it passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the Top next the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, i. e. *Let it be sent to the Lords*. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentez*, i. e. *To this Bill the Commons must Assent*.

The Bill is carried up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places, and
come

come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, it is humbly delivered to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or another Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks; and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of 'em having read the Title, and desired it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of One or Two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a *Conference* is demanded. The *Conference* is held in the *Painted Chamber*, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new *Conference* is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quashed.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Seriatim*; every one answering apart, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from Time to Time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head, and stands up when he is called. The Absent are either excused, and enter'd accordingly; but if none excuse an Absent Member, he is enter'd *Deficit* and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is called home into the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County, for which the deceased Member served, in order to a new Election.

As to the *Committees*, take these following Remarks. Upon ^{Rules observed by Committees.} the first Meeting of a *Committee* in the *Committee-Chamber*, they chuse a *Chair-man* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are entrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the *Preamble*.

The *Committee* may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must mark the *Amendments* in a Paper by it self; setting down

in the Paper the Number of the *Folio* where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendments are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The *Breviate* also annexed to the Bill, must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every *Amendment* is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House.* But, before the Question is put, any Member of the Committee may move to add to those Amendments, or to amend any other Part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the Committee pass in the Affirmative, the *Chairman* is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the Committee to whom such a Bill was committed; which being received by the House, the *Chairman* standing in his Place, reads each of the Amendments, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the Committee for such Amendments, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the *Speaker's Table*, where he delivers both the Bill and the Amendments to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the Amendments, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the Amendments.

Committee of
the whole
House.

When any great Business is in Hand, *Money-Bills* particularly, which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a Grand Committee, commonly called a *Committee of the whole House.* The Design of it is, to have a greater Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth: For in this Committee every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a Committee, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the House chuses a *Chair man*, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the Committee, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this Committee does commonly require several Sitzings, before they can go through it, the *Chair-man* must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Chair-man* having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House.*

If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chair-man*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the Committee, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House

pro-

proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges, and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometimes joined to the Lords of the *Committee*, tho' they have no Voice in the House; And whereas they sit covered in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncovered.

But I must not omit taking Notice, That during the Sessions, the Parliament may Address the King, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from each House apart, or sometimes from both Houses, joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by his Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the King comes to the House of Lords in the same State as before, clothed with his Royal Robes, and the Crown upon his Head, the Lords also in their Robes. Being seated upon his Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words: If a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*. If private, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*. If a Money Bill, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to his Majesty in these Words, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement V6tre Majest6, & prient Dieu vos donner en Sant6 bonne Vie & longue*. If a Bill which the King does not think fit to pass into a Law, *Le Roy s'avisera*, i. e. The King will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the King may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give his *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without his personal Presence.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Days, so the King may *Adjourn* 'em, in order to a Recess for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain as they were, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin a-new at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

Lastly, The Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is discharged in order to a new Election. Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a *New Parliament*, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the *Old One*.

Where

Of the Triennial
Parliament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, but when they thought fit, or continued Parliaments too long to be true to their Trust; by an Act passed in K. William's Reign, there ought to be a *Parliament sitting at least once in three Years*. And if a Parliament Sitting be Dissolved, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That no Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet, by the Writs of Summons: Therefore 'tis call'd a *Triennial Parliament*.

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasioned in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in Q. Anne's Reign; by which the *Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession*. But in Case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use: all publick Acts of Parliament being now published, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges, and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, viz. The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the *House of Lords* are undoubtedly the hereditary Countessors of the Crown, and have a Judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England there happen'd a great Contention, in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the *Alleibury Men*, committed by the House of Commons into Custody, for Breach of Privilege. The House of Lords took upon them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, January 18, 1703.

That by the known Laws and Customs of Parliament, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the

Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Persons so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the King's sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to Restrain others (if they see Cause) from having Access to, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objections. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, 'tis not to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several Times. They further alledged, That when the Peers order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insisting upon the Nullity of that Right of the House of Lords, address'd the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their address'ing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if at any time either House conceived, they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserv'd. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easy to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolv'd, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords, on the contrary, resolv'd, 1. That neither House has any Power to create new Privileges. 2. That the Commons in Committing the five Persons, have assumed a new Privilege they can shew no Right to. 3. That every Englishman has a Right to apply for, and obtain a Habeas Corpus. 4. That the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence. 5. That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments being to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions, the chief Care thereof lies in the *House of Commons*; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to ill Men, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority.

In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the *Commons* impeach, and the *Lords* are the Judges. The *Commons* inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the *Lords*, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the *House of Commons*, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the *Lords* cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the *Commons*.

In a Case of Misdemeanour, both the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the *Lords* Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster*, in *Henry II's* Reign, all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also forty Days before, and forty Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above fourteen Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the Rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd, or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor, or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by Reason of Sicknes, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their Stead. But then such *Lords* as would make their *Proxies*, must enter them in Person, at the beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the *House of Commons* are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judi-

Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like.

In Time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the *House of Commons*, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer it to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That a *Parliament can do any thing* : Which is to be understood, That the *Parliament*, with the *Royal Assent*, can do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new ; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made ; appoint Taxes ; establish Forms of Religion ; naturalize Aliens ; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age ; arraign a Man of Treason either alive, or after his Death ; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial ; give the most free Pardons ; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*.

But how great soever be the Power of King and Parliament, yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments : And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former, in the whole, or any Part thereof ; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature : And first of the Superior Court.

FROM the *High-Court of Parliament* I proceed to the *Courts of Justice* sitting at *Westminster*, and opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, viz. *Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas*, and *Hilary Terms*.

Easter Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 Days. *Trinity Term* the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas Term* the 23d of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. *Hilary Term* the 23d of *January*, and lasteth 22 Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 106 Days ; from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy Days*, in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts are the Court of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas* ; and two concerning the King's Revenue, viz. the Court of *Exchequer*, and that of the *Duchy of Lancaster*. The

The Principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chancery*, and the Court of *King's Bench*, both kept at the upper End of *Westminster-Hall*; the last being a Court of Justice, that observes nothing, but the strict Letter of the Law; and the first a Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *King's Bench* is a Court in which the *Pleas* are between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common-Pleas* are debated the usual *Pleas* between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

Chancery Court.

I begin with the Court of *Chancery*, which is the most antient, and has the Pre-eminence.

Here the Proceedings are in *Latin* or *English*. In *Latin*, when the Court proceeds according to the known *Laws* and *Customs* of the Land; and by *English Bill*, when according to Equity and Conscience. For the *Chancery* has two Courts in one; the Equitable Part being instituted for the Relief of the Subject against *Cheats*, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Accidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad as the Disease, by the length of Time it holds the Appealants in Suspence.

The Form of *Pleading* in this Court is much after the Manner of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Subpoena*, by which the Defendant is summoned to appear, and answer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not obey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with a *Proclamation*: And if the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will award against him a *Proclamation* of *Rebellion*, upon which he is sent Prisoner to the *Fleet*.

In this Court all Patents, most Sort of Commissions, Deeds between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with foreign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclamations, and Charters, &c.

Lord Chancellor

For the *Latin* Part of this Court there are 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English*, six Clerks. And the Judge is the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; who since the happy Union of England and Scotland, bears the Title of Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckon'd to be worth 7000*l.* a Year; which he holds only *durante beneplacito*, i. e. during the King's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts afore-named there are four Judges to each, but in *Chancery* the Lord Chancellor is the sole Judge. And, for his Equity, is said to be the Keeper of the King's Conscience.

The

The other Courts sit only in Term-time, and have no Power to sit as Courts of Justice out of Term, whereas the *Chancery-Court* is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term time.

Tho' the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, be the sole Judge here, yet he has twelve Assistants, called *Masters of Chancery*; who were all antiently Doctors of the Civil Law, and whose Business was to inform the Lord Chancellor of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now their chief Business is to take Affidavits, or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court, for which end they have an Office in *Chancery-Lane*. The Chancellor does also refer to them the Examination of Accounts, depending on this Court, of which they make their Report in Writing. In Term time Three of them sit at Court with the Lord Chancellor, at some Distance from him; and Two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100*l.* each, paid out of the Exchequer, besides Fees and Robe-Money. But there is besides a great Number of *Masters Extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take Affidavits.

The First of the fore said Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances; which being made in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the Repository for that Purpose is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of the Reign of Richard III. the former being kept in the Tower of London.

This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By Virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the *Rolls*, with two Assistant Masters of *Chancery*, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the Court of *Chancery*.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante bene-placito*. And he has the Gift of the Six Clerks Offices, of the Examiners Offices, three Clerks of the Petty-Bag, and the six Clerks of the *Rolls Chapel*. He has under him a Secretary, two Registers, and an Usher.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second Wool sack.

The *Chancery Court* swarms with Officers: Amongst which the Six Clerks are next in Degree to the Masters of *Chancery*, and their

their Business is to enrol all Patents, Commissions, Licences, Pardons, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 Clerks, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of 'em getting 4 or 500 l. a-Year.

In the last Session of the last *English* Parliament, a *Bill* was brought in for giving the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* a Recompence upon taking their Offices away, and for appointing *Attornies* for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the *Bill* dropt for want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Clerk of the Crown.

Next the *Six Clerks* is the *Clerk of the Crown*, who by himself, or Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, Commissions for distributing Justice, general and special Pardons.

Prothonotary.

The *Prothonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

Register.

Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving constant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes called *Minutes*, which they afterwards draw out at length into *Orders*, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. 'Tis their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Examiners.

Two *Examiners*, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, according to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the Parties thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

Clerk and Comptroller of the Hanaper.

There also belong to this Court a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, vulgarly called the *Hamper*. The *Clerk's* Office is to receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs. He attends daily in Term-time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Clerks of the Petty Bag.

Three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls. Whose Office is to make all Patents for Customers, &c. all *Congé d'ellires*, all Commissions for Assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Nomination of Collectors.

Other Officers.

Two Masters of the *Subpena-Office*, who make out all *Subpena's*; a Master of the *Affidavit Office*, who files all Affidavits, sworn before a Master in *Chancery*; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the King, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Cursitors.

Twenty four *Cursitors*, who make out original Writs. Therefore each of 'em has certain Counties allotted to him, into which he makes out such original Writs as are required.

Alienation-Office.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Monies received upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the King, for his Licence or Consent, is likewise

a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in *Chancery*, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrolments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Lastly, Here is the Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, who takes into his Custody all Prisoners sent thither from this Court; and a Serjeant at Arms who bears a gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper.

Warden of the
Fleet.
Serjeant at
Arms.

KING'S-BENCH COURT.

This is the highest Court in *England* at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. And the Kings of *England* formerly sat in this Court. Here the Pleas are between the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, and Mis-government, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the *Exchequer* excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to it, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary of 1000 *l. per Annum*. But none may be Judge in this Court, except a Serjeant at Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn-Coif under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him can fetch a Criminal from any Part of the Kingdom.

COMMON-PLEAS.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated, are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the Strictness of Law.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all Civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as those of the *King's Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, all

all sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

Custos Brevium. The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Posten's*. He has the Gift of the second *Prothonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Furies*.

Prothonotaries. The *Prothonotaries* are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attornies of this Court enter their Causes, and each of 'em has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks, or Attornies of the Court.

Chirographer. The *Chirographer* is to ingross Fines acknowledged, &c. He has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Register. Here is also the *Register* of the Fine-Office, and a Clerk of the Proclamations: Which Office is the only proper Place for searching of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and holding their Places *durante bene placito*, viz.

Clerks. 1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. A Clerk of the Inrolments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Out-lawries, who (after a Party is returned Out-lawred) makes out the Writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the King's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrant, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country.

4. Clerk of the *Essoiners*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk

6. Clerk of the Superfedeas, who makes out the Writs of Superfedeas.

There are also in this Court 14 *Filazers*, and 4 *Exigenter*s. *Filazers*. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, beſides ſeveral other things. The laſt of 'em is, by Patent, *Prothonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of *Monmouth*. The reſt hold alſo for Life, and are in the Lord Chief Juſtice's Gift.

The Office of the *Exigenter*s, is to make all Writs called *Exigenter*s. *Exigenter*s, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Proceſs of Out-lawry does lie. The Writ lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not after Summons by the Sheriff, at five ſeveral County-Courts, he is Out-lawed. The Writ is called *Exigent*, becauſe it exaſts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigenter*s, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and hold for Life.

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the *Exchequer*, one which tries Cauſes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treafurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons aforeſaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law are only before the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

Here are tried all Cauſes relating to the King's Revenue, ſuch as are concerning Accompts, Diſburſements, Customs and Fines impoſed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons ſitting here as Judges in former Times. And tho' Men learned in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is ſtill continued to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the firſt of 'em; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Barrifters direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Curſitor-Baron*, who ſits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to adminiſter the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe.

The next Officers are, 1. The *King's Remembrancer*, whose *King's Remembrancer* Office is in the King's Gift, and who has under him Eight Attornies or Sworn Clerks, two of which are diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Secondaries*.

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts, concerning the King's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exerciſing of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In ſhort, from hence iſſues forth Proceſs, to cauſe all Accomptants to come in and accompt. The

Exchequer being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the King's Gift, and here are six Attornies or sworn Clerks, of which the first two are called *Secondaries*.

Clerk of the Pipe.

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's Office* are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other *Accomptants*) their *Quietus est*, when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer. He has eight Attornies or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two first are *Secondaries*.

Comptroller of the Pipe.

4. *Comptroller of the Pipe*, who writes in his Roll all that is drawn down from the *Remembrancer's Office* into the great Roll of the Pipe, and makes Process for the Recovery of any Debt due to the Crown, by a Writ called, *The Summons of the Pipe*.

Clerk of the Pleas.

5. *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whose Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other privileged Persons, such as Debtors to the King, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common Law. The Reason of this Privilege, as to the Officers, is, that they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. There are in this Office five sworn Attornies, and a *Foreign Opposer*.

Of the Eſtreats.

There is, moreover, a *Clerk of the Eſtreats*, who receives every Term the *Eſtreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes 'em out to be levied for the King. He also makes *Schedules* for Sums that are to be discharged.

Auditors.

Two *Auditors of the Imprest*, who audit the great Accompts of his Majesty's Monies Imprest, Mint, Customs, Ward-robe, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, &c.

Four *Auditors of the Revenue*, who audit all Accompts of the Revenue, and Subsidies granted by the Parliament.

Remembrancer of the First-fruits.

Remembrancer of the First-fruits, who takes all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as are backward to pay. There are several Officers belonging to this Office.

I pass by several other Officers belonging to this Court, as the Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, and Marshal of the Court.

Here is also a *Chief Usher*, who has under him four *Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of Common Pleas.

COURT of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney thereof. The other Officers you will find in the List.

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Assizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the Manner of Trying Malefactors.

THE Assizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County *Assizes* of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice; the twelve Judges going for that purpose by Commission from the King, to do Justice all over England: And this is called, *Going the Circuit*.

The Courts thus kept by these Itinerant Judges, are called the *Assizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes. Which *Assizes* are distinguished into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff there-*The Reception of the Judges going their Circuit.* of is bound to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylors, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allowed of by the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend; and if either the Sheriff or they fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges (as in Foreign Countries) but by a *Jury* of Twelve Men. *Their Dispatch in determining Cause.*

This *Jury* is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only *Jury* directed in Point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Assize* (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a *Jury*, as in

most Courts of the Common Law; and as they find it, so it passeth the Judgment.

*Commission of
Oyer and Ter-
miner, and of
Goal-delivery.*

By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are impower'd to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And by a Commission of Goal-delivery, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize associate, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

*Malefactors
committed by
Justices of the
Peace.*

The *Commitment* is commonly made by some Justice of the Peace, who examines the Fact upon Oath; and, if the Evidence be found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to the County-Goal; where he is kept a Prisoner, till his Case be brought before the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter Sessions, or referred to the Assizes.

*Trial of Male-
factors.*

The Trial of Malefactors in *England* is very singular and different from other Nations.

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court, one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of 'em to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand; then he charges him with his Crime, and asks him, Whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*? If he answers, *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be pressed to Death.

But the usual Way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Crime be ever so apparent, and he has confessed the Fact before his Trial. For the Law of *England* takes no notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence; so that, unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids 'em discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain, they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner *Guilty*. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without watcheth 'em. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

Verdict.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it to the Court by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and hear the Verdict. Thus the Prisoner is either Condemned or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determined by the Twelve Judges of *England*.)

If

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, What he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be only burnt in the Hand.

But where the *Benefit of the Clergy* is not allowed of, the Sentence of Death to the convicted Prisoner, runs in these Words, after a summary Account of the Trial: *The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt hang by the Neck, till thy Body be dead, and the Lord have Mercy on thy Soul: Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution.*

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in, *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharged, paying each of them his Fees. And they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence, who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaimed in this Manner; A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak; for the Prisoner stands at his Deliverance. If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted; and this is called *Deliverance by Proclamation*.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshal, and the Forest-Courts.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power extends throughout the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves.

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of them is given to the King, out of which His Majesty chuses whom he thinks fit, by pricking their Names with a Pin: From whence this Election is called *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years

together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmoreland*, which is Hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

Their Office.

The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial and Judicial. As it is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being served by him. 'Tis also part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of 'em, as his Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard them all the Time they are in the County.

*Courts, viz.
County-Court,
and Sheriff's
Turn.*

As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*.

The *First* is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under 40 s. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's Turn* is one, and the King's *Leet* through all the County. Here Enquiry is made of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, in which he is not restrained by Statute-Law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly, All those Officers, commonly called *Bailiffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Serjeants*, are appointed by the Sheriffs to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County-Sessions and Assizes.

The Mayor is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town, is the King's Lieutenant, and represents his Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is called by the Name of *Bailiff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and has the same Power as a Mayor. The *Normans* brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the French Word *Maire*, and his Power extends throughout the Corporation, over which he presides.

Mayor's Court.

The Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keep a Court; and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make Bye-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the Mayor, Aldermen, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the King, Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament; such is the Uniformity of the *English* Government.

IF

If the Citizens be taxed, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the Council, to see that nothing be done to their Prejudice.

Court-Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to ^{*Court-Leets, and Court-Barons.*} Lords of Manors, who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their Names.

The first, otherwise called *View of Frank-pledge*, is a *Court of Record*, and the Word *Leet* signifies a Law-day. But all Manors have not the Credit of this *Court*, no Subjects being entrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King, or whom he had a great Confidence in. For, where-ever this *Court* is kept, 'tis reputed to be the *King's-Court*, because its Authority is derived from the *Crown*.

To this *Court* all are called to swear Fidelity to the King, who live within the Homage. Here Enquiry is made of Riots, Blood-shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This *Court* is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court-Baron* is incident to every Manor, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was antiently stiled *Baron*.

All the Tenants belonging to the Manor are summoned to this *Court*, where Part of 'em are sworn for a *Fury*, which is called the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Fury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Free-holders deceas'd since the last *Court*, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Incroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Manor.

These *Courts*, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher *Court*, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

As for the *Courts of Conscience*, there are many settled by ^{*Courts of Conscience.*} Parliament in several Parts of England, for the Relief of poor People that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These *Courts* are established for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easy Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 s.

From the *Courts* aforesaid, most of 'em guided by the *Common Court of Admiralty*, I come now to a *Court* which is ruled by the *Civil Law*; ^{*Admiralty.*} I mean the *Court of Admiralty*, concerned in Maritime Affairs, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the *Civil Law*.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the Court, carrying a Silver-Oar before the Judge, on which are the King's Arms and the Lord High Admiral's.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall, at Doctors-Commons.

Court-Marshal.

The Court-Marshal judges of any Suit concerning the Arms of Nobility or Gentry, and the Earl-Marshal of England (or his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the Earl-Marshal is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns-Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This Court is kept in the Hall of the College of Heralds, and sometimes in the Court of Requests, where any Nobleman or Gentleman abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

Forest-Courts.

The Forest-Courts are established for the Conservation of the King's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which end there are 3 Courts, one called the Justice of Eyres Seat, another the Swainmote, and the third is the Court of Attachment.

The First, by antient Custom, should be held every third Year by the Justice in Eyre of the Forest, in his Circuit for that purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a Pie-Powder Court to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forest, as Judges.

In the Court of Attachment, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the Attachment of Offenders against Vert and Venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punished at the next Justice Seat.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

Convocation.

I Begin with the Convocation, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either National or Provincial, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one, and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

'Tis

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It is like the Parliament, divided into two *Houses*, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furred with *Ermine*, and the Bishops with *Miniver*.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of the Dioceses.

Henry VII's Chapel at *Westminster*, is the usual Meeting-place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the Place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor*, or *Speaker*. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in *Latin*, and the *Prolocutor* elects another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the Name of all the Bishops.

The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower House*, the major Vote prevailing in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

The Executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that Purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresy, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c.

The Manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first Step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Canon and Civil Law quoted. Whereupon the Judges decisive Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows.

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presumed they do it without Malice.

The

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has no less than three several Courts, viz. the *Court of Arches*, the *Court of Audience*, and the *Court of Peculiars*.

Court of Arches.

The *Court of Arches* is the most antient Consistory of the Province of *Canterbury*, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of *St. Mary le Bow*, where this Court is usually held.

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is called *Official* of the *Court of Arches*, otherwise *Dean* of the *Arches*; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in *London*, called a *Deanry*, is commonly joined to his Officialty. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* who plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his *Fiat* obtained, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allowed to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffery, if they be of *Oxford*; or white Minever Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and round black Velvet Caps.

Here are also ten *Proctors* to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skins, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the *Advocates*, and Petitions by the *Proctors*, are in the *Latin* Tongue.

Here are two principal Officers, viz. a *Register*, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an *Actuary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court-Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a *Beadle*, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Court of Audience.

The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the *Court of Audience*, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine 'em himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the Civil and Canon Law, hence called his *Auditors*, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To this Office the Archbishop's Chancery was joined heretofore, meddling only with Matters of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the *Audience*. The Archbishop of *York* has also a Court of Audience.

The

The *Prerogative Court* is that in which Wills are proved, and Administrations taken, which belong to the Archbishop his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. That Value is usually 5 l. but in the Diocese of London 10 l.

Prerogative Court.

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a Judge: Who is attended in the Court by a Register, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased, that have left *Bona notabilia*, &c.

There are six Clerks under the Register, severally appointed for respective Counties; and his Office, commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, is now kept in *Deans-Court*, near St. Paul's Church-Yard, where for 10 d. per Sheet may be had a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the Consistory of St. Paul's, is now kept in the Common Hall at Doctors Commons, next Day after the Arches in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of York has also such another Court, which is called his Exchequer, but far inferiour to this, as to Power and Profit.

The Court of Peculiars is about certain Parishes, which have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishop's Courts. The See of Canterbury has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an antient Privilege of that See, that where-ever any Manor or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish is becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed *Peculiar*. So the King's Chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of His Majesty.

Court of Peculiars.

I must not omit here the Court of Delegates, so called, as consisting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of Chancery.

Court of Delegates.

But this is no standing Court, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) under the Great Seal of England, only *pro illâ vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this Court the Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and here is a standing Register. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the King may grant a Commission of Review, under the Great Seal.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, and is called

Bishop's Courts.

Con-

Consistory Court: Over which he has a *Chancellor*, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his *Diocess* be large, he has besides a *Commissary* in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

*Arch-deacons
and Deans
Courts.*

Lastly, Every Arch-deacon has his *Court*, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determined.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a *Court*, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches.

CHAP. XL.

Of PUNISHMENTS.

THE Punishments inflicted upon Offenders of all Kinds, are much more merciful in *England*, than in any other Part of the known World. Such Criminals as are obstinate at their Trial, and refuse the Plea of answering *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room in the *Press-Tard* at *Newgate*, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, and fastened to the several Quarters of the Room. This done, he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he dies, is only three Morfels of Barley Bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul Water as he can drink three several Times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to preserve Estates for their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

*Pressing to
Death.*

The most usual Punishment in *England* for capital Crimes, is *Hanging*: In order to which the condemned Prisoner is convey'd in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman (stiled the *Ordinary* of *Newgate*) to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hanged in Chains, in *Terrorem*, till his Body be wasted or devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

Hanging.

Tho' counterfeiting the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hanged. But they are drawn, as Traytors, on a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, if Women, they are burnt alive.

Burning alive.

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women Guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of

burnt

Suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading is only allowed to Persons of Quality, convicted of any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons (*Hanging*) but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a scaffold erected for that purpose generally on *Tower-hill*, the Criminal laying down his Head upon a Block, it is struck off with an Axe. Tho' Malefactors are denied *Christian-Burial* in other Countries, it is permitted here.

Traytors indeed must be excepted; a Traytor's Head, and sometimes his Quarters, being commonly expos'd to publick View, over a Gate of the City.

The Law of England includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz. *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The *First* is a Crime of State, which consists in Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting the Coin is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband; or a Clergyman his Prelate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c.

I come now to such *Punishments* as are not Capital, or do not reach to Death.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such as are found guilty of *Manslaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are distinguished from *Murder*. *Burning in the Hand.*

For *Manslaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without Malice prepense: As when two that formerly meant no Harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present intent to kill; but he is allowed the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first Time.

Chance-medley, or *Manslaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of Course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when Two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of them; tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice forethought, yet he shall be brought in, *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with Malice prepense, the one intending to kill the other, then it is *Murder* in them both.

As for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are burnt in the Hand, and put six Months to hard Labour, with Bread

Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than Hanging.

Whipping and Transportation.

Whipping and Transportation, are proper Punishments for Petty Larceny, or small Theft, under the antient Value of Twelve pence. The *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for Term of Years, during which they are used as Slaves.

Pillory and Stocks.

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers; and the *Stocks*, for vagrant, idle Fellows, who can give no good Account of themselves.

Fines and Imprisonment.

There are also pecuniary Mulcts, called *Fines*, inflicted upon some Offenders, who must remain in Prison till the same be paid.

In case of a *Præmunire*, and *Misprision* (or concealing) of *Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life.

Punishment from the Spiritual Courts.

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*. Some peculiar to the Clergy, and some common to the Clergy and Laity.

Of the first Sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office. 2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some Time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly stript by the Bishop of his Priestly Habit, and delivered up to the Civil Power, to be punished as a Layman.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

Excommunication.

One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church; which is of two Sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the *Lesser* and the *Greater*.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court: And then the Party excommunicated is, by Law, disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresy, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounced by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continues 40 Days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery, *De Excommunicatio capiendo*, to cast him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for obstinate Hereticks: Whereby the Offender is declared a public Enemy of God, cursed, and deliver'd over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficed Clergy-men.

The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault in the Church, which is done after this Manner. Upon a *Sunday* he stands first in the Church-porch, in a White Sheet, bare-footed, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church, over against the Minister; who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the *Absolution*, upon his humble Acknowledgment of it, and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the *Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil*. The Penitent on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their holy Communion; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the *Lord's Prayer*.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said Penance may be commuted, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Pecuniary Mult*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use; provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

C H A P. XLI.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

AT the Beginning of Christianity the Britons computed (as did all the other Subjects of the Roman Empire at that Time) according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors; afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Inditions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Reputed Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy Roman, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed

served by the Church of England; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by Consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C. and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the *Golden Number* 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22^d of *March*, as it was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. having observed, that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of *Julius Caesar*, hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 46 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the Space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by Reason whereof sometimes two *Full Moons* pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observed on the *Sunday* following the first full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*. Pope Gregory having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by Reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never recede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Bissexile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300. leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissexile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *Englisb* Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582. except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the antient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, Forty-three Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the *Romish Yoke*, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissexile* the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all

all fixed Festivals ; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found ; *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Tuesday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-Day* ; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity Sunday* : Which Computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches* ; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all *Christendom*, Anno 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope aforesaid, and that was, That *Easter-day* should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox. Yet it cannot be denied but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient ; for tho' the Church begin the Year *January* 1st, yet the State beginning it *March* 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the Vernal Equinox, his *Nativity* at the Winter Solstice, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years ; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds ; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty Nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*, but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March* ; which is also observed in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August* ; the *Venetians* on the 1st of *March*, according to the *Epact* ; the *Grecians*

on the Longest Day; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day; which two last seems to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day; and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising, to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting, but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five; and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tail, and not by Weight, are thus accounted:

God-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herring 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.] For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By *Chap. 27. of Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same all over *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller of the Market*.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Averdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains *Gr.* make a Scruple $\mathfrak{z}$, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm $\mathfrak{z}$, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce $\mathfrak{z}$, 12 Ounces 1 lb, so that there is in

lb	$\mathfrak{z}$	$\mathfrak{z}$	$\mathfrak{z}$	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the *Apothecaries* make up their *Medecines* by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their *Drugs* by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The *Goldsmiths* reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight make 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces make 1 Pound. So that there is,

lb.	Oun.	Pen. wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Averdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as *Mercery* and *Grocery Ware*, *Metals*, *Wool*, *Tallow*, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun. Hund. Quart. Pounds. Ounces. Drachms.

1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Averdupois Ounce*, for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Averdupois*.

But the *Averdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 Pound *Averdupois* are equal to 17 Pound *Troy Weight*.

Note, That *Bakers*, who live in *Corporation-Towns*, make their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in *Corporations*, are to make it by *Averdupois-Weight*; for *Free-men* are allowed 3 *d.* in the *Bushel* more for Profit, than those that are not *Free*.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 *s.* per *Bushel*, a *Free-man Baker* must make a Penny-Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three-half-penny White-Loaves the like Weight: But they that are not *Free-men* must make it as heavy as when the Market-Price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d.* per *Bushel*; and when it is 5 *s.* per *Bushel*, they must out-weigh the *Free-mens Penny-Loaf* by ten *Drachms*, and make their Household Penny-Loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Averdupois*, and fourteen *Drachms*.

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred Weight of every Thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and a half to the *Tun* or Fodder.

Wool is weighed by the *Clove*, which is 7 Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 *Cloves*, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, *Horse-Racers*, 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Firkin* and two *Firkins* a *Barrel*.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad Steel is 80 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weighed 14 Pounds to the Stone, 8 to the Quarter, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss*, 56 Pounds, and by the Load 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred, or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allom, have but 13 Pounds and a half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glas is 24 Stone, 5 Pounds to the Stone, make 120 Pounds.

A Barrel of Gun-powder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the Last.

MEASURES.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative Measure* is a Barley-Corn, whereof three in Length make a Finger's Breadth, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half make a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a Quarter makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick* by which Tapestry is measured, is but $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*; five *Foot* a *Fathom*; 16 *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. 18 *Foot* for Fens and Woodland, 21 for *Forest*, *Lancashire*, and *Irish Measure*, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ *Scots*; Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 *Henry VII.* ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly sixty nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles* compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow;

Kent, York, Reading Cloths, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 *Yards* long, 86 *Pound Weight*.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 Quarters, 29 *Yards*, 80 *Pound*.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, 6 Quarters $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 or 33 *Yards*, 78 *Pound*.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 Quarters, 29 or 32 *Yards*, 76 *Pound*.

Suffolk Sorting, 6 Quarters, 24 and 26 *Yards*, 64 *Pound*.

Broad and Narrow *Yorkshires*, 4 Quarters, 24 and 25 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Taunton and Bridgewater, 7 Quarters, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Devonshire Kerfies, and *Dozens*, 4 Quarters, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 13 *Pound*.

Chequer Kerfies, *Grays*, strip'd and plain, 4 Quarters, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 24 *Pound*.

Penningtons or *Forests*, 3 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 28 *Pound*.

Sorting Pennington, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 *Yards*, 35 *Pound*.

Washers of *Lancashire*, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pound.

Sack of Wool, 364 Pound.

Tod 28 Pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long, $6\frac{1}{8}$ wide, of 60 Pound Weight, called *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in *England*, forty *Perches* in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, (so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) thirty Acres ordinarily make a Yard-Land, and an Hundred Acres are accounted a Hide of Land, and Six hundred and forty Acres a Mile square.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	3280	3520	1700	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furl.	
198	60	82	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Pole.		
72	24	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Fath.			
60	20	$6\frac{3}{4}$	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Pace.				
45	15	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ell.					
36	12	4	3	2	Yard.						
18	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cubit.						
12	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Foot.								
9	3	Span.									
3	3	Palm.									
Inch.											

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, (about Paris) 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

		3097600	1115130	102400	2560	640	Miles.
	43560	4840	1742 4	160	4		Acres
1568160	10890	1210	435 6	40			Rood.
39204	272 25	30 25	10 89				Pole.
3600	25	2 77					Pace.
1296	9						Yard.
144							Feet.
							Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold; First, Of liquid or moist Things; Secondly, Of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*; a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain Water, 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{34}{100}$ *Averdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale; 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine* Measures are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Averdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons;

lons ; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons ; a Pipe or Butt holds 126, and a Tun 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

Pints.						
1 Gallons.						
8	1 Firkins.					
64	8	1 Kilderk.				
128	16	2	1 Barrel.			
256	32	4	2	1 Hogsh.		
512	64	8	4	2	1 Last.	
3072	384	48	14	12	6	1

Note, That Butter, Fish, and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.						
1 Gallons.						
72	9 Firkins.					
144	18	2 Kilderk.				
288	36	4	2 Barrels.			
675	72	8	3	2 Hogshheads.		

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint 1 l. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.		8 Gallons.		18 Rundlets.		1 Barrels.		1 Tierce.		1 Hogheads.		1 Puncheons.		1 Buts.		2 Tuns.	
144	18																
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$																
336	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$														
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$													
672	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$												
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$											
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2										

The same for Honey, Oil, &c. Note, That a *Roche* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High Country* Hoghead but 54. *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 16.

The received Disproportion in the Weight of Liquids is thus. The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weigh'd of Wine or Rain-Water 60 Pound of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pound at London make but 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Antwerp.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain-Water	50
Contains of River Water	53
Of Oil or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oil	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the *Wine* Gallon, and less than the *Ale* or *Beer* Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachms and half of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make

a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a Last, or 80 Bushels every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.							
2	Quarts.						
4	2	Pottles.					
8	4	2	Gallons.				
16	8	4	2	Pecks.			
64	32	16	8	4	Bushels.		
512	256	128	64	32	8	Quarters.	
2560	1280	640	320	160	80	40	5 Wey.
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	10	2 Last.

Meal is weigh'd as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Averdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny Weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pounds *Averdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny Weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester Measure*. But note, That where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals, and on Ship-board they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

MONEY] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of Time, the Way of Coining or Stamping Money was found out.

When

When *Julius Caesar* first entered this Island, the *Britons* used *Brass Money*, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of *Money*. And afterwards divers of their *Kings* and *Queens* coined *Money* of other *Metals*, of all which there are several *Specimens* yet remaining in the *Cabinets* of the *Curious*. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great *Quantity* continually found, seems to have been of common *Use*.

In the *Time* of *King Richard I.* *Money* coined in the *Eastern Parts* of *Germany*, being for its *Purity* highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our *Mint*, and from thence our *Money* was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling Money*, as some think (as the first *Gold* coin'd in *England*, was by *King Edward III.* and those *Pieces* called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first *Coiners* thereof) tho' others say of the *Saxon Word* *Ster*, *Rule* or *Standard*, from *Steoran* to *steer*, *guide*, *govern*; and a third *Opinion* is, that it is called so from the *Stars* on the *Saxon Groats*, which therefore by our *Ancestors* were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

SILVER] *King Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, establish'd a certain *Standard* for *Silver Coin* in this manner; 24 *Grains* make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny-weight* one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5660 *Grains* make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 *s.* Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny-weight* of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the *Weight* of 18 *d.* *Sterling* in *Allay* the *Minter* did add; so that antiently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy Weight*; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third *Part* of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth *Part* of *Averdupois Weight*.

The *Money* of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till *Queen Elizabeth*, in the *Year* 1550. call'd in all such *Money*, since which *Time* no base *Money* hath been coined in the *Mint* of *England*, but only of pure *Gold*, and *Silver*, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter *Time*, in *Relation* to the *Necessity* of the *Poor*, and *Exchange* of great *Money*, a small *Piece* of *Copper*, called a *Farthing*, or fourth *Part* of a *Penny*, had been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an *Half-penny* or *Piece* of two *Farthings*; but no *Man* inforc'd to receive them in *Pay* for *Rent* or *Debt* above a *Shilling*, which can't be affirmed of any other *State* or *Nation* in the *Christian World*, in all which there are several *Sorts* of *Copper Money* as currant with them for any *Payment*, as the purest *Gold* or *Silver*.

No *Monies* in any *Mint* are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its *Purity* is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold, minted pure, would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all *Mints* allay'd with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*, and most *Mints* differ in more or less *Allay*.

We had no *Silver Money* in the *Saxon Time* bigger than a *Penny*; nor after the *Conquest*, till *Edward III.* who about the
Year

Year 1351. coined *Grossos*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 *d.* a-piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12 *d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Six-pence, Four-pence, Three-pence, Two-pence and a Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60 *s.* for each *lb.* which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants receive 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or Twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each Carrat is Ten Penny-weight *Troy*, or Half an Ounce; and this Carrat is divided into Four-Parts, which are called *Carrat-Grains*; so that the Carrat-Grain is 2 *d.* Weight and a half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the Carrat-Grain is divided into divers Parts; the Standard or Crown Gold is Twenty-two Carrats of fine Gold, and two Carrats of Allay in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold; and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coin, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold, is cut into Forty-four Parts and an half, each Part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The *English* Gold was coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seigniorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England*, is eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of Fine Silver, and 11 *d.* Weight Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The *Monnyers* divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny Weight.
		Penny Weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droits.
		Droit				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as one to Fourteen, and about one Third ; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver Fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all Sorts of Money coined the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty-four able Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly assay'd, and weigh'd.

Since the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and it is now stamp'd by a Mill or Screw ; by which Method our present *Specie* for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from counterfeiting, doth surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

Collection of Lists, &c.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the most
NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER.

3. Frederick Lewis Prince of Brunswick.	1. The Sovereign.	2. The Prince of Wales	4. The Duke of York.
5. Duke of Cleaveland and South- ampton.		6. Duke of Richmond.	
7. Duke of Somerset.		8. Earl of Pembroke.	
9. Duke of Rutland.		10. Duke of Devonshire.	
11. Duke of Argyll.		12. Duke of Kent.	
13. Earl Poulet.		14. Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.	
15. Earl of Strafford.		16. Earl of Peterborow and Mon- mouth.	
17. Duke of Bolton.		18. Duke of Dorset.	
19. Duke of St. Albans.		20. Duke of Montague.	
21. Duke of Newcastle.		22. Earl of Berkeley.	
23. Duke of Kingston.		24. Duke of Roxburghe.	
25. Duke of Grafton.		26. Earl of Lincoln.	

*A List of the BARONETS in England,
from the first Creation of that Dig-
nity, May 22. 1611. to May 24.
1722.*

A.

Aston Walter, S. B. 1611.
 Appleton Roger.
 Ayloffe, William.
 Armine, Will. *ex.* Nov. 28. 1619.
 Aston, Ralph, 28 June, 1620.
 Ashby, Francis, *ex.* 18 June
 1622.
 Ashly, Anthony, *ex.* July 3.
 Ashfield, John, July 27, 1625
 Aylesbury, Tho. *ex.* April 19.
 Ashton, Thomas, July 25, 1628
 Anderson, John, *ex.* January 3.
 1628
 Acton, William, *ex.* May 30.
 1629
 Alleyn, Edward, *ex.* June 24
 Abdy, Tho. July 7. 1641
 Andrew, William, December 11
 Armitage, Francis, ——— 15
 Astley, Isaac, *ex.* Jan. 21
 Alston, Thomas, June 30, 1642
 Anderson, Henry, *ex.* July 3,
 1643
 Acton, Edward, ——— Jan. 17
 Abdy, Robert, June 9, 1660
 Adams, Thomas, ——— 13
 Atkins, Richard, ——— 13
 Allen, Thomas, ——— 14
 Abdy, John, *ex.* ——— 22
 Astley, Jacob, ——— 25
 Austen, Robert, July 10
 Aubrey, John, ——— 23
 Ashton, Ralph, August 17
 Ash, Jos. Sept. 19
 Anderson, Edmund, Dec. 12
 Alburnham, Denny, May 10,
 1661

Andrew, Henry ——— 27
 Astley, Rich. Aug. 13, 1662
 Anderson, Stephen, June 13, 1664
 Aucher, Anthony, July 7, 1666
 Allen, Thomas, Feb. 7, 1672
 Anderton, Francis, October 8,
 1677
 Ackland, Hugh, January 21,
 1667
 Alston, Jos. Jan. 20, 1681
 Ashurst, Henry, July 21, 1688
 Ayschombe, Oliver, May 28,
 1696
 Anguish, al. Allen, Richard, Dec.
 14, 1699
 Abercrombie, James, 21 March
 1709
 Austin, John, November 1714

B.

Bacon, Nicholas, 1611
 Booth, George, E. E.
 Barrington, Francis.
 Berkely, Henry.
 Bellafyse, Henry, E. V.
 Brudenel, Thomas, E. E.
 Bendish, Thomas.
 Baker, Henry, *ex.*
 Bayning, Paul, E. V. *ex.*
 Blackston, Thomas, *ex.* May 27,
 1615
 Boynton, Matthew, May 25, 1618
 Burdet, Thomas, Feb. 25
 Beaumont, Thomas, September 16,
 I. V. 1619
 Bamberg, William, *ex.* Decemb. 1
 Boteler, John, *ex.* April 12, 1620
 Bereney,

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3

Berenev, Richard, *May 5*
 Biggs, Thomas, *ex. May 26*
 Bellingham, Henry, *ex. May 30*
 Bishop, Tho. *14 July, 1620*
 Brown, Rob. *ex. 21 September 1621*
 Barker, John, *17 March*
 Burton, William, *18 March*
 Bedell, Capell, *ex. June 3, 1622*
 Burton, Thomas, *July 22*
 Barkham, Edward, *ex. June 28, 1623*
 Beaumont, John, *ex. June 29, 1626*
 Brereton, Will, *ex. March 10*
 Bridges, Giles, E. B., *May 17, 1627*
 Bagot, Harvey, *May 30*
 Brown, Ambrose, *ex. July 7*
 Benet, Simon, *ex. July 17*
 Bowyer, Thomas, *ex. July 23*
 Bacon, Buss, *—29*
 Bólles, John, *July 24, 1628*
 Beaumont, Rich. *ex. August 19*
 Botcler, Will. *July 3, 1641*
 Bampfild, Tho. *—15*
 Burgoyne, John, *15*
 Brownloe, John *—ex. 26*
 Brownloe, William *—27*
 Boughton, Will. *Aug. 4*
 Briggs, Morten, *—ex. 12*
 Bindlofs, Rob. *ex. —16*
 Burlase, John, *ex. May 4, 1642*
 Blackston, Ralph, *ex. July 30*
 Bland, Tho. *—Aug. 30*
 Blount, Walter, *—Off. 5*
 Badd, Tho. *ex. —Feb. 29*
 Bale, John, *ex. Nov. 9, —1643*
 Butler, John, *—Dec. 7*
 Bathurst, Edw. *—9*
 Bard, Henry, *I. V. ex. Offob. 8, 1644*
 D'Boreel, Will. *March 21*
 Browne, Rich. *ex. Sept. 1, 1649*
 Bond, Thomas, *—1658*
 Brown, Henry, *—ibid.*
 Bridgman, Orlando, *June 7, 1660*

Bowyer, Will. *—25*
 Barkeley, Maurice, *I. V. July 2*
 Buswell, George, *ex. —7*
 Boothby, Will. *—13*
 Bright, John, *ex. —16*
 Brown, Rich. *—22*
 Bovey, Ralph, *ex. August 30*
 Bowyer, John, *Sept. 11*
 Beal, John, *ex. —Off. 16*
 Boothby, Tho. *ex. —Nov. 9*
 Backhouse, Will. *ex. —ib.*
 Bennet, Thomas, *ex. —22*
 Buck, John, *Dec. 22*
 Beddingfield, Hen. *Jan. 2*
 Beaumont, Tho. *Feb. 21*
 Broughton, Brian, *March 10*
 Bromfield, John, *20*
 Brook, Rob. *ex. Aug. 22*
 Barkham, Edw. *July 21*
 Banks, John, *ex. Aug. 22*
 Bickley, Fra. *Sept. 30*
 Bacon, Nich. *ex. Feb. 7*
 Braham, Rich. *ex. Ap. 15, 1662*
 Bernard, Rob. *July 1*
 Brook, Henry, *Dec. 12*
 Brograve, Tho. *March 18*
 Barnadiston, Tho. *Ap. 7, 1663*
 Barnadiston, Samuel, *May 11*
 Bellor, John, *June 30*
 Barnham, Rob. *August 15*
 Bateman, Tho. *Aug. 31, 1664*
 Biddulph, Theoph. *Nov. 2, 1664*
 Brown, John, *May 16, 1665*
 Burdet, Francis, *July 25*
 Barker, Abel, *Sept. 9*
 Bettenfons, Rich. *Feb. 6, 1666*
 Bridgman, Orlando, *Offober 12, 1673*
 Blacket, Will. *Dec. 12*
 Barker, Will. *March 29, 1676*
 Brooks, John, *June 13*
 Barlow, John, *July 13, 1677*
 Bowyer, James, *May 18, 1678*
 Bradshaigh, Roger, *Novemb. 17, 1679*
 Blount, Tho. *Pope, Jan. 16*
 Beetkwith, Roger, *Ap. 15, 1681*
 Banbury, Tho. *June 29*

Blacket, Will. Jan. 23, 1684
 Bloys, Cha. Ap. 13, 1686
 Blackham, Rich. Ap. 13, 1696
 Buckworth, John, Ap. 1, 1697
 Brown, Will. Dec. 14, 1699
 Brown, Robert, Feb. 24, 1709
 Beck, Justus, Nov. ———— 1714
 Bateman, James, 1714
 Bing, George, 1715
 Bridges, Brook, 1718
 Blackwell, Lambert, 1718
 Blount, John, June 7, 1720

C.

Clifton, Gervase, 1611
 Cope, Anthony
 Constable, Will. ex.
 Cotton, Robert
 Cholmondeley, Rob. ex.
 Carr, Edw. ex.
 Clarke, Sim. May 1, 1617
 Chester, Anth. March 23, 1619
 Chaloner, William, ex. July 20,
 1620
 Clare, Henry, ex. July 27
 Colbrand, John, 21 Dec. 1621
 Courtenee, Peter, May 18, 1622
 Cooper, John, E. E. ex. July 4
 Chudleigh, George, August 1
 Cottington, Fra. E. B. ex. Feb. 16
 Corbet, John, ex. July 4, 1623
 Curwen, Patricius, ex. March 12,
 1626.
 Cornwallis, Fred. E. B. May 4,
 1627
 Crane, Rob. ex. ———— 11
 Colepepper, Will. ———— 17
 Carleton, John, ex. ———— 28
 Growe, Sackville, July 8
 Corbet, John, Sept. 19, 1627
 Conyers, John, July 14, 1628
 Colepepper, Will. Sept. 20
 Cole, Nich. March 4, 1640
 Cave, Tho. — June 30, 1641
 Cotton, John ———— July 14
 Chichester, John, August 4

Carew, Rich. ———— 9
 Castleton, Will. ———— 9
 Chomley, Hugh, ex. ———— 10
 Curson, John, ———— 11
 Coke, Edw. ———— Dec. 30
 Cunningham Dav. ex. Jan. 21
 Corbet, Vincent, ex. Jan. 29
 Cowper, Will. E. B. March 4
 Corbet, Edw. June 20, 1642
 Constable, Philip, July 20
 Chamberlain, Tho. Febr. 4
 Crane, Rich. ex. March 20
 Carteret, Geo. ex. May 9, 1645
 Charlton, Edw. ex. March 6
 Curtis, Will, April 2, 1652
 Cullum, Tho. June 18, 1660
 Cutts, John, ex. July ———— 21
 Cordell, Rob. ex. ———— 22
 Covert, John, ex. July 2
 Conway, Henry, ———— 25
 Carpenter, Ar-Marigny, 1658
 Cutler, John, ex. Nov. 9, 1660
 Colleton, John, Feb. 18
 Clifton, Tho. ex. March 4
 Crofts, John, ex. ———— 16
 Cambel, John, ex. Ap. 9, 1661
 Caley, William, ———— 20
 Curson, Thomas, ———— 30
 Cropley, John, May 7
 Crook, George, ———— 10
 Charnock, John, ———— 21
 Craven, Anthony, June 4
 Clavering, John ———— 8
 Cullen, Abraham, ———— 17
 Copley, Godfrey, ———— 18
 Clarke, Clement, ———— 18
 Carew, Thomas, August 2
 Coriton, John, February 27
 Cocks, Rich. April 7, 1662
 Can, Rob. September 13
 Cob, Tho. December 9
 Cook, Will. June 29, 1663
 Cambell, Tho. February 12
 Cooke, William.
 Crispe, Nich. April 14, 1665
 Carteret, Philip, June 4, 1670
 Chater, Will. June 28, 1671

Croft,

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5

Croft, Herbert, *Nov. 18, 1671*
 Clargis, Walter, *Oct. 30, 1674*
 Coldon, Robert, *Mar. 29, 1677*
 Cust, Rich. *September 29*
 Curll, Walter, *June 22, 1678*
 Child, Josias, *July 18*
 Chute, George, *Sept. 16, 1684*
 Child, John, *Feb. 1584--5*
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton, Job, *—12*
 Colt, Henry Dutton, *March 2, 1692*
 Clark, Sam. *July 25, 1698*
 Cherwood, John, *Apr. 11, 1700*
 Cairnes, Alex. *May 6, 1708*
 Calverley, Walter, *—1711*
 Cross, Thomas, *July 13, 1713*
 Cope, Jonathan, *March 1, 1713*
 Cary, Nicholas, *March —1714*
 Chaplain, Robert, *—1715*
 Chardin, John, *May 28, 1720*
 Colby, Tho. *June 21*
 Chapman, Will. *June 21*
 Codrington, William, *Apr. 21, 1721*

D.

DEvereux, Edw. E. V. *1611*
 Dormer, Rob. E. E. *June 10, 1615*
 Dryden, Erasmus, *November 16, 1619*
 Delves, Tho. *May 8, 1621*
 Darnel, Tho. ex. *September 6*
 Darell, John, ex. *June 13, 1622*
 Drake, Francis, *August 2*
 Dering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*
 Drury, Drue, *May 7, 1627*
 Dyer, Lodowick, ex. *June 8*
 Dexwell, Basil, *Feb. 18*
 Dillington, Rob. *Sept. 6, 1628*
 Dury, Rob. I. V. ex. *November 28, 1629*
 Dalston, William, *February 15, 1640*
 Drake, Will. ex. *—17*
 Davie, John, *September 9*
 Dawney, Chri. I. V. *May 19, 1642*

Denny, Will. ex. *—17*
 Danvers, Sam. *March 21*
 Draper, Thomas, ex. *June 9, 1660*
 Dixwell, Basil, *—19*
 Darcy, Tho. ex. *—20*
 Dixey, Wolstan, *July 14*
 Dudley, William, *August 1*
 Drake, John, *—31*
 Dicer, Rob. ex. *March 18*
 Derham, Tho. *June 8, 1661*
 Duke, Edw. *July 17*
 Dormer, John, *—23*
 Duncomb, Fra. ex. *Feb. 4.*
 Daws, John, *June 4, 1663*
 Downing, George, *July 1*
 D'oyley, William, *July 29*
 Duckenfield, Robert, *June 16, 1665*
 Diggs, Maurice, *March 6*
 D'oyley, John, *July 7, 1666*
 Dike, Thomas, *March 3, 1676*
 Dutton, Ralph, *June 20, 1678*
 Dyer, William, *July 6*
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682*
 Dashwood, Robert, *September 16, 1684*
 Davies, George, *Jan. 11, 1685*
 Duck, John, *March 19, 1686*
 Duddleston, John, *January 11, 1691*
 Denton, Edm. *May 12, 1699*
 Dolbin, Gilb. *April 1, 1704*
 Dashwood, Francis, *June 28, 1707*
 Desbouverie, William, *February 19, 1713*
 Dutry, Dennis, *1716*
 Dickier, Matt.
 D'Aeth, Tho.
 Dutree, Dennis
 Dixwell, Willilliam

E.

Englefield, Francis, *1611*
 Essex, William, ex.
 Egerton, Rowland, *April 5, 1617*
 B 3 Estcourt,

Estcourt, Giles, ex. March 17, 1626
 Everard, Richard, January 29, 1628-29
 Earl, Richard, ex. July 2, 1722
 Every, Simon, May 26, 1641
 Eldred, Rivet, ex. January 29
 Anyon, James, ex. April 9, 1642
 Evelyn, John, S. N. ex. May 29, 1660
 Elve, Jervase, June 22
 Ellis, Thomas, ———— 30
 Ernley, Walter, ———— Feb. 2
 Eden, Rob. Nov. 12, 1672
 Edwards, Francis, April 22, 1678
 Evelyn, Edw. Feb. 17, 1682
 Edwards, James, Dec. 7, 1714
 Eyles, Francis

F.

Finch, Moyle, E. E. 1611
 Fleetwood, Rich.
 Fitton, Edw, ex. 08. 2, 1617
 Foulis, David, February 6, 1619
 Forster, Claud. ex. March 7
 Forster, Hump. May 20, 1620
 Frier, Edw. ex. July 11
 Felton, Henry, July 20
 Fisher, Robert, Dec. 7, 1622
 Fisher, Thomas, July 12, 1627
 Fowler, Thomas, ex. May 21, 1628
 Fenwick, John, ex. June 9
 Ferrers, Henry, December 19
 Fletcher, Henry, Feb. 19, 1640
 Farmer, William, E. B. September 6, 1641
 Forester, Richard, ex. 1649
 Fanshaw, Richard, ex. September 3, 1649
 Finch, Heneage, E. E. June 7, 1660
 Franklin, Rich. 08ober 16
 Foot, Tho, ex. November 21
 Fretton, Heneage, Dec. 4
 Fagg, John, ———— 11

Frankland, William, ———— 24
 Fettiplace, John, March 30, 1661
 Fowell, Edm. ex. April 30
 Forster, Reginald, ex. July 21
 Freisendorf, J. Fred. 08ober 4
 Fust, Edw. August 21, 1662
 Fortescu, Edm. Mar. 31, 1664
 Fortescu, Peter, January 29, 1666
 Filmer, Robert, December 22, 1674
 Fitty, Tho. September 7, 1688
 Farrington, Richard, December 17, 1697
 Firebrace, Basil, July 28, 1698
 Fowler, William, Nov. 1, 1704
 Fleming, William, 08ober 4, 1705
 Furnese, Henry, June 27, 1707
 Freke, Ralph, May 25, 1713
 Fryer, John, December 1713
 Fellows, John, Jan. 20, 1718

G.

Gerard, Thomas, 1611
 Grefeley, Geo.
 Gostwick, William
 Gorges, Edward, I. B.
 Grimston, Harbottle, ex.
 Grey, W. E. E. and B. ex. June 15, 1619
 Gerrard, Gilbert, April 12, 1620
 Gower, Thomas, June 2
 Gerrard, John, Feb. 16, 1621
 Grovesnor, Richard, Feb. 23
 Gage, John, March 26, 1622
 Goring, Will. May 14
 Griffith, Hen. ex. June 1, 1627
 Graham, Rich. March 20, 1629
 Grenville, Richard, ex. April 9, 1630
 Goodrick, John, August 14, 1641
 Gurney, Richard, ex. December 14
 Gell, John, Jan. 29
 Golding, Edw. September 27
 Gould, Nicholas, ex. June 13, 1660
 Green, Edw, ex. July 26

Gresham,

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7

Gresham, Marmaduke, July 30
 Gifford, Henry, November 21
 Gardner, Will. December 30
 Gifford, Tho. ex. March 4
 Gawdy, Cha. April 20, 1661
 Godolphin, Will. April 29
 Glinne, Will. May 20
 Guise, Chris. July 10
 Gage, Edw. July 15, 1662
 Gerrard, Jacob, August 16
 Graham, Rich. November 17
 Gawdy, Will. July 13, 1663
 Green, Will. November 2, 1664
 Glean, Peter, March 6, 1665-66
 Gerrard, Gilbert, November 17, 1666
 Gans, Cornelius, June 29, 1682
 Guldeford, Rob. Feb. 4, 1685
 Germaine, John, March 25, 1698
 Goodere, Edw. Dec. 5, 1707
 Grey, James, 1707

H.

Houghton, Rich. 1611
 Hobart, Henry
 Harrington, James
 Hufley, Edward
 Hales, Edward
 Holt, Thomas
 Harvey, Will. E. and I. B. ex. May 31, 1619
 Hicks, Will. July 21
 Hartop, Edw. December 3
 Hicks, Baptist, E. V. ex. July 1, 1620
 Hanmer, John, July 8
 Hewet, John, Oct. 11, 1621
 Hede, Nich. ex. Nov. 8
 Hotham, John, Jan. 4
 Haselrigg, Tho. July 21, 1622
 Herbert, Piercy, E. M. Nov. 16
 Harris, Tho. ex. Dec. 22
 Harris, Tho. ex. Ap. 12, 1623
 Harpur, Hen. Sept. 8, 1626
 Heale, Tho. ex. May 28, 1627
 Holland, John, June 15, 1629
 Hatton, Tho. July 5, 1641

Hare, Ralph, July 23
 Hayman, Hen. August 12
 Holford, Rich. December 18
 Hamilton, John, May 11, 1642
 Hampson, Tho. June 3
 Hardres, Rich. ib.
 Hungat, Philip, August 13
 Halton, Will. September 10
 Hene, Hen. ex. October 1
 Hunloke, Hen. February 28
 Haggerston, Thomas, August 15, 1643
 Hickman, Willoughby, November 16
 Hawley, Fran. I. B. March 14
 How, George Grubham, June 20, 1660
 Humble, Will. June 21
 Hildyard, Robert, June 25
 Holles, Francis, E. B. ex. 27
 Henley, Andrew, 30
 Hudson, Henry, July 3
 Herbert, Tho. ib.
 Hales, Robert, 12
 Harby, Job, ex. 17
 Hewet, Tho. A. V. ex. 19
 Honeywood, Edw. ib.
 Hales, John, August 28
 How, John, Sept. 22
 Herbert, Matthew, ex. December 18
 Hubaud, John, Feb. 2
 Hendley, Walter, ex. April 8, 1661
 Hufley, Cha. July 21
 Hooke, Tho. July 21, 1662
 Heron, Cuthbert, ex. in November 20
 Holman, John, ex. June 14, 1663
 Hoby, Edw. July 12, 1666
 Hastings, Rich. May 7, 1667
 Hanham, Will. May 7, 1667
 Harris, Arthur, Dec. 11, 1673
 Head, Richard, August 19, 1676
 Hoskins, Bennet, December 1981
 B 4 Hawkesworth,

Hawkefworth, Walter, Dec. 16.

1678

Humble, Will. March 17, 1686

Hodges, Will. March 31, 1697

Halford, Will. 1706

Humphreys, William, November 30,

1714

I.

Ernegan, Hen. Oct. 16, 1621

Isham, John, May 30, 1627

Jenoure, Kenelm, July 30,

1628

Jacques, John, ex. Sept. 2

Ingilby, Will. May 17, 1642

Jones, Hen. ex. July 25, 1643

Juxon, Will. December 28

Jackson, John, Jan. 7

Jenkinson, Robert, May 18,

1661

Ingoldsby, Hen. ex. Aug. 30, 1643

Jason, Robert, September 5

Jacob, John, Jan. 11, 1664

Jocelyn, Robert, June 8, 1665

Jefferies, Geo. E. B. ex. November

7, 1681

James, Cane, June 28, 1682

Jenkinson, Paul, Dec. 17, 1683

Irby, Edw. April 13, 1704

Janssen, Sir Theodose, March

1715

K.

Kneyet, Ph. ex. 1611

Kniveton, Will. ex.

Kemp, Geo. ex. Feb. 5, 1626

Kirle, John, ex. May 17, 1627

Knatchbull, Norton, August 4,

1648

Kay, John, Feb. 4

Kemp, Rob. March 13

Knollys, Hen. ex. May 6, 1642

Kemys, Nich. May 13

Keate, Jonathan, ex. June 12,

1660

Knighley, John, ex. Aug. 30

Keyt, John, Dec. 22

Killegrew, Will. ex. ib.

Kenrick, Will. March 29, 1679

Kneller, Godfrey, 1716

L.

Eake, Fran. E. E. 1611

Leigh, Tho. E. B.

Lee, Hen. E. E.

Lucy, Rich. March 11, 1617

Littleton, Tho. July 15, 1618

Leigh, Francis, E. E. ex. December

24

Ley, James. E. E. ex. July 20,

1619

Lee, Humphrey, May 3, 1620

Leventhorpe, John, ex. May 30,

1622

Littleton, Edw. June 28, 1627

Livesay, Mich. ex. July 11

Lewes, William ex. September 14,

1628

Lawrence, John, October 9

Luckin, Will. March 2, 1628

L'Estrange, Nich. June 1, 1629

Lumley, Martin, Jan. 8, 1640

Langley, Will. May 29, 1641

Lawley, Tho. August 14

Lowther, Christopher, June 11,

1642

Lennard, Stephen, August 15

Littleton, Adam, Oct. 14

Liddell, Tho. Nov. 2

Lawday, Rich. ex. 9

Lucas, Jervase, ex. May 20, 1664

Langham, John, June 7, 1660

Lear, Peter, ex. July 2

Leicester, Peter, August 30

Lee, Tho. 16

Lewis, John, ex. Oct. 15

Legard, John, Dec. 29

Lane, Rich. I. E. Feb. 2

Long, Walter, March 26, 1661

Lloyd, Cha. May 10

Luckin, Will. ex. Nov. 15

Lloyd, John, ex. Feb. 28

Lort, Rog. ex. July 15, 1662

Long

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Long, Robert, Sept. 1
 Leeke, Fra. Dec. 15, 1663
 Lorrayne, Tho. Sept. 27, 1664
 Lemman, Will. March 3
 Lawfon, John, July 6, 1665
 Langhorn, Will. 28, 1668
 Lear, Tho. Aug. 2, 1683
 Lawfon, Wilfred, March 31, 1688
 Leighton, Edw. March 2, 1692
 Lowther, Will. June 15, 1697
 Lloyd, Cha. April 1, 1699
 Lambert, John, Feb. 16, 1709
 Lake, Ribe, Aug. 17, 1711
 Lowther, Will. 1715

M.

Molineux, Rich. LV. 1611
 Mansel, Thomas.
 Musgrove, Rich.
 Mounson, Thomas.
 Molinex, John.
 Mordaunt, L'Estrange.
 Morrison, Cha. ex.
 Monins, Will. ex.
 Mildmay, Thomas, ex.
 Maynard, William, E. B.
 Morton, George, ex. March 1,
 1618
 Machworth, Thomas, June 4,
 1619
 Mill, John, December 31, 1619
 Masham, William, December 20,
 1621
 Mansell, Fran. ex. Jan. 4
 Moody, Hen. ex. March 11
 Meridith, William, August 13,
 1622
 Middleton, Hugh, ex. October,
 1622
 Moor, Henry, May 21, 1627
 Maples, Tho. ex. 30
 Mannock, Fra. June 1
 Mosely, Edward, ex. July 20,
 1640
 Maney, John, ex. June 29, 1641
 Mauleverer, Tho. Aug. 2

Meux, John, ex. December 11
 Morgan, Edw. May 12, 1642
 Moore, Poynings, ex. 18
 Middleton, George, ex. June
 24
 Markham, Rob. Aug. 18
 De Merces, Anth. ex. 1660
 Middleton, Tho. July 4
 Morland, Sam. 18
 Massingberd, Henry, Aug. 22
 Mottet, Giles, Nov. 16
 Manwarning, Tho. 22
 Monoux, Humph. Decemb. 4
 Marwood, George, 31
 Morgan, Tho. ex. Feb. 7
 Modyford, James, ex. 18
 Maurice, William, April 20, 1661
 Milbank, Mark, Aug. 7
 Matthews, Phil. June 15, 1662
 Middleton, Will. Oct. 24
 Marsham, John, Aug. 11, 1667
 Muddisford, Thomas, March 1
 Moor, Geo. July 26, 1665
 Martin, Roger, March 28, 1667
 Moystyn, Edward, April 28, 1670
 Martyn, Cornelius, March 25,
 1674
 More, Edw. Nov. 22, 1675
 Maddox, Benjamin, March 11
 Marrow, Sam. July 16, 1679
 Middleton, Hugh, December 6,
 1681
 Maynard, William, Feb. 1
 Morden, John, Sept. 20, 1680
 Moleworth, Henry, July 19,
 1683
 Maunsel, Edw. Feb. 22, 1696
 Moyer, Sam. March 25, 1701
 Miller, Tho. Oct. 29, 1705
 Milner, Will. Feb. 26, 1716
 Mosely, Oswald, June 18, 1720

Noel, Edward, B. E. 1611
 Napier, alias Naper, alias
 Sandy

Sandy, Robert, *Sept. 24*
 Mewton, Adam, *ex. April 2,*
 1620
 Norton, Rich. *ex. May 23, 1622*
 Nightingale, Thomas, *September 1,*
 1628
 Napper, Gerard, *June 25, 1641*
 Nothcote, John, *July 16*
 Norwich, John, *—24*
 Nichols, Francis, *—28*
 North, Henry, *ex. June 14,*
 1660
 Noel, Verney, *July 6*
 Newton, John, *Aug. 16*
 Newton, Robert, *ex. Jan. 25*
 Napier, alias Sandy, John, *March*
 4
 Nevil, Tho. *May 25, 1661*
 Norton, Tho. *ex. July 23*
 Nelthorpe, John, *May 10, 1666*
 Nevil, Edward, *Feb. 24, 1674*
 Newdegate, Richard, *July 24,*
 1677
 Napier, Robert, *Feb. 25, 1681*
 Narborough, John, *November 15,*
 1688
 Norris, Will. *ex. Dec. 3, 1698*
 Newman, Richard, *December 19,*
 1699
 De Neufville, Robert, *March 19,*
 1709
 Oughton, Adolphus, 1718

O.

O Sborne, Edward, E. D. *July*
 12, 1620
 Owen, Hugh, *August 11, 1641*
 O Nele, Brian, *Nov. 13, 1643*
 Orby, Thomas, 1658
 Oldfield, Anth. *Aug. 6, 1660*
 Osborn, John, *February 11*
 Osbaldeston, Littleton, *July 25,*
 1664
 Oglander, Will. *Dec. 12, 1665*
 Oxinden, Henry, *May 8, 1679*

P.

P Eltham, Tho. 1611
 Peyton, John
 Pope, Will. E. E. *ex.*
 Peyton, Samuel
 Peynifton, Thomas
 Portman, John, *ex. November 25,*
 1612
 Puckering, Thomas, *ex.*
 Pershal, John
 Philips, Tho. *Feb. 16, 1619*
 Packington, John, *June 22, 1620*
 Palmer, Thomas, *June 29, 1621*
 Philips, John, *November 9*
 Powel, Edward, *ex. Jan. 10*
 Prideaux, Edmund, *July 17,*
 1622
 Playters, Thomas, *August 13,*
 1623
 Pollard, Lewis, *ex. May 31, 1627*
 Pennyman, William, *ex. May 6,*
 1628
 Price, John, *ex. Aug. 15*
 Pile, Fran. *—Sept. 12*
 Pole, John, *—12*
 Powel, Tho. *Jan. 31, 1628*
 Pye, Edmund, *ex. Ap. 27, 1641*
 Paston, Will. E. E. *June 8*
 Palgrave, John, *—24*
 Prat, Henry, *ex. July 28*
 Price, Rich. *ex. August 10*
 Potts, John, *—14*
 Pettus, Thomas, *Sept. 22*
 Payler, Edward, *ex. June 28*
 1642
 Pate, John, *ex. Oct. 28, 1643*
 Preston, John, *ex. April 1, 1644*
 Prestwich, Tho. *ex. —25*
 Palm, Geof. *June 7, 1660*
 Peyton, John, *ex. December 10*
 Pickering, Hen. *Jan. 2*
 Plomer, Walker, *ex. January 4,*
 1660
 Powel, Will. *ex. —23*
 Parsons, Will. *April 9, 1661*
 Powel, Nath. *May 10, 1661*

Parker

Parker, Philip, *July 16*
 Proby, Tho. ex. *March 7*
 Puretoy, Henry. ex. *December 4,*
 1662
 Pindar, Peter, ———— *22*
 Pim, Cha. *July 14, 1662*
 Pennyman, James, *Feb. 22*
 Pye, John, *Jan. 13, 1664*
 Put, Tho. *July 20, 1666*
 Peytan, Algernoon, *March 21*
 Parker, Robert, *May 22, 1674*
 Pennington, William, *June 21,*
 1676
 Poole James, *Nov. 8, 1677*
 Parkings, Tho. *May 18, 1681*
 Parker, Hugh, *July 1*
 Pinfent, Will. *Sept. 13, 1687*
 Powel, Thomas, *July 19, 1698*
 Pelfant, Eafeby-Buiwel, *March 5,*
 1714
 Page, Gregory, *Decemb. 1, 1714*

R.

Ridgeway, Thomas, *I. E.*
 1611
 Radcliffe, Fran. *E. E. Jan. 31,*
 1619
 Roberts, Thomas, *July 3, 1620*
 Roberts, Rich. *E. E. July 13,*
 1621
 Rivers, John, *July 19*
 Ruffel, Will. ex. *March 12,*
 1626
 Bird, Rice, ex. *Dec. 1628*
 Ruffel, Will. *Jan. 19*
 Rous, Thomas, *July 23, 1641*
 Rhodes, Franc. *Aug. 14*
 Raynay, John, *Dec. 22*
 Read, John, ex. *March 16*
 Retresby, John, *May 16, 1642*
 Rudston, Walter, *August 29*
 De Read, Gualter, *May 30, S. N.*
 1660
 Robinson, John, *June 22*
 Robinson, Metcalf, ex. *July*
 30
 Rous, John, *August 17*

Ruffel, Will. *Nov. 8*
 Rokeby, Will. ex. *Jan. 29*
 Read, Compton, *March 4*
 Richard, Thomas. ———— *20*
 Rushout, James, *June 17, 1661*
 Roswell, Richard, ex. *Aug. 12*
 Roberts, Will. ex. *Nov. 8*
 Reeve, Geo. ex. *Jan. 21, 1662*
 Rawden, Geo. *May 20, 1665*
 Robertson, Alexander, *February 22*
 1676
 Roberts, John, *Feb. 2, 1680*
 Robinson, Thomas, *Jan. 26, 1681*
 Richards, James, *Feb. 22, 1683*
 Ramsden, John, *Nov. 30, 1689*
 Robinson, Will. *Feb. 13*
 Rogers, John, *Feb. 21, 1698*
 S. Hirely, Geo. *E. B. 1611*
Stradling, John
 St. John, John
 Shelley, John
 Savage, John, *E. E. June 39,*
 1611
 Seymour, Edward
 Savile, George
 Savile, Henry, ex.
 St. Paul, George, ex.
 Spencer, Tho. ex.
 Sidley, William, ex.
 Saunderson, Nicholas, *I. V.*
 Sandys, Miles, ex.
 Salisbury, Henry, ex. *November 10,*
 1619
 Scudamore, John. *I. V. June 1,*
 1620
 Sidley, Isaac, *Sept. 14, 1621*
 Stepney, John, *Nov. 24*
 Skipwith, Henry, ex. *December 20,*
 1622
 Seabright, Edward, *December 20,*
 1626
 Stile, Thomas, *April 21, 1627*
 Sheffington, Will. *I. V. May 8*
 Stiles, Humphrey, ex. ———— *20*
 Stewkeley,

- Stewkeley, Hugh, *June 9*
 Standley, Edward, ———— 26
 Stonehouse, William, *May 7*,
 1628
 Slingsby, Anth. *Oct. 23*
 Stonehouse, James, *June 11*,
 1641
 Sydenham, John, *July 28*
 Strickland, William, ———— 30
 Spring, William, *August 11*
 Sandford, Thomas, ———— 12
 Springnel, Richard, *ex. 14*
 Scrut, Denner, *ex. March 5*
 St. Quintin, William, ———— 8
 Spencer, Brocket, *ex. Sept. 26*,
 1642
 Smith, William, ———— 27
 Scudamore, John, *July 23, 1644*
 Slingsby, Arthur, *ex. October 9*,
 1657
 Speke, Hugh, *ex. June 12, 1660*
 Swale, Solomon, ———— 21
 Stapleton, Henry, ———— 22
 Stanley, Thomas, ———— 25
 Shuckburgh, John, ———— 26
 Steward, Nich. ———— 27
 Sclater, Thomas, *ex. July 25*
 Stapely, John, ———— 28
 Smithson, Hugh, *August 2*
 Smith, Thomas, ———— 16
 St. George, Oliver, *Sept. 5*
 Swinburn, John, *September 27*,
 1660
 Stiddolph, Rich. *ex. Dec. 24*
 Springer, Herbert, *ex. Jan. 8*
 Staughton, Nich. *ex. ———— 29*
 Smith, Edw. *Feb. 28*
 Slingsby, Rob. *ex. March 16*
 Smith, Edw. *March 20*
 Smith, Will. *May 10, 1661*
 Smith, Hugh, ———— 15
 Stanley, William, *June 17*
 Selyard, John, *ex. ———— 18*
 Smith, Tho. *Nov. 28*
 Sadlier, Edwin, *Dec. 3*
 Southcote, Geo. *Jan. 24*
 Stapleton, Miles, *March 20*
 Savile, John, *ex. July 24, 1662*
 Slaning, Nich. *ex. Jan. 19*
 St. Barbe, John, *December 30, 1663*
 Selby, Geo. *March 3*
 Smith, Robert, *March 30, 1665*
 Shaw, John, *April 15*
 Swan, Will. *March 1*
 Shirley, Anthony, ———— 6
 Scroop, Carr, *Jan. 16, 1666*
 Stonehouse, Geo. *May 5, 1670*
 Skipwith, Fullwar. *Jan. 25*
 Sabin, John, *March 22*
 St. Awbin, John, *December 11*,
 1671
 Sherard, John, *May 25, 1674*
 Samwell, Thomas, *December 22*,
 1675
 Standish, Richard, *February 8*,
 1676
 Simeon, James, *Oct. 18, 1677*
 Skipwith, Tho. *July 27, 1678*
 Snowe, Jer. *Jan. 25*
 Stapleton, William, *December 20*,
 1679
 Sas Van Bosch, Gellebrand, *October*
 22, 1680
 Seymour, Henry, *July 4, 1681*
 Sheers, George, *ex. October 16*,
 1684
 Sande, Rich. *Dec. 15*
 Soame, Will. *Feb. 5, 1684-85*
 Sudbury, John, *June 25, 1685*
 Sherburn, Nicholas, *Feb. 4*
 Spelman, Cornelius, *Sept. 9, 1686*
 Stych, Will. *Oct. 8, 1687*
 Smith, John, *April 20, 1694*
 Stanley, John, *April 13, 1699*
 Sedley, Charles, *July 10, 1702*
 Smith, James, *December 1, 1714*
 Sloan, Hans, 1716
 St. John, Francis, *Sept. 9, 1715*
 Saunderson, Will. *July 19, 1720*
 T.
 TAlmash, Lionel, *S. E. 1611*
 TTracy, Paul, *ex.*
 Tresham, Lewis, *ex.*
 Terwit, Philip
 Throckmorton,

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Throckmorton, Will. ex. 1701
 Tufton, John, E. E.
 Twisden, William
 Temple, Thomas
 Townsend, Roger, E. V. April 16,
 1617
 Tryon, Sam. March 28, 1620
 Titchbourne, Benj. March 14
 Thornhurst, Gifford, ex. Novem. 12,
 1622
 Tempest, Nich. Dec. 23
 Tirrell, Edw. O^r. 31, 1627
 Trelawny, John, July 1, 1628
 Twisleton, George, ex. April 2,
 1629
 Thynne, Hen. Fred, E. V. July 15,
 1641
 Trever, Tho. ex. Aug. 11
 Tufton, Humph. ex. Dec. 24
 Trollop, Tho. Feb. 5
 Thomas, Edw. March 3
 Thorold, Will. Aug. 24, 1642
 Throckmorton, Robert, Sept. 1
 Thorold, Rob. June 14, 1644
 Thomas, William, July 22, 1660
 Trot, John, ex. O^r. 11
 Trevillian, George, Jan. 24, 1661
 Tankard, Tho. Nov. 16, 1662
 Duke, Sam. March, 31, 1664
 Tempest, John, May 25
 Tucker, Giles, July 1
 Taylor, Tho. Jan. 18
 Tyrrel, Phil. July 20, 1665
 Temple, Will. Jan. 31
 Twisden, Thomas, June 13,
 1666
 Tyrrel, John, O^r. 22
 Top, Francis, July 25, 1671
 Thomson, John, December 16,
 1673
 Tynte, Halfswell, Jan. 26
 Tulpe, Rich. April 23, 1675
 Thornhill, Timothy, December 24,
 1682
 Thomas, John, Dec. 24, 1694
 Tichburne, Henry, July 12,
 1697
 Tipping, Tho. March 24

Thornycroft, John, August 12,
 1701
 Thorold, George, Sept. 9, 1709
 Thorpe, St. John Francis, 1715
 Tench, Fisher,
 Vavasor, Charles, 1611
 Villars, William, July 19,
 1619
 Vincent, Francis, July 26, 1620
 Van-Loor, Peter, ex. O^r. 3,
 1628
 Vavasor, Thomas, O^r. 24,
 1628
 Vavasor, Charles, ex. June 22,
 1631
 Valenburgh, Matthew, July 20,
 1642
 Vavasor, William, ex. July 17,
 1643
 Vivian, Rich. Feb. 12, 1644
 Van-Colster, Will. 28
 De Vic, Henry, ex. September 3,
 1649
 De la Val, Ralph, June 29, 1660
 Vernon, Henry, July 23
 Verney, Ralph, J. V. March 16
 Viner, Tho. ex. June 18, 1616
 Viner, Rob. May 10, 1666
 Vitus, alias White, Ignatius, Jan
 29, 1677
 Vanderbrand, Peter, June 9, 1692
 Van Acker, Nicholas, January 31
 1700
 Wentworth, William, E. E.
 Wentworth, John, ex.
 Wortley, Fran. ex.
 Woodhouse, Philip
 Willoughby,

- Willoughby, Henry, ex.
Wynne, John
Worsley, Richard
Wray, William, ex.
Wyvill, Marmaduke
Wilbraham, Richard, ex. May 3,
1621
Watson, Lewis, E. B. June 23
Wake, Baldwin, Dec. 5
Williams, William, ex. June 15,
1622
Wastneys, Hardolph, Dec. 18
Wingfield, Anthony, May 17,
1627
Wray, Will. ex. June 30, 1628
Wiseman, William, Aug. 29
Wolfey, Robert, Nov. 24
Wiseman, Rich. ex. Dec. 18
Witmore, Tho. ex. June 28,
1641
Wolrich, Tho. August 2
Windham, Hugh, ex. Aug. 4
Walter, William, 16
Willis, Tho. Dec. 15
Williams, Edmund, ex. April 19,
1642
William, John, ex. 22
Wintour, Geo. 29
Williams, Trevor, May 14
Williamson, Tho. June 3
Widrington, William, E. B. July
9
Windrington, Edw. ex. Aug. 8
Wrottesley, Walter, 30
Waldgrave, Edward, August 1,
1643
Webb, John, ex. Ap. 2, 1644
Williams, Hen. May 4
Windibank, Thomas, November 25,
1645
Wright, Benjamin, Feb. 7, Super-
ceeded
Willis, Richard, ex. June 11,
1646
Whitchcote, Jer. April 2, 1660
Winch, Humph. ex. June 9
Wright, Henry, ex. 12
Wiseman, Will. ex. 15
Wray, Will. 27
Warburton, Geo. 27
Warner, John, ex. July 16
Willoughby, William, August 4,
1660
Weeler, William, 11
Wild, Will. ex. Sept. 13
Wroth, John, Nov. 29
Wynne, Geo. Dec. 3
Ward, Edw. 19
Wakeman, Geo. Feb. 13, never sea-
led.
Wright, Benj. 15
Wilson, Will. March 4
Williams, Griffith, June 16
1661
Winchcombe, Henry, ex. June
18
Windham, Will. Dec. 9
Witterong, John, May 2, 1662
Wandesford, Christopher, I. V. Au-
gust 3
Wenman, Fran. Nov. 26
Wentworth, Thomas, Sept. 27,
1664
Wolstenholm, John, Jan. 10
Werden, John, Nov. 28, 1672
War, Fra. Nov. 13
Williams, Tho. Nov. 2, 1674
Willoughby, Francis, April 7,
1677
Wharton, Geo. Dec. 19
Walker, Geo. Jan. 18, 1679
Wytham, John, Dec. 13, 1683
Williams, William, July 6,
1688
Wentworth, John, July 28,
1692
Wheate, Tho. May 2, 1698
Westcombe, Martin, March 23,
1699
Windford, Tho. July 3, 1702
Webster, Tho. May 10, 1703
Williams, Nicholas, July 30,
1707
Warrender, Geo. June 2, 1715
Yelverton,

Yelverton, Christ. E. V. June 30, 1641
 Young, John, Sept. 26, 1661
 Yeomans, John, Jan. 12, 1664
 Yeomans, Rob. Dec. 31, 1666
 Yelverton, Will. ex. May 31, 1620
 Young, Rich. ex. March 10, 1617

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, His Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The Deputy Earl Marshal of England (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

THE Right Honourable Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Clarenceux, King at Arms. Peter Le Neve, Esq; Norry King at Arms.

Heralds.

Peers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor.

John Hesketh, Esq; Lancaster.

John Warburton, Esq; Somerset.

Robert Dale, Esq; Richmond.

Thomas Wightwick, Esq; York.

Edward Stibbs, Esq; Chester.

Pursuivants.

Richard Mewson, Gent. Portcullis.

Arthur Shepherd, Gent. Rouge Dragon, Secretary to the Earl Marshal, and Register to the College of Arms.

James Green, Gent. Blew mantle.

Gent. Rouge Croix. Vacant.

John Dugdale, Esq; Mowbray, Herald Extraordinary.

Professors to the Earl Marshal's Court.

Mr. George Sayer.

Mr. William Jones.

Mr. Edward Alexander.

Henry Farrant, Esq; Register.

Thomas Housman, Marshal of the Court.

A LIST of the Civilians in Doctors-Commons.

DR. John Bettefworth, Dean and Official, Principal of the Archbis-
Court of Canterbury, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars,
belonging to the most Reverend Father in God William Lord Archbi-
shop of Canterbury, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Sir Henry Penrice, Kt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chan-
cellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, and Official to the Arch-deaconry
of Middlesex.

Dr. Thomas Beuchier, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. Richard Fagitt.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Dr. William Beau, Chancellor of Landaff.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate-General.

Dr. Charles Herriot.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of Litchfield and Coventry.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official of Colchester.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, Chancellor of London and Rochester. And Com-
missary to the Dean and Chapter.

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General to the Most Reverend Father in
God William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal
Jurisdiction of St. Catharine's, Commissary and Official of St. Albans,
and Registrary of the Faculties.

Dr. Charles Pinfild, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of West-
minster.

Richard Fuller, Advocate-General for the Office of the Lord High
Admiral of Great-Britain, and Official to the Arch-deaconry of Essex.

Dr. William Willmot, left Doctors Commons.

Dr. John Corbett.

Dr. Stanley Jun. Chancellor of Exeter, and Official to the Arch-
Deacon of London.

Dr. William Phipps.

Dr. William Strahan.

Dr. John Audley, Chancellor of York.

Dr. Edward Kinston.

Dr. John Andrews, Commissary of the Register.

Dr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of Hereford.

Dr. Berney Brantthwayt.

The Honourable Dr. Charles Bertie.

Dr. James Bouchier, Professor of the Civil Law in the University of
Oxford.

Dr. Brookx Taylor.

Dr. ——— King.

Dr. ——— Sare.

Other

*Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in
Doctors-Commons.*

MR. Owen Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.
 Dr. Charles Stoper, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.
 Dr. Francis Clark, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.
 Mr. Edward Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's.
 Dr. James Johnston, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the
 Diocese of Ely.
 Mr. William Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.
 Dr. Thomas Tanner, Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.
 Mr. Charles Talbot, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford.
 ————— Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough.
 Mr. Robert Loggan, Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum.
 Sir Peter Mew, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.
 Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.
 Dr. John Audley, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of York.
 Mr. Thomas Tully, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.
 Dr. John Brookbank, Official of Ely, and Chancellor of the Diocese
 of Durham.

Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

H ENRY FARRANT, Esq; the King's Proctor.	Mr. Thomas Newman.
GEORGE SAYER, Esq; Lord Admiral's Proctor.	Mr. Mark Sayer.
Mr. John Rawson.	Mr. Edward Alexander.
Mr. Edward Smith.	Mr. Edward Parre.
Mr. George Hill.	Mr. William Busby.
Mr. Sandford Nevile.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. Linthwaite Farrant.	Mr. Robert Bogg.
Mr. John Searle.	Mr. Charles Garter.
Mr. Gandy Spurway.	Mr. John Trinley.
Mr. James Pinfold.	Mr. Henry Dethick.
Mr. Tho. Tyllott.	Mr. Thomas Quighton.
Mr. Rob. Constable.	Mr. Charles Humphreys.
Mr. Rob. Pierlon.	Mr. Edward Greenly.
Mr. William Jones.	Mr. William Chapman.
Mr. Thomas Rouse.	Mr. William Tavernier.
	Mr. Raines Trigg.
	Mr. Bryan Rushworth.

REGISTERS.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Admiralty and Delegates.

Henry Farrant, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Actuary.

Mr. John Cheeke, General-Marshal.

Edward Parre, Esq; Register to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Edward Alexander, Esq; Deputy Register to the Chancellor and Commissary of London.

William Skelton, Register of the Consistory Court of London.

The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant, Esq; Deputy.

Clerks in the said Office, reduc'd to 4.

Mr. John Serle,

Mr. Edward Pearce,

Mr. Pennyman,

Mr. Thomas Welbam.

Apparitors attending the several Courts following, viz.

Waters, Beadle of the Arches Court.

Price, Apparitor of the Prerogative Court.

Walter Grace, Apparitor of the Bishop of London's Court.

William Thompson, Apparitor of the Arch-Deacon of London's Court, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Apparitor of the Arch-Deacon of Middlesex's Court.

James Pullyn, Apparitor of the Bishop of Winchester's Court.

A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and about LONDON and WESTMINSTER, and Places adjacent; alphabetically digested. Note, That C. signifies Cloath'd; pt. Cl. part Cloathed. C. and B. Caps and Bands. M. Maintain'd and set at Work. W. Set to Work only.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ST. Allhallows Lombard-street, C		1	40	1
St. Andrew Holborn, C		2	80	80
In the same Parish, at St. George's Chappel, C		2	50	40
St. Anne Aldersgate, C		1	20	10
St. Anne Blackfriars, endowed by a private Person, C		2	40	40
St. Anne Westminster, C		2	50	50
Billingsgate Ward, C		1	40	1
St. Botolph Aldersgate, C		2	50	50
St. Botolph Aldgate, C		5	115	80
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, C		2	30	6
St. Brides Parish, C		2	50	50
Broad street Ward, C. To which Schools there is 5 l. per Annum left for 10 Years, to place out an Apprentice.		2	50	30
Camberwell in Surrey,		1	20	20
Castle Baynard Ward, Cl		1	30	1
Chelsea in Middlesex, pt. C		1	30	1
In the same Parish, Cl. Another School chiefly supported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, Seven of whom are Trustees,		1		30
Christ-Church in Surrey, C		1	30	40
St. Clement Dane, C		2	70	20
Cordwainers Ward, Cl		2	50	20
Cornhill Ward, C		2	50	25
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School in the Parish of St. Alphage, C		2	50	
Deptford in Kent,		4	55	1
St. Dunstan in the West, C. To which is given the Interest of 100 l. for ever, and a Lottery-Ticket of 14 s. per Annum.		2	50	40

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
St. Edmund the King ; No School, but a Subscription and Collection to put out Apprentices, such as are educated in the Charity-Schools, and 55 Children have been already put out by this Means, }			
Farringdon Ward <i>within, c</i> _____	2	51	30
St. George Southwark. <i>c</i> _____	1	50	—
Sir George Wheler's Chapel in Stepney Parish, <i>c</i> _____	1	—	50
St. Giles Cripplegate, <i>c</i> _____	2	120	—
In the same Parish, <i>c</i> . supported by a Lecture, _____	1	25	—
In the same Parish, assisted by a Lecture, _____	1	15	—
In the same Parish, <i>c</i> . supported by a Legacy of 1500 <i>l.</i> of the late Lady Eleanor Hollis, carried to the Gifts, }	1	—	50
St. Giles in the Fields, <i>c</i> . _____	4	135	100
Greenwich, Kent W. <i>c.</i> _____	1	—	30
St. James Clerkenwell, <i>c</i> . _____	2	70	30
St. James Westminster, <i>c</i> . _____	4	102	80
St. John at Hackney, <i>c</i> . _____	2	30	22
St. John at Wapping, <i>c</i> . _____	2	40	30
St. Katharine near the Tower, <i>c</i> _____	2	35	15
St. Katharine Creed Church, <i>c</i> _____	1	40	—
Kensington, Middlesex, <i>c</i> . To which his Majesty is graciously pleas'd to give 80 <i>l.</i> per Annum. }	2	40	30
Knight's-Bridge Chapel, Middlesex, <i>c</i> _____	1	13	—
Lambeth in Surrey, _____	2	50	12
St. Lawrence Pountney, <i>c</i> _____	1	18	—
St. Leonard Shoreditch, <i>c</i> _____	1	50	—
In the same Parish, at Hoxton, <i>c</i> _____	1	—	50
Lewisham in Kent, _____	1	—	30
Lime-house Hamlet in Stepney Parish, <i>c</i> and M _____	1	6	4
St. Margaret Westminster Cloath'd in Blue; to which School is given 6 <i>l.</i> per Annum, during a Lease, and an Annuity of 21 <i>l.</i> a Year, for 78 Years from January 1713, }	2	50	30
In the same Parish, <i>c</i> . in Grey and M. To this School is given a Freehold Estate of 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum, beside the Childrens Beer, valued at 80 <i>l.</i> per Annum, }	2	80	48
St. Martins in the Fields, <i>c</i> . On these Schools there is settled 6 <i>l.</i> per Annum for 85 Years, }	3	110	50
St. Mary-le Bon, <i>cl.</i> _____	1	12	—
St. Mary at Islington, <i>c</i> . _____	2	24	20

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, c	1	50	—
St. Mary Overree, <i>alias</i> St. Saviour Southwark, c. To } these Schools Mr. John Collet has left 1151. per Annum } in Houses and Land.	2	60	60
St. Mary Rotherhith, c	1	30	—
St. Mary in the Savoy, pt. c	2	24	6
St. Mary Whitechapel, c	2	60	40
St. Michael Crooked-lane, The Girls School, and 24 } of the 54 Boys, are cloath'd and taught at the } Charge of a private Person,	2	54	30
Newington-Butts, Surrey, c	1	30	—
Norton Folgate,	1	60	—
St. Olave Southwark, c	1	—	60
St. Paul Covent-Garden, c	1	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, c	2	50	50
Popler Chapel in Stepney Parish, pt. c	3	55	20
Ratcliff Hamlet in Stepney Parish, c	1	50	—
St. Sepulchre within, cl	1	50	—
In the same Parish within, cl	1	—	50
In the same Parish without, set up 1700, cl	1	33	—
In the same Parish without, set up 1711, cl	1	—	20
St. Stephen Walbrook, c	1	24	—
Tabernacle in Petticoat-Lane, Stepney Parish, c	1	30	—
St. Thomas Southwark,	1	30	—
Tower-Ward, c	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward, c	1	50	—

Boys ————— 3044 } 5827 Total of Children
Girls ————— 2783 } Taught.

Boys put out Apprentices 2179 } 3075 Total of Children
Girls put out Apprentices 896 } put out Apprentices.

*A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in
other Parts of GREAT-BRITAIN.*

Charity-Schools			Charity-Schools		
In the Counties, Towns and Parishes following.			In the Counties, Towns and Parishes following.		
	BOYS.	GIRLS.		BOYS.	GIRLS.
<i>Anglesea.</i>			<i>Berkshire.</i>		
L Langeinwen	1	16	Thurleigh	1	6
<i>Bedfordshire.</i>			Tuddington	1	7
Amphill	1	26	Wilden	1	5
Arlesey	1	6	Wobourn Cl.	2	30
Battlefen	1		Yelden	1	
St. Paul's Bedford	1	28			
Biggleswage	2	8	Abington	2	16
Caddington	1	10	Binsfield	1	6
Chalgrave Hock-	}	1	Bishopston	1	4
liff			Blewbury Cl	1	50
Clifton	1	10	Boreton	1	7
Cranfield	1	20	Bray part Cl	4	20
Dean	1	20	Buckland	1	
Dunstable	1		Chadsworth	1	
Flitton cum Silso	1	23	Childrey	1	
Hawnes	1	10	Cheworth	1	16
Henlow	1	10	Colshill	1	12
Leighton Beau-	}	1	Comner and Wooton	1	27
desert			10	Compton	1
Malden	2		Hinton parva	1	
Melchburn	1	12	Hurst	1	14
Meppershall	1	8	Longcott	1	32
Milbrook	1		Maidenhead part Cl.	1	19
Milton Earneys	1		Nembury Cl.	1	40
Norhill	1	25	Pangborne	1	12
Sandy	1	20	Peafemore	1	
Southill	1	12	Reading pt. Cl.	2	40
Stretley	1	8	Shinfield Cl.	1	12
Studham	1		Shotsbrook Cl.	1	5
Sutton	1	6	Shrevenham	1	
			Sparsholt	1	13
			Speen	1	30
			Sunninghill	1	13
			Sunning	1	12

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of
Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of
Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Sutton Courtney	1	12	
Uffington and Woolston	1	12	
Willingford	1	12	
Wantage	1	20	
Warfield	1	12	
Wargrave	1	47	
Watchfield	1	12	
Welford	1	30	
West Isley	1	10	
White Waltham pt. cl.	1	20	
Windfor New Cl.	2	40	30
Windfor Old	5	36	
Wingfield cl.	2	20	20
Witney cl.	1	10	

Brecknockshire.

Glasbury	1	50	
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Buckinghamshire.

Aston Clinton	1		
Aston Sanford	1		
Beaconsfield	1	5	
Blechley	1	20	
Bow Brickhill	1	22	
Great Brickhill	1		
Brill	1	23	
Chalfont St. Peter	1	40	
Chesham	1	40	
Colnbrook	1	10	
Cublington	1		
Denham	1	4	
Gerard's Cross	2	20	15
Grenden Underwood	1	6	
Hambleton	1	40	
Great Hampden	1	6	
Hardwick	1	10	
Iver	1	24	
Ivingo	1	10	

Great Linford	1	20	
Great Marlow Cl.	1	20	
Medmenham	1	5	
Moulso	1		
Newport Pagnel Cl.	1	24	16
Quainton	1	20	
Stoke Goldington	1	6	
Stoke Hamond	1	20	
Stony Stratford	1	8	
Swanbourn	1	8	
Waddestden	1		
Wavendon	1	20	
Wendover	1		
Westbury	1		
West Wicomb Cl.	1	40	
Wing	1	20	
Wingrave	1	8	
Wormenhall	1		

Cambridgeshire.

Burrough Green Cl.	1		
Butwell	1	40	
CAMBRIDGE, pt. Cl.	12	300	
Chippenham pt. cl.	1	6	6
Croxton	1	15	
Elme and Elmelly	1		
Ely	2	40	20
Fordham	1	30	
Gamlingay	1	28	
Horseheath	1		
Iselham	1	24	
Kennet	1	2	4
Soham	1	100	
Wobbech	3	104	40

Carmarthenshire.

Aberguilly	1	8	
Carmarthen cl	1	24	
Llanboidy	1	9	
Llandowrough pt. cl.	1	20	
Llangan	1	4	

Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Llangunnogg	1	4
Llanomdyfri	1	
Llaugharne	1	20
Marros	1	
Penboyr	1	10
Penbrey	1	24

Cheshire.

CHESTER, cl.	1	40
Darnhall	1	
Holm's Chapel pt. cl.	1	10
Little Budworth	1	
Namptwich C. & B.	2	40
Northwich	1	10
Stockport	2	14
Whitegate	1	
Wybunbury, pt. cl.	2	10

Cornwall,

St. Colomb cl.	2	12
Grampond	1	
Lanceston cl.	2	10
Liskard	1	
Looe	1	
Morvel	1	
Pensance	1	
Polperra near Loo	1	
Saltash	1	

Cumberland.

Croglin	1	
Longrown	1	60
Penrith pt. cl.	2	20

Denbighshire.

Bettws Abergelau	1	20
Denbigh	1	20
Grestford	1	20

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
4 Marcywiall	1	10
Wrexham	1	40

Derbyshire.

Etwal	1	6
Hiedge	1	
Milbourn cl.	1	18
Risley	1	25
Smalley	1	16
Spondon	2	60
Sutton on the Hill	1	
Ticknal	1	30
30 Whitewell	1	19

Devonshire.

Barnstable cl.	2	50
Buckland Monachorum	2	12
Chudleigh	1	
Crediton c.	1	40
8 Clyst-Heydon	1	18
Dodbrook	1	
6 Exminster	1	12
EXON cl.	4	100
Gittisham	1	30
Honiton pt. cl.	1	30
Paington	1	
Plimouth cl.	5	28
Rockbeare	1	9
Sidbury	1	12
South Moulton cl.	1	30
Stoke Gabriel	1	
Tiverton cl.	2	60
Torrington cl.	1	32
30 Trusham	1	6
Walkhampton cl.	1	20

Dorsetshire.

3 Beamister	1	20
Beere Regis	1	
Catshoke	1	12

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

Maiden Newton	1	
Pool	1	20
Sherborne cl.	1	
Spetsbury and Charlton	1	
Stalbridge	1	
Yetminster	1	20

Durham.

DURHAM	4	63
In the Neighbourhood	1	
Gates head	1	
Wickham	1	36
Winlaton	1	

Essex.

Bradfield	1	20
Brentwood	1	
Chelmsford cl.	2	41
Chigwell cl.	1	
Chipin Ongar pt. cl.	2	26
Colchester pt. cl.	3	100
Denham	1	40
Friering cl.	1	10
Heydon	1	
Ingaſton cl.	1	10
Low-Leyton cl.	1	10
Malden cl.	1	6
Rumford pt. cl.	2	50
South Okendon	1	14
Stanſted Mount-Fichet	1	10
Withersfield	2	20
Woodhamwater	1	
Writtle	1	10

Glamorganshire,

Cardiff	1	
Cowbridge	1	

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

Langharne	1	20
Lantriffent	1	30
Merthir Tidvil	3	

Gloucestershire.

Almondsbury	1	
Badminton	1	
Berkley	1	20
Breem	1	30
Cam pt. cl.	1	30
Campden	2	24
Cheltenham cl.	1	20
Cirenceſter	1	100
Cleve	1	40
Coleford	1	40
Dumbleton	1	
Durſley cl.	1	30
GLOUCESTER cl.	1	50
Huntley	1	10
Kingswood	1	
Laberton	1	20
Leonard Stanley	1	
Mashfield	1	12
Michell Dean	1	25
Mincing Hampton	1	9
Newent	2	50
Newland pt. cl.	4	75
Oxenhall	2	20
Painſwick	1	11
Prefbury	1	
Puckle Church	1	
Randwick	1	8
Rodborough pt. cl.	1	20
Sandhurſt pt. cl.	1	20
Stanton pt. cl.	1	
Stonehouſe	1	12
Stroud pt. cl.	1	60
In the Neighbourhood pt. cl. & M.	1	34
Tainton	1	14
Tewksbury pt. cl.	1	30
Weſton Birt	1	10

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns
and Parishes follow-
ing.No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns
and Parishes follow-
ing.No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Wickwar _____ 1 20
Wick _____ 1
Woodchester _____ 1

Hampshire.

Alton _____ 2 40 20
Amport _____ 1 30
Andover _____ 1 30
Basingstoke C. & M. _____ 3 32 24
Bishop's Waltham _____ 1 12
Broughton _____ 1
Chilbolton _____ 1 24
Cliddefden _____ 1
Corhampton _____ 1 8
Dummer _____ 1
Rumley _____ 1 20
Freshwater _____ 1 14
Gatcomb _____ 1
Godmilt _____ 1
West Cows _____ 1 5

Milbrook _____ 1 6
Odiam _____ 1 30
Overwallop _____ 1
Selbourn pt. cl. _____ 3 46
Sherbourne _____ 1
Silchester _____ 1 5
Soberton and Meon }
pt. cl. } 1 24
Southampton cl. _____ 1 30
South Stonham _____ 1
Titchfield cl. _____ 1 12
WINCHESTER }
pt. cl. } 3 75 30
Wounston _____ 1 12

Herefordshire.

Aymstry _____ 1
Dower _____ 2
Hampton Court cl. _____ 1 12
HEREFORD cl. _____ 2 60 40
Kingland _____ 1 15

Kinton _____ 1
Ledbury _____ 2 53
Leominster _____ 1
Linton cl. _____ 1
Little Laintol _____ 1
Long Laintol _____ 1
Luton _____ 1 100
Much Marcle _____ 1 20
Pyon Regis _____ 1 15
Rofs cl. _____ 2 30 20
Weobly pt. cl. _____ 2 15
Weston under Penyard _____ 2 20

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans cl. _____ 1 30 10
Aldbury _____ 1 12
Aldenham _____ 1 60
Apden _____ 1 12
Ashwel _____ 1 24
Aston _____ 1 6
Berkoamstead St. Mary _____ 1
Buntingford cl. _____ 1 22 5
Hatfield _____ 2 20 20
Hertford pt. cl. _____ 4 75 20
Hutchin cl. _____ 1 30
Kimpton _____ 1
North Wims _____ 1 14 12
Osley _____ 1 20
Rickmersworth _____ 1 20 10
Strevenage _____ 1
Tewing _____ 2 4
Thetfield _____ 1 30
Tring cl. _____ 1 20
Watford cl. _____ 1 40
Watton _____ 1 20
Welwin _____ 1 4
Westmill _____ 1 4

Huntingdonshire.

Abbot Ripton _____ 1

Charity-

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

No. of Sch. BOYS. GIRLS.

Bluntsha. cum Erith	1	20	
Buckden	1	34	
Cunnington	1		
Elton	1		
Fenny Stanton cum Hilton	1	6	
Folkefworth	1	4	
Glatton cl.	1	12	
Graffan	1		
Hamarton	1	10	
Holme pt. cl.	1	20	
Holywell	1	15	
St. Neots	1	25	
Ramsey	1		
Somersham	1	6	
Stanground cum Farcet	1	60	
Stilton	1	9	6
Great Stough on	1	15	

Kent.

Adisham	1		
Aet	1	20	
Ailesford cl.	1	20	
Burham	1		
Barming	1	23	
Boxley	1	12	
Bradstead	1	8	
CANTERBURY cl.	2	50	54
Chelsfield	1		
Chevening	1	30	
Deal cl.	1	27	
Eltham cl.	2	20	10
Folkestone	1	20	
Grain	1		
Hyth	1	24	
Lidd	1	28	
Loose	1	17	
Maidstone pt. cl.	4	50	50
St. Mary Cray	1	6	
Newnham	1	20	
Sandwich pt. cl.	2	25	25

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

No. of Sch. BOYS. GIRLS.

Sevenoaks	1	15	
Shorham	1	25	
Sittingbourne	1	7	
Staple	1		
Sundrich	1	20	
Isle of Thanet at Birchington	1	12	
Minster	1	12	
St. Nicolas	1	8	
St. Peter	1	20	
Throwleigh and Seld-witch	1	16	
Tunbridge-Wells	1	70	
Wickhambreux	1		
Wingham	1	20	
Wye	1		

Lancashire.

Fulwood	1		
Liverpool cl.	1	50	
Manchester	2	80	
Newton	1	10	
Overdellet in Bolton Parish	1		
Preston pt. cl.	2	25	29
Radcliffe Bridge	1	12	
Stalmyn	1		
Todmordin	1	6	
Warrington pt. cl.	2	24	

Leicestershire.

Appleby	1	10	
Little Ashby	1		
Barrow	1	6	
Barkby	1	10	
Blaby	1		
Brighthurst	1		
Calke	1		
Church Langton	1	12	
Cole Orton	1		
Cotesbatch	1		

Charity-

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Congeston	1	12	
Croxton Cyrier	1	8	
Difeworth	1	6	
Freaby	1	16	
Hallaton	1	26	
Hinkley Stoke-Gol- dington	1		
Husbands Boseworth-	1	30	
Ibstock	1	6	
North Kilworth	1		
South Kilworth	1		
St. Margaret's Leicester	2	44	10
Lockington	1	20	
Loughborough cl	1		20
Milbourne	1		
Rothely	1	12	
Sileby	1	14	
Stony Stanton	1		
Swineford	1	16	
Thrussington	1	15	
Thurcaston	1	12	
Waltham on the Wolds	1		
Wimondham	1	37	
Withcock	1		

Lincolnshire.

Afferby	1	50	
Barnoldby	1	7	
Barrowby	1	12	
Barlinges	1		
Bennington	1	12	
Billingburgh	1	16	
Billinghay	1		
Bilsby	1	10	
Binbrook St. Ga- briel	1		
Boston cl	3	75	50
Brent Broughton	1		
Bucknall	1	12	

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Burgh	1		
Burt Conoggels	1	14	
Great Carleton	1	25	
Carleton Moreland	1	3	
Croft	1	30	
Crowle	1	20	
Denton	1	50	
Digby	1	3	
Dowsby	1		
Edenham	1	25	
Epworth	1	6	
Faldingworth	1		
Fillingham	1	20	
Folkingham	1	14	
Glentworth	1		
Gorberdon	1	10	
Grantham	2		
Gretford cum Wilsthorpe	1	10	
Haconby	1	6	
Great Hale	1	18	
Hannestone	1		
Hanworth	1		
Harmston	1		
Hatcliffe	1		
Hatton	1	14	
Holton cum Bec- kering	1	10	
Horbling	2	20	
Ingham	1	10	
Kelsey St. Mary	1	10	
Kilby	1	4	
LINCOLN	5	132	
Louth	1	40	
Ludbrough	1	12	
Maltby	1		
Marsh Chappel	1	4	
Nerlam	1	12	
Nocton	1		
North Coates	1		
North Somercoates	1		
Owersby	1	12	
Rathby	1	20	

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Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Rippingale	1	24
Ruskington	1	20
Scawby	1	20
Skellingthorp	1	25
Spalding	1	24
Stullingsburgh	1	4
Stamford pt. M	1	42
Stickney	1	30
Stow	1	20
Surfleet	1	20
Thorpe	1	
Trusthorpe	1	
Utterby	1	3
Waddingham	1	16
Waddington	1	20
Washingborough	1	10
Wimberton	1	10
Witham on the Hill	1	18
Wooton	1	
Wrangle	1	
Wrawly	1	
Wroot	1	

Merionethshire.

Towyn	1	15
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Middlesex.

Bedfont	2	18
Brentford pt. C	1	30
Chiswick cl	1	20
Cranford pt. cl	1	20
Ealing pt. cl	2	25
Edgworth and White- church ct.	1	6
Finchley pt. cl	1	15
Hammersmith cl	2	27
Harefield cl.	1	10
Hendon cl	2	20
Hounslow cl	1	12
Uxbridge	1	
Shepperton	1	

Stanes	1	25
Stanwel	1	936
Sundbury	2	30
Teddington	1	26
Tottenham cl	1	17
Twickenham cl	1	50

Monmouthshire.

Abergevenny	1	
Monmouth	3	60

Montgomeryshire.

Kerry	1	
Llangunnog	1	12

Norfolk.

Attleborough	1	
Brigham	1	
Diss pt. cl	1	
Denton	1	12
Easterling	1	
Netherstett	1	
NORWICH	10	240 50
Northwold	1	
Shottesham	2	44 11
Stoe Beedle and Cason	1	
Terrington in Marshland	1	22
Thorp	1	10
Weeting	1	
Yarmouth cl	2	40 40

Northamptonshire.

Aino	1	
Ashton	1	40
Barnwell	1	
Great Brington	1	30
Gaile Ashby C and M	1	12
Dainton	1	50

Charity

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Daventre tree cl.	1	20	18
Findon cl.	1	20	20
Greens Norton	1	20	20
Harringworth	1	20	20
Hemington	1	20	20
Little Houghton	1	20	20
Kettering cl. & M.	1	20	20
Luddington	1	20	20
Northampton cl.	1	30	10
Oundle pt. cl.	2	30	30
PETERBOROUGH	2	60	60
Polebrook	1	6	6
Scaldwel	1	6	6
Seyresham	1	6	6
Wellingborough c.	1	10	30
Weston Favil	1	8	8
Whitfield	1	8	8
Yelvertoft pt. cl.	1	16	16

Northumberland.

Berwick	1	60	60
Benwell	1	70	70
Embleton	1	10	10
Newcastle on Tyne pt. cl.	7	154	146
Rothbury	2	120	120

Nottinghamshire.

Best-Thorp	1	30	30
Bingham	1	30	30
East Bridgford	1	10	10
Finningly	1	6	6
Gonalston	1	12	12
Harworth	1	12	12
Haringworth	1	36	36
Hartstorn	1	36	36
Mansfield	1	58	20
Newark	1	58	20
North Collingham	1	20	20
Nottingham pt. cl.	2	20	20
Westhallom	1	20	20

Oxfordshire.

Bampton in-the Bush	1	20	20
Banbury cl.	2	30	20
Blocksom	1	12	12
Cuddestden	1	16	16
Doddington	1	20	20
Henley upon Thames	1	15	15
Illip	1	20	20
Kirtlington	1	14	14
Mixbury	1	5	5
OXFORD pt. cl.	5	145	40
Shipleke	1	20	20
Whitchurch	2	20	20

Pembrokeshire.

Amroth	1	19	19
Boulston pt. cl.	1	10	10
St. Brides	1	4	4
Dynas	1	10	10
Haraldston West	1	31	31
Heverford West cl.	1	28	28
Hascard	1	12	12
St. Ifel	1	6	6
Lambston	1	12	12
Llanyschaer pt. cl.	1	6	6
Marloes	1	12	12
Monclorchogg	1	12	12
Mouncton	1	12	12
Pembroke pt. cl.	3	127	127
Penaly	1	6	6
Pendergast	1	6	6
Rudbaxton	1	6	6
Slebatch	1	20	20
Templeton	1	20	20
Tenby	1	20	20
Walton East	1	20	20

Radnorshire.

Presteigne cl.	1	20	20
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Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
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No. of
Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Rutlandshire.

Empingham	1	
Exton	1	
Greetham	1	20
Langham	1	
Oakham cl.	1	12
Thistleton	1	

SCOTLAND.

Abertaph	1	39
Isle of Arran some Schools		
Athol Country	1	
Auchintaul in Braemar	1	50
Carlavrock	1	
Castletown of Braemar	1	39
Diurness in Strathnave	1	67
EDENBURGH pt. cl.	5	136
Gairloch in the Shire of Ross	1	67
Glenarecha in Perthshire	1	32
Glenelg in Inverness	1	35
Glenlednoch in Perthshire	1	26
Harray in Orkney	1	118
Herta alias St. Kilda	1	60
Inverness	1	20
Kildonan in Sutherland	1	
Kilmare Lochabar	1	
Largg in Sutherland	1	40
Lockearnside in Perthshire	1	46
Shapinsby in the North Isles of Orkney	1	42
Snizort in the Isle of Skye	1	25
Tomavulan in the Shire of Banff	1	49

Charity-Schools

In the counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

No. of
Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Walls in Zetland

1 40

Shropshire.

Bishop's Castle	1	14
Lidbury North	1	
Ludlow cl.	2	50 30
Mainston	2	20
Norton	1	6
Ofwestry cl.	1	40
Shrewsbury pt. cl.	5	140 40
In the Suburbs of Shrewsbury	1	30

Somersetshire.

BATH cl.	2	50 50
BRISTOL cl.	4	190 20
Crookhorn	1	
Farmborough	1	
Froom	1	
Kainsom	1	20
Keinton	1	
Kilmerston	1	40
Mells	1	20
Newton St. Leo	1	
Reinton	1	
Stannon-drew	1	15
Trent	2	20
Wellow	1	
WELLS.	2	20 20
Yeovil	1	30

Staffordshire.

Cheadle	1	
Eccleshall pt. cl.	2	20 20
Grindon	1	
LICHFIELD cl.	2	30 15
Rowley-Regis	1	20

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Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Stoke upon Trent	1	40	
Stone	1	40	
Wolverhampton cl.	2	50	40
<i>Suffolk.</i>			
Bury St. Maries	1	30	
Great Bradley pt. cl.	1	24	
Bury St. Edmunds cl.	3	40	50
Dunwich	1		
Freckenham	1	10	
Gazley	1		
Glemsford	2	40	
Haleworth	1	20	
Hartest and Somerton	1	40	
Horringer	1		
Ipswich pt. cl.	3	70	40
Lidgate	1		
Martlesham	1	6	
Marker-Wellton	1		
New-Market	2	20	20
Neyland pt. cl.	2	40	20
Owsden	1	15	
Parham Hacheston	1	12	
Rufham	1		
Syleham	1		10
Tuddingham	1	6	
Wichambrook	1	30	
Wingfield	1	34	
Witnesham	1	10	
<i>Surrey.</i>			
Great Buckham	1	6	2
Beddington pt. cl.	1	20	20
Cobham cl.	1		
Croydon cl.	1	10	10
East-Horley	1	50	
Egham	1	50	
Epsom pt. cl.	1	40	
Ewhurst	1		

Charity-Schools

In the Counties, Towns,
and Parishes follow-
ing.

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Farnham	1		
Guildford pt. cl.	1	50	20
Horne	1		
Kingston cl.	1	30	
Leatherhead cl.	1	10	11
Mortlake pt. cl.	1	34	
Richmond	2	50	50
Stretham cl.	1		12
Sutton cl.	1	6	4
Walton	2	20	20
Wandsworth	1	40	
Wimbleton	2	50	
Wonerth	1	10	
<i>Suffex.</i>			
Battel	1	40	20
Brightelmeston	2	50	
Bucksted	1	10	20
CHICHESTER cl.	2	40	
Hastings pt. cl.	2	200	
Horstead-Keynes	1	20	
Lewes pt. cl.	1	28	
Mayfield	1		
Ringmer	1	12	6
Rye	1	30	
Seaworth	1	12	
Waldron	1		
West-Terring	1	12	
<i>Warwickshire.</i>			
Alcester	1		
Atherstone pt. cl.	1		20
Atterbury	1		
Ausley	1		
Badgely	1		
Bagington	1		
Baxterley	1	26	
Bedworth cl.	1	12	12
Berkeswell	1	50	
Castle Bromwich	1		
Chaldecor	1		
Colehill	2		21

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

No. of Sch. BOYS. GIRLS.

Charity - Schools

In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.

No. of Sch. BOYS. GIRLS.

COVENTRY cl	1	11	
Dunchurch	1		
Hampton in Arden	1		
Kingsbury	1	10	
Lea-Marston	1	10	
Manchester	1		
Middleton	1	10	
Polesworth	1	20	
Rugby cl	2	15	15
Sheldon	1	50	
Solihull	1		
Sourham	1	20	
Temple	1	20	
Walter Orton	1	10	
Warwick cl	3	42	12

Westmorland.

Kendall	1	16	10
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Wiltshire.

Ambresbury	1	15	15
Bishopston	1	4	
Box	1	30	
Bradford	1	65	
Broadhinton	1	18	
Calne cl	1	40	
Catston	1	6	
Chippingham	1	24	
Cholderton	1		
Clevepepper	1		
Deverel Longbridge	1	30	16
Devizes pt. cl	2	70	
Hacklstone	1		
Hannington	1		
Hullavington	1	20	
Market-Lavington	1	36	
Marlborough pt. cl	1	44	
Potterne cl	1	50	
Ramsbury	1		
SALISBURY cl	3	120	
Southmarston	1		

Wooton Bassett	1		
Worcestershire.			
Alvechurch	1	20	
Bengworth	1	30	
Birtsmorton	1		
Blockley	1	20	
Broadway	1		
Bromsgrove cl	1	12	
Dudley	1	50	
Elembbridge	1	30	
Evesham	1		
Feckenham	1	12	
Fladbury	1	20	
Hadzor	1	30	18
Hartlebury pt. cl	1	20	
Kidderminster	3	60	
Leigh	1		
Madresfield	1		
Mitton	1	6	
Northfield	1	20	
Ombersley	1		
Ripple	1	20	
Salwarpe	1	10	
Spetchly	1		
Stourbridge cl. and M	1	60	
Swinford Old pt. cl	3	66	6
Upton upon Severn	1		16
WORCESTER pt. cl	6	110	
Several other Schools			
Yardley	1	10	

Yorkshire

Askew	1	8	
Bedel	1		
Beverley M	1	36	4
Carleton pt. cl	1	8	
Cleasby	1		
Copgrave	1	3	
Croftone	1	12	
Hawnby	2	8	

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Charity

Charity-Schools				Charity-Schools			
<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>				<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>			
	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Great Houghton	1			Reavey	1		
Hunfinger	1	12		Ripley	1		
Hutton Wansley	1	20		Rotherham Cl.	1	42	
alias Long Marston				Selby	1		
Keighley	1	40		Sheffield	2	30	20
Kingston on Hull M.	1	65		Silsden	1		
Kirkdelighton	1			Skern	1		
Kirkleatham in	1	50		Skipton Cl.	1	12	
Cleveland				Spofforth Cl.	1	40	
Kirkby-Overblows	1			Wakefield pt. Cl.	1	63	
Leeds Cl. and M.	2	100		Wentworth Cl.	1	25	25
Marston	1	20		Wetherby	1	5	
Pontefract Cl.	1	24	12	YORK pt. cl. & M.	3	60	20

Note, Where the Number of Children have been signified, without distinguishing the Sexes; they are put in the Column of Boys; which is the Reason of the great Disproportion between the Number of Boys, and that of Girls, taught in the Country.

The Names of the Places in and about London, Where and When Lectures are Preach'd, and Collections made for setting up, and maintaining Charity-Schools; for the Information of such as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to so good a Work.

St. Alban's Church in Woodstreet, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Alphage near Sion College, at the same time.

St. Andrew Holbourn every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne within Aldersgate every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne in Westminster, on Sunday next before Christmas-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, the Second Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Two in the Afternoon.

St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street.

St. George in Southwark, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Giles without Cripple-Gate, every First, Third and Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. James Clerkendel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. John Wapping, the Last Sunday but one in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine-Creed-Church, every Sunday at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine near the Tower, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Lawrence Jury, every First Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Margaret in Westminster, the Second Sunday in January, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Martins in the Fields, every Third Sunday, at Seven in the Morning.

St. Mary Aldermary, in Bow-Lane, every Second and Fourth Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary le Bow, in Cheap-side, every Third Sunday, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, every Second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Rotberbitb, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Mary White-Chappel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

New-Chappel in Westminster, the Fourth Sunday in Advent, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Olave Southwark, every First Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

Oxenden-Chappel, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, every Sunday Morning at Five.

St. Sepulchres without Newgate, every Second Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Stephen in Coleman-street, every Third Sunday at Five in the Evening.

The Tabernacle in Spittle Fields, every Third Sunday Evening at Five.

St. Thomas in Southwark, every Fourth Sunday at Five in the Evening.

Trinity-Chappel, the Wednesday before every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning.

■ *Note.* That there are other Places where *Sermons* are preached on the same Occasion, but the Times are not fixed.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintainance of the Poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Councillors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral-Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-cloth.

His Majesty's Council Learn'd in the Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the Respective Cities, within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Secretary, *John Chamberlayne*, Esq;

Treasurer, *Edward Barker*, Esq;

A LIST of the Commissioners for Finishing St. Paul's Cathedral.

WILLIAM, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.
Thomas Earl of Mansfield, L. High Chancellor.

William, Lord Arch-Bishop of York.

John, Lord-Bishop of London.

Charles, Lord-Bishop of Winchester.

Edmund, Lord-Bishop of Lincoln.

Thomas, Lord-Bishop of Norwich.

William, Lord-Bishop of Ely.

Richard, Lord-Bishop of Gloucester.

Lord-Mayor of LONDON.

Attorney-General.

Solicitor-General.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman.

Dr. John Bettefworth, Judge of the Prerogative Office of Canterbury.

Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Dr. Henschman, Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir Nathan Lloyd, Advocate-General.

Dr. Ja. Johnson, Master of the Faculties.

Dr. John Harwood, L. L. D.

Two Sheriffs of London for the time being.

Dean and Residentaries of St. Paul's, for the time being.

Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir Isaac Newton.

William Falkner, Esq;

Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;

} for the time being.

A List of the Two Houses of Convocation in the Provinces of Canterbury and York; Anno Domini 1717.

N. B. The Upper-House of Convocation, consisting of the Spiritual Lords, we refer the Reader to the Parliament List.

The Names of the Deans, and Arch-Deacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, Members of the Lower-House, within the said Province, sitting in King Henry VIIIth's Chappel,

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor,
 Thomas Green, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Canterbury.
 William Whitfield, Proctor for the Chapter. Deceased.
 Elias Siddall, D. D. }
 Charles Beane, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's,
 William Stanley, D. D. } London.
 Jonas Warley, D. D. } Colchester.
 Thomas Goose, D. D. } Deacons } Essex.
 Philip Scrubs, A. M. } of } St. Alban's.
 Roger Altam, D. D. } Middlesex.
 Roger Altam, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Bedford, D. D. }
 John Pelling, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
 Ralph Brideoak, A. M. } Arch-Deacons } Winton.
 Hugh Boulter, D. D. } of } Surrey.
 Thomas Newey, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Anthony Alfop, A. M. }
 Samuel Edgley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of Worcester.
 William Worth, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Worcester.
 Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Lloyd, D. D. }
 James Stillingfleet, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Litchfield

Litchfield and Coventry.

Jonathan Kimberley, D. D. Dean of Litchfield.
 Thomas Goodwyn, D. D. } Arch- } Derby.
 Nicholas Ellison, D. D. } Deacons } Stafford.
 William Wilson, A. M. } of } Coventry.
 Griffith Vaughan, A. M. } } Salop.
 Edward Maynard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Richard Andrews, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Moses Cotterell, A. M. }

Peterborough.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.
 Richard Cumberland, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Northampton.
 Thomas Ball, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Dolben, A. M. }

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of Salisbury.
 Cornelius Teate, A. M. } Arch- } Wilts.
 John Hoadley, A. M. } Deacons } Salisbury.
 Richard West, D. D. } of } Berks. Deceased.
 Thomas Coker, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Dawson, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Bobun Fox, A. M. }

Bath and Wells.

Matthew Brailsford, A. M. Dean of Wells.
 Edmund Archer, D. D. } Arch- } Taunton.
 William Hunt, A. M. } Deacons } Bath.
 Henry Layng, D. D. } of } Wells.
 Henry Layng, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Coney, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 George Fairwell, A. M. }

Landaff.

William Watts, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Landaff.
 Thomas Willis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 James Harris, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Cook, A. M. }

Norwich.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean of Norwich.
 Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. } Arch- } Suffolk.
 Nicholas Claget, D. D. } Deacons } Sudbury.
 John Jeffery, D. D. } of } Norwich.
 Robert Canon, D. D. } } Norfolk.

George Martyn, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Tanner, D. D. }
 Henry Halstead, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely.
 Richard Bentley, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Ely.
 Ralph Perkins, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Cory, B. D. }
 William Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.
 James Barker, A. M. } Arch-Deacons { Chichester.
 Richard Bouchier, D. D. } of { Lewis,
 John Wright, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Grandorge, D. D. }
 Henry Miller, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rocheſter.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of Rocheſter.
 Thomas Spratt, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Rocheſter.
 Edmund Barrel, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Wall, A. M. }
 Harrington Bagshaw, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Ld. bp. of andeſſ. Dean of Hereford.
 Thomas Fox, A. M. } Arch-Deacons { Hereford.
 —Comyns, A. M. } of { Sciop.
 Daniel Philips, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Biſſe, D. D. }
 Robert Philips, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Hugh Powell, A. M. Precentor,
 John Medley, A. M. }
 Edward Teniſon, D. D. } Arch-Deacons { Brecknock.
 Joſeph Stevens, A. M. } of { Carmarthen.
 Owen Evans, A. M. } of { St. David's.
 William Needham, B. D. } of { Cardigan.
 Alexander Ford, B. D. } Proctors for the Chapter,
 Edward Cutbberſt, A. M. }
 Edward Gwynn, A. M. }
 Rice Howells, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

The Honourable Robert Booth, D. D. Dean of Bristol.

Robert Cooper, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Dorset.

Charles Livesay, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Stevenson, A. M.

Thomas Dibben, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloucester.

Knightley Cbetwood, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.

Nathaniel Lye, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Gloucester.

Richard Blechynden, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cox, A. M.

Henry Higford, A. M. Deceased. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.

William, Ld. Bp. of St. Asaph, Arch-Deacon of St. Asaph.

John Davies, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Robert Wynne, D. D.

Maurice Vaughan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

William Baker, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Oxford.

William Stratford, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Delaune, D. D.

Robert Freind, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Dean of Lincoln.

John Mandeville, D. D.

David Trimnell, A. M.

White Kennet, D. D.

John Gery, L. L. D.

Thomas Franke, A. M.

Lawrence Eachard, A. M.

John Inett, D. D.

John Mandeville, D. D.

Humphrey Hyde, A. M.

John Sturgis, A. M.

Arch-

Deacons

of

Lincoln.

Leicester.

Huntington.

Bucks.

Bedford.

Stow.

} Proctors for the Chapter.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.

Richard, Lord Bishop

of Bangor,

Arch-

Deacons

of

} Bangor and Anglesey.

} Merioneth.

Robert

Robert Foulkes, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Ellis, D. D.

Robert Wynne, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Edward Trelawney, A. M. Dean of Exeter.

Lancelot, Ld. Bp. of Exeter } Arch- } Cornwall.

Edward Trelawney, A. M. } Deacons } Exeter.

Nicholas Kendall, A. M. } of } Totnes.

Thomas Lynford, D. D. } } Barnstaple.

Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Charles Pole, L. L. D. } Proctors for the clergy.

William Roberts, A. M. }

Westminster.

Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.

— Dent, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Westminster.

Nicholas Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Wolverhampton.

The Right Honourable George Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke
Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton.

John Hinton, L. L. B. Proctor for the Chapter of Wolverhampton.

The Names of the Deans, and Arch-Deacons
with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy,
&c. Members of the Lower House within
the Province of York.

York.

THE Honourable Henry Finch, A. M. Dean of York.

Knightly Chetwood, D. D.

Robert Marsden, B. D.

Heneage Dearing, L. L. D.

John Richardson, A. M.

Arch-Deacons

of

York.

Nottingham.

The East Riding.

Cleveland.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

43

The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter of
 Samuel Terrick, A. M. }
 John Bradley, A. M. } Proctors for the College, and Vicars Cha-
 Valentine Nalson, A. M. } neral of York.
 Thomas Lybourn, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of Southwell.
 Francis Pemberton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of Rippon.
 Gilbert Atkinson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the West-
 James Talbot, D. D. } Riding of York.
 William Porter, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of Nottingham.
 Timothy Caril, A. M. }
 William Lambert, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the East-
 John Witty, A. M. } Riding.
 John Wakefield, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of Cleve-
 Zacharias Sugar, A. M. } land.
 John Bradley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Deanery,
 Valentine Nalson, A. M. } and Chapters Jurisdiction.
 George Mompesson, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of the Church of
 Southwell.
 John Blowar, A. M. } Proctors for the Peculiar Jurisdiction
 John Richardson, A. M. } of Howden.
 William Savile, L. L. B. Custos of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of
 Howden.

Durham.

The Hon. John Montague, D. D. Dean of Durham.
 The Hon. Robert Booth, D. D. } Arch-Deac. of Durham.
 John Morton, D. D. } of Northumberland.
 Fitzherbert Adams, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter of Durham.
 James Finney, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy of Durham.
 John Bowes, D. D. }
 William Milford, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy of Northumber-
 John Stainforth, A. M. } land.
 Charles Neile, A. M. Proctor for the Peculiars of Allerton and Al-
 lertonshire, in the Bishoprick.
 Thomas Foster, A. M. Proctor for the Peculiars of Allerton and Al-
 lertonshire, of the Dean and Chapters Jurisdiction.
 John Brookbank, L. L. D. Custos of the Peculiars of Allerton and
 Allertonshire, belonging to the Bishop.
 Sir George Wheeler, D. D. Custos of the Peculiars of Allerton and
 Allertonshire belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

Carlisle.

Thomas Tullie, L. L. D. Dean of Carlisle.
 George Fleming, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Carlisle.
 John Atkinson, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Tullie, L. L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy,
 Thomas Benson, D. D. }

Chester.

Chester.

Lawrence Fogg, D. D. Dean of Chester.

John Thane, D. D. } Arch-Deacons [Chester.

William Stratford, D. D. } of [Richmond.

Richard Wroe, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of Chester.

Tobias West, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of Richmond.

Sodor and Man.

No Return.

In the Province of Canterbury.

Members of the Upper-House.	Arch-Deacons	50
Arch-Bishop	Proctors for Chapters	26
Bishops	Proctors for Clergy	46
Members of the Lower-House.		
Deans		In all 166

In the Province of York.

Members of the Upper-House.	Arch-Deacons	8
Arch-Bishop	Proctors for Chapters	8
Bishops	Proctors for Clergy	22
[viz. Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Sodor and Man.	Custodes	3
Members of the Lower-House.		In all 50
Deans	Total in both Provinces	216

N. B. The Reader is desired to take Notice, that the CON-VOCATION having not been permitted to Sit, it has thereby prevented their Electing New-Members to supply the Vacancies which have happened in the foregoing LISTS, occasioned either by Preferments or Obijts.

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

45

A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons that receive the Honour of Knighthood, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Earl Marshal of England	03	13	4
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants at Arms	08	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms	09	00	0
To the Robes Office	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office	02	05	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttery	01	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
To the Porters of the Gate	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
To the Closet Keepers of the Books, &c.	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen	02	00	0
To the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0

78 13 4

There

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber } 8 13 4
 3^d. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof.

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For ENTRANCE	
The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of	
Peers	30 00 0
An Arch-Bishop	06 13 4
A Duke	10 00 0
A Marquis	06 13 4
An Earlb	04 00 0
The Bishops of London, Durban and Winton, each of em	03 06 8
A Bishop	02 10 0
A Viscount	04 00 0
A Baron	02 10 0

† All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

○ And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

○ Every Lord is to pay for Proxy. 01 10 0

○ If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House, till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

○ At the end of the Session every Peer gives him } 02 00 0
 freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least

† Bishops or Barons 00 00 0

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the first, or before the second Reading 05 00 0

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers 02 00 0

If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, } 05 00 0
 each Person is to pay

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twen- } 06 13 4
 ty Nobles a Day

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every Inferior Person committed to him pays ten Nobles

And for his Custody every Day

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as Riding Fees, *per Diem*

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Riding thereof, he has for every Day

And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. *per Diem*, as at the last Parliament at Oxford

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has paid by the Appellant and Defendant

Fees for Installment of the Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks

66 13 4

A Duke

20 00 0

A Marquis 25 Marks

16 13 4

An Earl 20 Marks

12 13 4

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from His Majesty, *per Diem*, 4 s.

FEEES

The Present STATE of Part I.

FEEs due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen,

	A Duke.	Marquiss.	Earl.	Viscount.	Baron.
To the Earl Marshal, for the Homage of any of the above said Degrees, at his first Creation, ————	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms, ————	26 13	04 20	00 00	13 06	08 10
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees at the first Creation, ————	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 20
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms ————	25 13	00 20	00 00	13 06	08 10
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, ————	20 00	00 15	00 00	10 00	08 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters, ————	20 00	00 15	00 00	10 00	08 00
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, ————	05 00	00 03	15 00	02 10	09 02
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, ————	20 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	08 00
To the Corporals of the Guards, ————	20 00	00 15	00 00	10 00	08 00
To the Sergeants at Arms, ————	20 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	08 00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, ————	07 00	00 06	00 00	05 00	04 00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, ————	07 00	00 06	00 00	05 00	04 00
To the Sergeant-Turnpeter, ————	15 00	00 12	00 00	10 00	08 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, ————	06 00	00 05	00 00	04 00	03 06
To the Groom-Porter, ————	03 00	00 02	10 00	02 00	00 01
To the Barber, ————	05 00	00 05	00 00	04 00	03 06
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, ————	20 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	08 00
To the Footmen, ————	04 13	04 04	00 00	03 06	08 02
To the Pages of the Chamber, ————	03 06	08 02	13 04	02 00	00 01
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, ————	05 00	00 03	06 08	10 00	02 00

To

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Part I.

	Duke.	Marquise.	Earl.	Viscount.	Baron.
To the Drums, —	03 06	08 02	13 04	02 08	00 01 10 00 01 00 00
To the Emry, —	02 10	00 02	00 00	01 18	00 01 05 00 01 00 00
To the Pantry, —	02 20	00 01	10 00	01 00	00 00 15 00 00 10 00
To the Master Cook, —	03 06	06 02	13 04	02 00	00 01 10 00 01 00 00
To the Buttery, —	02 00	00 01	10 00	01 00	00 00 15 00 00 10 00
To the Cellar, —	02 00	00 01	10 00	01 00	00 00 15 00 00 10 00
To the Porters at the Gate, —	06 00	00 05	00 00	04 00	00 03 06 08 02 00 00
To the Knight-Harbingers, —	03 06	08 03	06 08	03 06	08 03 06 08 03 06 08 03
To the Knight-Harbingers, —	15 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	00 00 08 00 00 06 00 00
To the Robes, —	06 00	00 05	06 08	04 00	00 03 04 00 02 08 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, —	16 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	00 00 08 00 00 06 00 00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, —	16 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	00 00 08 00 00 06 00 00
To the Wardrobe, —	16 00	00 13	06 08	10 00	00 00 08 00 00 06 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter, —	10 00	00 08	00 00	05 00	00 03 00 00 02 00 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen-Harbingers, —	20 06	08 17	15 07	13 06	08 10 13 04 08 00 00
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen, —	08 00	00 06	00 00	04 00	00 01 10 00 01 04 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, —	08 00	00 06	00 00	04 00	00 01 10 00 01 04 00
Sum Total of each, as per Column, —	350 3	4272 10	7202 3	4159 7	4150 5 4

Part I. FEES due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several

Dukes.

Marquises.

Earls.

Viscounts.

Barons.

To

FEES due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, as paid by his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

	Prince.	Earl.
T O the Earl Marshal of England, ————	30 00 00	00 00 00
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms, ————	53 06 08	13 06 08
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation, ————	00 00 00	00 00 00
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms, ————	53 06 08	13 06 08
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, ————	10 00 00	02 10 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Corporals of the Guards, ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Serjeants at Arms, ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, ————	14 00 00	05 00 00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, ————	14 00 00	05 00 00
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, ————	30 00 00	10 00 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, ————	12 00 00	04 00 00
To the Groom-Porter, ————	06 00 00	02 00 00
To the Barber, ————	10 00 00	04 00 00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, ————	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Footmen, ————	09 06 08	03 06 08
To the Pages of the Chamber, ————	06 13 04	02 00 00
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, ————	10 00 00	02 10 00
To the Drums, ————	06 13 04	02 00 00
To the Ewry ————	05 00 00	01 10 00
To the Pantry ————	04 00 00	01 00 00
To the Master Cook, ————	06 13 04	02 00 00
To the Buttery, ————	04 00 00	01 00 00
To the Cellar, ————	04 00 00	01 00 00
To the Porters at the Gate, ————	12 00 00	04 00 00
To the Knight Harbinger, ————	06 13 04	03 06 08
To the Robes, ————	30 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, ————	12 00 00	04 00 00
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber, ————	32 00 00	10 00 00
To the Wardrobe, ————	32 00 00	10 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter, ————	20 00 00	06 00 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers ————	40 13 04	13 06 08
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen, ————	10 00 00	02 00 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, ————	16 00 00	04 00 00
	730 6 8	202 3 4

Total paid by the Pr. of Wales, as above, —932 10 00

A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants from all Towns Corporate through which his Majesty shall pass.

	l.	s.	d.
T O the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber,	09	00	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily-Waiters,	05	00	00
To the Serjeant at Arms,	03	06	08
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters,	01	00	00
To the Knight-Harbinger,	03	06	08
To the Knight-Marshal,	01	00	00
To the Yeomen-Ushers,	01	00	00
To the Grooms of the Chamber,	01	00	00
To the Serjeants and Office of the Trumpets,	03	16	00
To the Wardrobe,	01	16	08
To the Yeomen of the Mouth,	02	00	00
To the Pages of the Presence,	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Ways,	01	10	00
To the Yeomen of the Field,	00	10	00
To the Sewers of the Chamber,	01	00	00
To the Closet-Keeper,	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Dresser,	00	10	00
To the King's Footmen,	02	00	00
To the Coachmen,	00	10	00
To the Porters at the Gate,	01	00	00
To the Yeomen Harbingers,	01	00	00
Total,	37	06	00

A LIST of the Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy of England, with their Highest Complements of Men and Guns.

First Rates.		Ships Names.		Men.	Guns.
Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.			
R oyal Anne	780	100	Bleinheim	680	96
Britannia	780	100	St. George	680	96
Royal George	780	100	Marlborough	680	96
London	780	100	Neptune	680	96
Queen	780	100	Namure	680	96
Royal Sovereign	850	110	Osory [Loft.]	680	96
Royal William	780	100	Prince	680	96
			Prince George	680	96
			Ramellies	680	96
			Sandwich	680	96
			Vanguard	680	96
			Union	680	96
Second-Rates.					
Cambridge	680	96			
Barfleur	680	96			

Thirds

E 2

The Present STATE of Part I.

Third-Rates.			Ships Names.		Men: Guns.	
Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.	
Bedford	440	70	Argyle	280	54	
Berwick	440	70	Assistance	250	50	
Boyne	520	80	August [Lost]	365	60	
Bredah	440	70	Bristol	280	54	
Buckingham	440	70	Burlington	280	54	
Burford	440	70	Canterbury	365	64	
Captain	440	70	Centurion	280	54	
Chichester	520	80	Chatham	280	54	
Cornwall	520	80	Chester	280	54	
Cumberland	520	80	Colchester	280	54	
Defiance	400	66	Crown [Lost]	280	54	
Devonshire	520	80	Dartmouth	280	54	
Dorsetshire	520	80	Deptford	280	54	
Elizabeth	440	70	Dover	250	50	
Essex	440	70	Dragon	280	54	
Expedition	440	70	Dreadnought	355	64	
Grafton	440	70	Dunkirk	365	64	
Hampton-Court	440	70	Exeter	365	64	
Humber	520	80	Falkland	280	54	
Ipswich	440	70	Falmouth	280	54	
Kent	440	70	Glocester	280	54	
Lancaster	500	80	Greenwich	280	54	
Lenox	440	70	Guernsey	280	54	
Monmouth	400	66	Hampshire	280	54	
Nassau	440	70	Jersey	280	54	
Newark	520	80	Kingston	365	64	
Norfolk	500	80	Leopard	280	54	
Northumberland	440	70	Litchfield	280	54	
Orford	440	70	Lyon	365	64	
Ranelagh	520	80	Mary	365	64	
Royal Oak	440	70	Medway	365	64	
Rupert	365	64	Monk [Lost]	365	64	
Russel	520	80	Montague	365	64	
Shrewsbury	520	80	Moor	320	64	
Somerset	520	80	New-Castle	280	54	
Sterling-Castle	440	70	Non-such	280	54	
Suffolk	440	70	Norwich	280	54	
Swiftsure	400	66	Nottingham	365	64	
Torbay	500	80	Oxford	280	54	
Warspright	400	66	Panther	280	54	
Yarmouth	440	70	Pembroke	280	54	
Fourth-Rates.			Plymouth	365	64	
Advice	280	54	Portland	280	54	
Anglesea	280	54	Rippon	365	64	
Antelope	280	54	Rocheſter	280	54	
			Romney	280	54	
			Ruby	280	54	

Part I.

Guns.

80 54

50 50

65 60

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55 64

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Ships Names.

Men. Guns.

st. Albans 280 54

Salisbury 280 54

Salisbury-Frigat 280 54

Severn 280 54

Southernland 280 54

Southampton 280 54

Strafford 280 54

Sunderland 365 64

Superbe 365 64

Swallow 280 54

Tilbury 280 54

Tyger 230 48

Warwick 280 54

Weymouth 280 54

Winchester 280 54

Windfor 365 64

Woolwich 280 54

Worcester 280 54

York 365 64

Fifth-Rates.

Adventure 190 42

Bedford-Galley 145 32

Bridgwater 155 36

Charles-Galley 190 42

Diamond 190 42

Dolphin 155 36

Enterprize 190 42

Experiment 145 32

Feversham 190 42

Folkstone 190 42

Fowey 190 42

Gosport 190 42

Garland 155 36

Hastings 190 42

Hector 190 42

Kinsale 155 36

Lark 190 42

Launceston 190 42

Love 190 42

Lowestoff 145 32

Ludlow-Castle 190 42

Lime 145 32

Mary-Galley 190 42

Mermaid 155 36

Milford 155 36

Pearl 190 42

Ships Names.

Men. Guns.

Pool 145 32

Portsmouth 190 42

Roebuck 190 42

Royal-Anne Galley [Lost] 190 42

Rye 145 32

Saphire 190 42

Scarborough 145 32

Sheerness 145 32

Shoreham 145 32

Sorlings 190 42

South-Sea Castle 190 42

Speedwell 125 28

Sweepstakes 190 42

Tartar 145 32

Winchelsea 155 36

Sixth-Rates.

Aldborough 115 24

Biddiford 115 20

Blanford [Lost] 115 20

Deal-Castle 115 24

Flamborough 115 24

Fox 115 24

Gibraltar 115 20

Glasgow 115 24

Greyhound 115 20

Hind [Lost] 115 20

Lively 115 20

Nightingale 115 24

Peregrine-Galley 115 20

Phoenix 115 24

Port-Mahon 115 20

Queenborough 115 24

Rose 115 20

Seaford 115 24

Sea-horse 115 20

Sole-bay 115 24

Squirrel 115 24

Success 115 20

Valeur 115 24

Fire-Ship.

Griffin 45 8

Bomb-Vessels.

Basilisk 30 4

Blast 30 4

Furnace

E 3

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Furnace	33	4	St. Loe	2	4
Granada	30	4	William and Mary	40	12
<i>Yatches.</i>			<i>Sloops.</i>		
Bolton	14	6	Drake	85	14
Charlotte	30	8	Ferret	80	14
Cleveland	30	8	Happy	80	14
Carolina			Hazard	80	14
Drake			Jamaica	100	14
Dublin	45	12	Shark	80	12
Fubbs	40	12	Swift	80	14
Henrietta	30	8	Tryal	100	14
Jemmy	4	4	<i>Store-Ships.</i>		
Isabella	30	8	Success		
Katherine	30	8	Suffolk	90	24
Mary	30	8	Royal-Escape		
Portsmouth					
Queenborough	4	4			

A LIST of all the Peers that have been created, call'd up by Writ in vita Parris, and promoted in their Peerage during this Reign, to May 8. 1722.

<i>Barons 19.</i>	
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;	L. Lechmere.
Matthew Duncy Moreton, Esq;	L. Duncy.
Sir Thomas Parker, Kt.	L. Parker.
George Cholmondeley, L.	L. Newbrugh.
Newbrugh of Ireland	L. Harborough.
Bennet Sherrard L. Sherrard of Ireland	L. Cobham.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.	L. Saunderson of Saxby.
James Saunderson V. Castleton of Ireland	L. Romney.
Sir Robert Marsham, Bart.	L. Cadogan.
William Cadogan, Esq;	L. Torrington.
Thomas Newport, Esq;	L. Onslow.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.	L. Coningesby.
Thomas Coningesby, L. Coningesby of Ireland	L. Pierpoint.
Gervase Pierpoint, V. Ardglash of Ireland	L. Carleton.
Henry Boyle, Esq;	L. Lumley.
Richard Lumley, Esq;	L. Lucas of Crudwel.
Anthony de Grey, Esq;	L. St. John of Basing.
Charles Pawlet, Esq;	Peregrine

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;

L. Willoughby of Eresby.

Viscounts 10.

Sir George Byng, Bart.

V. Torrington.

Simon Harcourt, L. Harcourt.

V. Harcourt.

John Wallop, Esq;

V. Limington.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

V. Falmouth.

Bennet Sherrard, L. Harborough.

V. Sherrard.

Richard Temple, L. Cobham.

V. Cobham.

James Stanhope, Esq;

V. Stanhope.

Sir Henry St. John, Bart.

V. St. John.

James Saunderson, L. Saunderson.

V. Castleton.

Henry O'Brien, E. of Thomond

V. Tadcaster.

in Ireland

Earls 19.

Thomas Farmer, L. Lemster

E. of Pontefract.

Thomas L. Parker

E. of Macclesfield.

James Saunderson, V. Castleton

E. of Castleton.

Bennet Sherrard, V. Sherrard

E. of Harborough.

Thomas Coningsby, L. Coningsby

E. Coningsby.

William Cadogan, L. Cadogan

E. Cadogan.

James Stanhope, V. Stanhope

E. Stanhope.

William Cowper, L. Cowper

E. Cowper.

Talb. Yelverton, V. Longueville

E. of Suffex.

Charles Montague, L. Halifax

E. of Halifax.

Thomas Holles Pelham, L. Pelham

E. of Clare.

John Harvey, L. Harvey

E. of Bristol.

Heneage Finch, L. Guernsey

E. of Aylesford.

Charles Bennet, L. Ossulston

E. of Tankerville.

Lewis Watson, L. Rockingham

E. of Rockingham.

James Bridges, L. Chandos

E. of Caernarvon.

Henry Paget, L. Paget & Burton

E. of Uxbridge.

David Graham, Esq;

E. Graham.

Robert Ker, Esq;

E. Ker.

Marquiss 1.

Thomas Wharton, E. of Whar-
ton

M. of Wharton and Mal-
mesbury.

Dukes 12.

Scroop Egerton, E. of Bridg-
water

D. of Bridgewater.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, E.
of Dorset and Middlesex

D. of Dorset.

John Campbell, E. of Green-
wich, D. of Argyle

D. of Greenwich.

James Bridges, E. of Caernarvon	D. of Chandos.
Charles Montague, E. of Manchester	D. of Manchester.
Philip Wharton, M. of Wharton	D. of Wharton.
Henry Bentinck, E. of Portland	D. of Portland.
Thomas Holles Pelham, E. of Clare	D. of Newcastle.
Evelyn Pierpoint, M. of Dorchester	D. of Kingston.
Robert Bertie, M. of Lindsey	D. Ancaster & Kesteven.
His Highness Pr. Frederick	D. of Gloucester.
His Highness Ernest Bishop of Osnabrugh	D. of York.

Peereffes created 3.

Margaret Coningesby	Viscountess Coningesby.
— Carteret	Countess of Ganville.
Erengard Melosin: Schulembourgh, Dutcheffs of Munster in Ireland	Dutcheffs of Kendal.
— Schulembourgh, Her Niece.	Baroness of Aldborough, and Countess of Walsingham.
Charlotte Platen, Countess of Leinster in Ireland	Baroness of Brentford, and Countess of Darlington.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to June 12, 1722.

<i>Int.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd.</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
4	8th 3 Shillings Aid	1410000	1571041	1539
5	9th 3 Shillings Aid	141000	973564	1951
4	Malt 1719	700000	625758	1262
4	Malt 1720	700000	604000	934
4	Coals	228787	203917	742

All the Blanks and Benefits in the Lottery 1710, that are unsubscrib'd, and due at Michaelmas 1721, are in Course of Payment.

A LIST

A LIST of the Commissioners for Building Fifty NEW CHURCHES.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Time being.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Lord Bishop of London, for the Time being.

The Lords, the Bishops of Winchester, Litchfield and Coventry, Salisbury, Norwich, Ely, Bristol, Gloucester and St. Asaph.

G eorge Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.	don, and County of Middlesex, for the Time being.
Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.	Sir John Philips, } Barts.
White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.	Sir George Markham, }
Robert Mofs, D. D. Dean of Ely.	Sir Randolph Knipe.
Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of Worcester.	Sir Isaac Newton.
Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.	Sir Harcourt Masters.
William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.	John Bettefworth, Doctor of Laws, &c.
Thomas Lynford, } Doctors in	George Paul, Dr. of Laws, &c.
Samuel Bradford, } Divinity.	Sir Nath. Lloyd, his Majesty's Advocate-General.
Robert Cannon, }	John Hiccocks, } Esqrs. Masters
John Waugh, }	John Meller, } in Chancery.
Edw. Waddington, }	William Melmoth,
Thomas Gooch, }	John Pulteney,
Lord Chief Justice Pratt.	George Naylor,
Lord Chief Justice King.	William Falkner,
Lord Chief Baron Montague.	William Clayton,
Sir Robert Eyre.	John Ellys,
The Lord Mayor of London for the Time being.	John Hoskins, } Esqrs.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls.	John Aislaby,
Sir Robert Raymond, his Majesty's Attorney-General.	William Farrar,
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Alderman.	Mr. Pitt, Sen.
The Sheriffs for the City of London,	Tho. Micklethwait,
	Edward Peck,
	Nathaniel Blackerby,
	Mr. Philips, Secretary.
	Mr. Edwards, Solicitor.
	Mr. Skeat, Agent.
	Mr. Hawkmore, } Surveyors.
	Mr. James,

Trustees for the General Brief of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of Great Poland, Polish Prussia, and other Places beyond the Sea.

Sir Peter Delmé, Knight and Alderman.

Dr. James Caesar.

Henry Hoare, Esq;

Lewis de Tuder, Esq;

The Twelve COMPANIES and their HALLS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Mercers, in Cheap-side.</p> <p>2. Grocers in the Poultry.</p> <p>3. Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.</p> <p>4. Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.</p> <p>5. Goldsmiths, in Foster-Lane.</p> <p>6. Skinners, on Dowgate-Hill.</p> | <p>7. Merch. Taylors, in Thread-needle-Street.</p> <p>8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.</p> <p>9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.</p> <p>10. Ironmongers, in Fenchurch-Street.</p> <p>11. Vintners, in Thames-Street.</p> <p>12. Cloathworkers, in Mincing-Lane.</p> |
|--|--|

SION-COLLEGE.

The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. The Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City of London and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, viz. Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

The PRESIDENT for the Year 1722.

Richard Roderick, D. D. Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, who with two Deans, and four Assistants govern for a Year, and are chosen out of those who follow.

Those

Those who have been Presidents.

Tho. Green, D. D.
 Mr. Josh. Richardson, M. A.
 John Graunt, D. D.
 Tho. Lynford, D. D.
 John Gascarth, D. D.
 William Bedford, D. D.
 Mr. James Gardiner, M. A.
 Lilly Butler, D. D.
 Samuel Bradford, D. D.
 Mr. Robert Lafinby, M. A.
 George Martin, M. A.
 Roger Altham, D. D.
 John Hancock, D. D.
 William Strengfellow, M. A.

R. St. Olave Jewry.
 R. Alballows the Wall.
 V. St. Dunstons in the West.
 R. St. Edmund the King, &c.
 R. Alballows Barking.
 R. St. George Botolph-Lane.
 R. St. Michael Crooked-Lane.
 M. St. Aldermanbury.
 R. St. Mary le Bow, now Bp. of Carlisle.
 R. St. Antholins.
 R. St. Mildred Poultry.
 R. St. Botolph Bishopsgate.
 R. St. Margaret Lotbbury.
 R. St. Dunstons in the East.

Those who have past the Nomination of Presidents, and have declined it on the Account of Absence, Infirmities, or other Reasons.

Thomas Blomer, D. D.
 Mr. Henry Halstead, M. A.
 Daniel Fogg, D. D.
 Samuel Angier, M. A.
 John Adams, D. D.
 George Evans, M. A.
 White Kennet, D. D.

R. Alballows Breadstreet, &c.
 R. St. Bennet Grace Church, &c.
 R. Alballows Staining.
 R. St. Mary Woolnoth.
 R. St. Bartholomew Exchange.
 R. St. Bennet Fink.
 { R. St. Mary Aldermary, and now
 Bishop of Peterborough.

Those who are to succeed in the Presidency, having past the Deanship and Office of Assistant, ranked according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

William Savage, D. D.
 Mr. Sampson Eastwick, B. D.
 Mr. Montague Wood, M. A.
 John Waugh, D. D.
 Mr. Samuel Baker.
 Andrew Snape, D. D.
 Mr. H. Baron, M. A.
 Thomas Yalden, D. D.
 William Brampston, D. D.
 Francis Brown, D. D.
 Mr. Thomas Cook.
 Thomas Bray, D. D.
 James Williams, D. D.
 Mr. Richard Seare, M. A.

R. St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
 R. St. Michael Queenbith.
 R. St. Michael Royal.
 R. St. Peters Cornhill.
 R. St. Michael Cornhill.
 R. St. Mary Hill.
 R. St. Mary Somerset.
 Minister of Bridewell Precincts.
 R. St. Christophers.
 R. St. Margaret Pattons.
 R. St. Bennet Paul's Wharf.
 M. St. Botolph Aldgate.
 R. St. Magnus.
 R. St. Alban Woodstreet.

Edward

Edward Waddington, D. D.	R. Alballows the Great.
Henry Sacheverell, D. D.	R. St. Andrew Holbourn.
Tho. Gooch, D. D.	R. St. Clements Eastcheap.
Mr. Edward Oliver, B. D.	R. St. Mary Abchurch.
Francis Astry, D. D.	R. St. James Garlickhitb.
Mr. Tho. Wroughton, M. A.	R. St. Switbins.
Mr. John Hay, M. A.	R. St. Stephen Coleman-Street.
Mr. Rosé Ley, M. A.	R. St. Matthew Friday-Street.
C. Colnet, D. D.	V. St. Lawrence Jewry.
Ralph Blomer, D. D.	R. Alballows Lombard-Street.
James Knight, D. D.	V. St. Sepulchres.
Butler, M. A.	R. St. Anne Aldersgate.
Tho. Bennet, D. D.	V. St. Giles Cripplegate.
Josh. Smith,	M. St. Mary Aldermanbury.
William Baker, D. D.	R. St. Giles in the Fields.
Mr. Ptolomy James, M. A.	V. St. Hellens.
Robert Shippen, D. D.	R. St. Mary White-Chappel.
Cary, M. A.	R. St. Catherine Coleman.
Joseph Warson, D. D.	R. St. Stephen Walbrook.
Carter, M. A.	R. St. Martin Outwich.
Dan. Waterland, D. D.	R. St. Aufin.
Roper,	R. St. Nicholas Coleabby.
Mr. Emerson, M. A.	R. St. Ethelburg.
Ralph Skerret, D. D.	R. St. Peter le Poor.
Arrowsmith, M. A.	R. St. Olave Hart-Street.
Pierce, D. D.	R. St. Bartholomew Exchange.
Stanley, M. A.	V. St. Leonard Shoreditch.
Mr. Joseph Trapp, M. A.	V. Christ Church.
William Berriman, D. D.	R. St. Andrew Undershaft.
Mr. William Reading, M. A.	Librarian.
Mr. Thomas Sheppard, M. A.	Register.

Military Government.

A List of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City and Liberty of Westminster, under his Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of the said City and Liberty, and County of Middlesex.

THE Right Honourable the Lord William Paulet,	Sir George Cooke,	} Knights.
The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Uxbridge,	Sir Robert Thornhill,	
	Sir Richard Steele,	
	Sir James Milson,	

The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville,

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Onslow,

The Right Honourable Robert Walpole, Esq;

Philip Howard, } Esqs;

Henry Pelham,

Sir John Rushout,

Sir John Elwell,

Sir Berkley Lucy,

Sir Henry Dutton Colt,

Sir John Austen,

Sir Fisher Tench,

Sir Godfrey Kneller,

Sir Thomas Clarges,

Sir John Humble,

Sir Thomas Crofs,

Sir Roger Hill,

Sir Henry Fetherston,

Sir Lambert Blackwell,

Sir Edward Gould,

Sir John Bennet,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Sir William Scawen,

Sir John Scot,

Sir Joseph Hodges,

Thomas Medlycot,

Henry Barker,

William Bucknal,

Thomas Chambers,

William Hucks,

John Fauntleroy,

Charles Greenwood,

Robert Thörnhill,

James Pelham,

Thomas Reynolds,

Philip Jermyn,

Francis Baber,

Robert Douglas,

George Hadley,

Thomas Butler,

William Pulteney,

John Pulteney,

Thomas Woodcock,

Arthur Ingram,

George Doddington,

Tho. Kempthorne,

Robert Jennens,

Philip Jennings,

John Ellis,

Joseph Offey, Sen.

Robert Gardiner,

William Watkins,

Francis Alexander,

John Charlton,

William Clayton,

John Borret,

Henry Portman Seymour,

James Taylor,

Thomas Colby, Sen.

Thomas Colby, Jun.

Charles Medlycot,

Peter Vanderput,

John Fuller,

Daniel Nichols,

John Milner,

Baronets.

Knights.

Esquires.

Esquires.

For the County of Middlesex there are two Regiments of Foot, and one Troop of Horse, viz.

Thomas Medlycot, Esq; Col. of the Blue Regiment.

Sir John Austen, Bart. Captain of the Troop of Horse.

James Cunningham, Gent. Muster-Master.

For Westminster.

Philip Howard, Esq, Col. of the Red Regiment of Foot,

James Pelham, Esq, Captain of the Troop of Horse.

Ecclesiastical Government of LONDON.

THE Right Reverend John, Lord-Bishop of LONDON.

Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,

Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum,

Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester,

Dr. Saunders, Chancellor,

Dr. Astrey, Treasurer,

Mr. Dibben, Præcentor,

Refidentaries.

Dignitaries.

Præbendaries.

Dr. Stanhope,

Mr. Halstead,

Mr. Hotchkin,

Dr. Pelling,

Dr. Millington,

Dr. Williams,

Mr. Lancelot Smith,

Mr. Jackson,

Dr. Carter,

Dr. Altham,

Dr. Walls,

Mr. Hall,

Mr. Baynes,

Mr. Barker,

Dr. Houghton,

Mr. Bell, Junior,

Mr. Edgely,

Dr. Sberlock,

Mr. James,

Mr. Burton,

Mr. Hawkings,

Mr. Beaulieu,

Mr. Cook,

Dr. Lamb,

Founded in the Church.

Arch-Deaconries,

Of London, Dr. Stanley.

Of Essex, Dr. Gooch.

Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster.

Of Colchester, Dr. Warley.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Civil Government.

THE Right Honourable Sir William Stewart, Knight and Bart.
Lord Mayor, and Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.

Alders.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.
 Sir Samuel Stanier, Kt.
 Sir William Humphreys, Kt. and Bart.
 Sir Charles Peers, Kt.
 Sir John Ward, Kt.
 Sir George Thorold, Kt. and Bart.
 Sir John Fryer, Kt. and Bart.

Bridge without.
 Walbrooke.

Aldgate.

Cheap.

Tower.

Candlewick.

Cordweynor.

Greenbith.

Below the Chair.

Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.
 Sir Thomas Scawen, Kt.
 Sir Peter Delmé, Kt.
 Sir George Merttins, Kt.
 Sir Francis Forbes, Kt.
 Sir John Eyles, Bart.
 Sir Edward Becker, Kt.
 Sir Harcourt Master, Kt.
 Robert Baylis, Esq;
 Robert Heysham, Esq;
 Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt.
 Richard Brocas, Esq;
 Humphrey Parsons, Esq;
 Lancelot Skinner, Esq;
 Francis Child, Esq;
 John Barber, Esq;
 Richard Levett, Esq;
 Sir George Mertins,
 Sir Edward Becker, Kt. } Sheriffs.

Broadstreet.

Corinbill.

Langborn.

Bridge.

Dowgate.

Vintry.

Bishopsgate.

Colemanstreet.

Breadstreet.

Billinggate.

Basilhaw.

Farringdon within.

Portoken.

Limestreet.

Farringdon without.

Castlebaynard.

Aldersgate within and without.

Sir William Thompson, Kt. Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir George Ludlam, Knight, Chamberlain.

John Lingard, Esq; Common Serjeant.

Randal Stracey, Sen. Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

Simon Urlin, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

William Skinner,

—Peabourn,

—Gambier,

Charles Usher,

Randolph Stracey, Jun. Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Thomas

Thomas Benson, Esq; Secondary of Mr. John Smith.
Woodstreet-Compter.

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secondary of Mr. _____
the Poultry-Compter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer.

Mr. John King, Solicitor.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. Henry Owen.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Robert Swan.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Hall-keeper, Mr. Thomas Brearcliffe.

Sword-Bearer, John Barton, Esq;

Common-Hunt, _____ Dale, Esq;

Common Cryer, John Elderton, Esq;

Water Bailiff, _____ Maylin, Esq;

Under Water Bailiff, John Golt.

These are esteem'd Esqs; of the Lord Mayor's House, and have each a Servant to attend them, the Carver has another.

Three Serjeant Carvers, Edward Goflin, Edward Sorrel, J. Clements.

Four Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace. Tho. Bradford, _____

Two Yeomen of the Chamber; a Serjeant and Yeoman of the Chamber; Four Yeomen of the Water-side; Two Meal Weighers; Two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf; Two Marshals; and a Foreign Taker.

Yeoman of the Chamber, Mr. Thomas Brearcliffe.

8 Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. William Timms.

Mr. John Davis.

Mr. John Woodbouse.

Mr. John Skinner.

Mr. George Barnadiston.

Mr. John Metcalf.

Mr. James Graves.

Mr. William Thead.

Prothonotaries.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. William Myers.

Mr. John Clarke.

Clerk of the Papers of the Poultry Compter, Mr. William Barry.
The 4 Clerk Sitters of the Poultry Compter.

Mr. Peter Burton.

Mr. Rowland Ingram.

Mr. Denham Hammond.

Mr. Samuel Woodbouse.

Clerk of the Papers of Woodstreet Compter, Mathew Lancasters, Junr.
The 4 Clerk Sitters of Woodstreet Compter.

Mr. Ralph Noden.

Mr. Charles Stracey.

Mr. Augustin Collins.

Mr. Tho. Hodson.

Farmer of the Markets, Henry Parsons, Esq;

Coroner. George Rivers, Esq;

Auditor, Mr. John Ozel.

Clerk of the Chamber, Mr. Charles Crumpe.

Clerk to the Commissioners for Sewers, Mr. William Martin.

Clerk of the Court of Conscience, Mr. Tho. Le Gendre.

Beadle, Mr. James Goulton.

Clerk of the City's Works, Isaac Olley.

Keeper of the Poultry Compter, John Jefferies.

Keeper of Woodstreet Compter, Samuel Whincop.

Keeper of Newgate, William Pitt.

Keeper of Ludgate, Tho. Brouncker, Esq;

Southwark.

Ralph Hartley, Esq; Justice of the Peace.

Clerk Comptroller of the Bridgehouse, Jeremy Pemberton, Esq;

Steward of the Borough Court, Leonard Street, Esq;

Bailliff of the Borough of Southwark, John Marson, Esq;

*A List of the Names of the Deputies and Common-
Council-Men of the City of London.*

Aldersgate within 4.

Major John Snart, Depts

John Cartlitch

Capt. Joseph Bird

F

Aldersgate

Aldersgate without 4.

William Harrison
 Samuel Ballard
Lt. Col. Samuel Robinson, *Dep.*
Capt. William Smith

Aldgate 6.

Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, *Bar.*
 George Waylett, *Deputy*
 Thomas Parry
Lt. Col. Francis Porten
 John Scaplehorn
 Savage Atwood

Bassishaw 4.

William Ellingham, *Deputy*
 William Monck
 Samuel Ball
 Robert Walker

Billingsgate 10.

Capt. Jeremiah Jones
 Edward Bellamy
 William Jenkins, *Deputy*
 Stephen Boughton
 John Godwin
 James Green
 Samuel Bennet
 Roger Lynch
 Robert Caldicott
Sir Joseph Martin *Knight*

Bishopsgate within 10.

John Hamers
 James Danfie
 William Westbrooke
 Charles Hoyle
 Samuel Edwards, *Deputy*
 John Brownesmith
 Richard Stert
 William Poole
 William Warren
 Thomas Barham

Bishopsgate without 4.

Francis Stoward, *Deputy*
 Joseph Huntman, *Esq;*
 Edmund Banier
 Francis Roberts

Breadstreet 12.

William Billers, *Esq;*

Samuel Marsh, *Deputy*

James Church
 James Townsend
 John Wormlayton
 Richard Read
 Robert Ashhurst, *Esq;*
 John Coggs
 Jeremiah Murden
 Jerom Knapp
 Robert Cady
 James Burdgett

Bridge 15.

Cornelius Herbert
 John Stuart
 Richard Durnford *Sen.*
 Richard Symons
 James Pitts
 William Parrott, *Deputy*
 Thomas Preston *Sen.*
 Noy Willey
 John Thomas
 Job Wilks
 Henry Daniel
 William Sheldon
 Thomas Brookes
 William Mingay
 Thomas Preston *Jun.*

Broadstreet 10.

George Feye, *Deputy*
 Samuel Newey
 Richard Chauncy
Capt. Thomas Cartwright
 Richard Turner
 James Colebrooke
 Robert Burchall
 Henry Merttins
 Henry Lyell, *Esq;*
 Robert Keynton

Candlewick 8.

Benjamin Henshaw
 Peter Foster
 William Sharp
 Thomas Hill
 William Wilcox
 John Thompson
 David Cooke, *Deputy*
 Thomas Davis

Castlebaynard

Castlebaynard 10.

Benjamin Tomlinson, *Deputy*
John Bateman
John Gordon
Richard Trubey
John Townsend
William Innys
William Knight
Edward Woodward
Bowler Miller
Christopher Bateman

Cheap 12.

Richard Bridgman
John Young
John Morgan
Robert Baker
William Scrimshire
John Spillet
apt. John Heron, *Deputy*
John Clark
Frederick Stanton
Robert Kendall
Timothy Perry
Thomas Stiles

Colemanstreet 6.

Simon Andrews, *Deputy*
Thomas Gibson, *Esq;*
John Newman
James Nutcher
Zorobabel Crouch
Thomas Wilkinfon

Cordweynoz 8.

Henry King
Samuel Trench
Samuel Hatton
Henry Clarke
John Caseberd
John Browne
Samuel Hayward, *Deputy*
Walter Yerbury

Cornhill 6.

Richard Chauncy, *Deputy*
Edward Dod
John Wood
John Salter
Thomas Ryley
William Hyde

Cripplegate within 8.

William Patten, *Deputy*
John Skinner
William Timms
Henry Bull
Joshua Readshaw
Charles Hartley
John Prankard
Thomas Nicholl

Cripplegate without 4.

Felix Feast, *Esq;*, *Deputy*
Edmund Joyner
Capt. Thomas Catmur
Richard Farrington

Dowgate 8.

Peter Hambley
John Norwood
William Tate
John Crowley, *Esq;*
George Monke
Edward Lafcelles
Anthony Tournay, *Deputy*
Robert Edwards, *Esq;*

Farringdon within 15.

Thomas Hamond
Thomas Beeth
John Everett, *Deputy*
William Emmerfon
Henry Dechair
Benjamin Bound
Needler Webb
John Wheatly
Robert Knaplock
Henry Siffon
Henry Shephard
Hugh Bonfoy

John Sherman
George Dottin
Thomas Harris

Farringdon without 15.

Gregory Sheppard
Alexander Master
Joseph Partington
Simon Beckley, *Deputy*
Ralph Hyde
Capt. James Guillam
Cave Wiseman

Thomas Sowter
 Thomas Keriche
 Nathaniel Turner, *Deputy*
 Charles Gretton
 Robert Vincent
 Benjamin Rogers
 Charles Thatcher
 John Chellingworth
 Thomas Taylor

Langbaine 19.

Henry Hankey, *Deputy*
 Gabriel Smyth
 William Byrch
 Edwin Sandys
 John Cole
 Thomas Ravenscroft
 William Holloway, *Sen.*
 Richard Wilton
 Henry Revell
 Walter Ray

Lymestreet 4.

John Hardman, *Deputy*
 Henry Tombes
 James Smith
 James Phillips

Portoken 5.

James Rochester
 John Bridge, *Deputy*
 Daniel Bailey
 John Pyecroft
 Valentine Brewis

Queenbith 6.

Robert Alfop, *Deputy*
 Siffon Roberts
 Thomas Randall

Thomas Northey
 Joseph Ayliffe

Tower 12.

John Scot
 Thomas Clark
 Edward Bridgen
 John Elderton
 John Britton
 Sir Peter Eaton, *Knight*
 Samuel Tatam
 Capt. Nicholas Batchelor
 Thomas Heaton
 Nicholas Hanbury
 Major Peter Bolton
 Joseph Taylor

Wintny 9.

Edmund Trench, *Deputy*
 John Samways
 James Kelham
 Thomas Corbett
 John Yerbury
 Chr. Cheeseborough
 Samuel Palmer
 James Cooper
 Lieut. Col. Sam. Westall

Walbrooke 8.

John Grainge
 Richard West
 John West, *Deputy*
 Samuel Keynton
 William Farmer
 Nicholas Jackman
 Matthew Shepherd
 Joseph Bennett

Total 234

**A List of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and
 Directors, of the Bank of England, for the
 Year 1722.**

Sir Thomas Scawen, *Knt. and Ald. Governor.*

Josiah Difton, *Esq; Deputy-Governor.*

M R. Bryan Benson

Sir Gerard Conyers, *Kr.*
and Ald.

Thomas Cooke, *Esq;*

Sir Peter Delmé, *Knt. and Ald.*

Mr.

John Francis Fauquier
 Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. and Ald.
 John Hanger, Esq;
 Samuel Holden
 William Jolliff, Knt.
 Randolph Knipe, Knt. and Ald.
 Christopher Lethieullier, Esq;
 John Lordell
 Humphry Morice, Esq;
 Moses Raper, Esq;
 William Thompson, Esq;

Sir John Ward, Knt. and Ald.
 Sir John Cope, Knt. and Bar.
 Mr. Delillers Carbonnel
 Sir Nathaniel Gould, Knt.
 Mr. Nathaniel Gould, Jun.
 Sir William Humfreys, Knt. Bar.
 and Ald.
 Mr. Henry Herring
 Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bar. and
 Ald.
 Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;

*List of the Names of the Directors of the United-Company of
 Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected
 for the Year 1722.*

Mr. Abraham Addams
 Mr. John Bance
 Francis Child, Esq; Alderman
 Caleb Cotefworth
 John Cooke, Esq;
 William Dawsonne, Esq;
 Matthew Decker, Baronet
 John Drummond, Esq;
 John Ecclelston
 John Gould, Esq;
 William Goffelin, Esq;
 Joseph Herne, Esq;

John Heathcote, Esq;
 Capt. Robert Hudson
 Mr. Henry Kelsey
 Henry Lyell, Esq;
 Matthew Martin, Esq;
 Sir Robert Nightingale, Baronet
 Mr. Edward Owen
 Sir Gregory Page, Baronet
 Mr. Simon Theunemans
 Edward Turner, Esq;
 Josias Wordsworth, Esq;
 Mr. Josias Wordsworth, Jun.

List of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, chosen the 31st of January, and the 2d of February, 1720.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty Governor.

Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub-Governor.

John Rudge, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Mr. Mr. Thomas Ayles
 Mr. William Brooke

Sir Thomas Cross
 Mr. Samuel Clarke

Sir Thomas Frederick
 Mr. Thomas Gearing
 Mr. John Girardot de Tellicux
 Sir Roger Hudson
 Edmund Halsey, Esq;
 Richard Hopkins, Esq;
 Cap. Samuel Jones
 Mr. Edmund Keen
 John Lade, Esq;
 Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq;
 Matthew Lant, Esq;

Mr. John Loyd
 Mr. Nathaniel Micklethwait
 Mr. James Metcalfe
 Mr. Robert Michell
 John Nicoll, Esq;
 Cap. James Osborne
 Mr. Thomas Pearle
 Mr. Samuel Pitts, Jun.
 Mr. Matthew Raper
 Gabriel Roberts, Esq;
 Robert Wood, L. L. D.

The Members of the Court of Assistants of the Royal African-Company of England. 1722.

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY Governor.

Francis Aclon, Esq; Sub-Governor.

Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. Deputy-Governor.

THE Hon. Martin Bladen, Esq;
 James Blake, Esq;
 Capt. Thomas Beckford
 Richard Brocas, Esq; Alderman
 His Grace the Duke of Chandos
 Capt. Jonathan Collet
 Thomas Dashwood, Esq;
 Thomas Done, Esq;
 John Drummond, Esq;
 William Gore, Esq;
 Mr. Seth Grosvenor
 Charles Hayes, Esq;

Andrew Hopegood, Esq;
 Richard Lockwood, Esq;
 Henry Neal, Esq;
 Mr. Stephen Pendarves
 John Phillips, Esq;
 Joseph Taylor, Esq;
 John Tayler, Esq;
 William Tryon, Esq;
 Jacob Wachter, Esq;
 Humphrey Walcot, Esq;
 Henry Watkins, Esq;
 Benjamin Wilcock, Esq;

A List of (the Survivors of) His Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of London. By Commission under the Broad Seal of Great-Britain, Dated the 22d Day of November, 1714.

THE Right Honourable Sir William Humsfreys, Knight and Bart.
 Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the Time being.

Sir Samuel Garrard, *Bart. and Ald.*
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote } *Kts. and Aldermen.*
 Sir Samuel Stanier }
 Sir William Thompson, *Knt. Recorder,*
and the Recorder for the Time
being.

Sir Charles Peers } *Knts. and Aldermen.*
 Sir John Ward }

Sir George Thorold, *Knt. and Baronet, Alderman.*

Sir John Fryer, *Bart. and Alderman.*

Sir William Stewart } *Knights and Aldermen,*

Sir Gerrard Conyers } *and the Aldermen for*

Sir Thomas Scawen } *the Time*

Sir Peter Delmé } *being.*

Sir George Merittins } *Baronets.*

Sir Francis Forbes }

Sir Robert Furnese }

Sir Samuel Moyer }

Sir Thomas Webster }

Sir Robert Breedon }

Sir Charles Cox }

Sir Francis Dashwood }

Sir Edward Gould }

Sir James Hallet }

Sir Theodore Janffen } *Knights.*

Sir Randolph Knipe }

Sir Harcourt Master }

Sir Joseph Martin }

Sir Samuel Ongley }

Sir William Scawen }

Robert Atkyns }

William Beckford }

William Barnesley }

Robert Bristow }

Robert Baylis, *Ald.*

Joseph Bagnall }

William Billers }

Humphrey Bellamy }

Richard Chiswell } *Esquires.*

Henry Cornish }

James Church }

Cesar Chambrelan }

John Cleeve }

William Clayton }

William Cotesworth }

Thomas Clark of Min-

cing-lane,

Richard Carey

Francis Chambrelan

John Cookes

Awnsham Churchill

John Carbonnel

John Cartlich

Richard Chauncey

Francis Child

James Chambers

Alexander Cleeve

Henry Clark

Joseph Chaplin

Paul Docminique

Josiah Difton

Charles Du Bois

George Dashwood

John Dickenson

William Etterick

Sir John Eyles, *Bart.*

Peter Eaton

Robert Eyre

John Eggleton

John Fuller

Zachary Foxall

Thomas Guy

Richard Gough

Thomas Gibson

Peter Godfrey

Henry Greenaway

Carlton Goddard

John Gore

Thomas Gouge

Robert Gower

Urban Hall

John Hanger

Samuel Hayward

John Hopkins

Richard Hopkins of

Devonshire-Square.

Robert Heysham

Edmund Halsey

Richard Houblon

John Harris

Henry Hankey

Henry Herring

Orlando Humphreys

Roger Hudson

Peter Joye

Esquires.

Esquires.

Sir William Jolliff, *Knt.*

Edward Jeffreys

Henry Kelsey

Jerome Knapp

John Kendrick

Robert Knight *Jun.*

John Lordell

Henry Lyell

John London

John Lade

John Lloyd

Sir George Ludlam, *Knight and**Chamberlain.*

Robert Mitchell

Humphrey Morrice

John Mahew

Thomas Malyn

John Morrice

Samuel Marsh

Richard Nicholl

Philip Papillon

Alexander Pitfield

William Proctor

Peter Paggen

Samuel Perry

James Porten

William Parrott

*Esquires.**Esquires.*

Richard Perry

John Rudge

Stephen Ram

Gabriel Smyth

Thomas Stiles

John Shipman

Robert Stockdale

Charles Shales

Samuel Spragg

Jacob Sawbridge

James Seamer

Sutton Sharpe

John Sherman

John Stone

John Townsend

Sir Fisher Tench, *Knt.*

Anthony Tournay

Horatio Townshend

Samuel Trench

Nathaniel Turner

James Ward

Robert Western

Samuel Westall

John Watfon

Samuel Webb

John Wormlayton

John Younge

*Esquires.**Esquires.*

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, *Clerk.*James Boddington, *Muste-Master.*William Bird, *Messenger.*

A List of the Names of the Field Officers, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, in the Militia of the City of London, as they are Commissioned by the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of his most Excellent Majesty King George, the Eleventh Day of April, 1722. together with the Bringers-Up of each Regiment.

I. The Blue Regiment.

THE Hon. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, *Knt. and Ald. Colonel.*

Lieut. Colonel, Samuel Westall, *Esq.*
Major, John Wicks, *Esq.*

I. Capt.

1. *Captain*, William Brind, Esq;
2. *Captain*, James Innocent, Esq;
3. *Captain*, Hugh Winckworth, Esq;

4. *Captain*, Joseph Edwards, Esq;
5. *Captain*, Joseph Sperinck, Esq;

Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieutenant, Joseph Bell,
Gent.
James Noble, Gent.
John Radley, Gent.
William Brind, Gent.

Philip Baron, Gent.
Thomas Hayward, Gent.
Daniel Frazier, Gent.
George Plomer, Gent.

Ensigns.

Daniel Austin, Gent.
William Grindall, Gent.
John Smith, Gent.
William Sheppard, Gent.

Thomas Fulker, Gent.
George Tarrant, Gent.
John Evans, Gent.
Bernard Ford, Gent.

II. The Red Regiment.

The Honourable Sir Samuel Stanier,
Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel, James Porten,
Esq;
Major, Edward Sedley, Esq;

1. *Captain*, William Beale, Esq;
2. *Captain*, Francis Smart, Esq;
3. *Captain*, John Williams, Esq;
4. *Captain*, Sir John Sedley, Bart.
5. *Captain*, William Lewis, Esq;

Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieutenant, Walter Sutton,
Gent.
George Priest, Gent.
Sebastian Gilbert, Gent.
William Brooks, Gent.

William Willmot, Gent.
Jacob Wakelin, Gent.
Charles Coulton, Gent.
George Carew, Gent.

Ensigns.

John Griffin, Gent.
John Hawksworth, Gent.
Vincent Shortland, Gent.
John Crettee, Gent.

John Martin, Gent.
John Le Fevre, Gent.
John Smith, Gent.

III. The Green Regiment.

The Honourable Sir William Hum-
freys, Knight, Baronet and Alder-
man, Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Croshaw,
Esq;
Major, Christopher Parkinson, Esq;

1. *Captain*, Ralph Snow, Esq;
2. *Captain*, Oliver Combes, Esq;
3. *Captain*, John Scrimshire, Esq;
4. *Captain*, George Stray, Esq;
5. *Captain*, Henry Tame, Esq;

Capt.

Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieut. George Causey, Gent.
Paul Ferris, Gent.
Thomas Pell, Gent.
John Hawkins, Gent.

John Cheshire, Gent.
John Thomas, Gent.
John Smith, Gent.
John Flower, Gent.

Ensigns.

James Mabinson, Gent.
Harman Mackleton, Gent.
Jeremiah Lammass, Gent.
Thomas Hitchcock, Gent.

James Combes, Gent.
Surton Nichols, Gent.
Thomas Laidman, Gent.
Joseph Peterson, Gent.

IV. The Yellow Regiment.

The Honourable Sir Charles Peers,
Knight and Alderman. Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel, Sir Peter Eaton,
Knight.
Major, Thomas Gilbert, Esq;

1. *Captain, Alexander Garet, Esq;*
 2. *Captain, Benjamin Hodges, Esq;*
 3. *Captain, John Bassindine, Esq;*
 4. *Captain, Nicholas Falcon, Esq;*
 5. *Captain, John Johnson, Esq;*

Lieutenants.

Captain Lieut. Thomas Scattergood,
Gent.
Jonathan Thomas, Gent.
John Stratford, Gent.
Richard Brooks, Gent.

Samuel Brampton, Gent.
William Bassindine, Gent.
John Glover, Gent.
Benjamin Cooper, Gent.

Ensigns.

Thomas White, Gent.
John Kingsbury, Gent.
Robert Aubury, Gent.
Isaac Freeman, Gent.

Samuel Woodham, Gent.
Thomas Burton, Gent.
Gabriel Falcon, Gent.
Thomas Mills, Gent.

V. The Orange Regiment.

The Honourable Sir Gerrard Con-
yers, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Colonel, James Seamen, Esq;
Major, George Jenkins, Esq;
 1. *Captain, George Jenkins, Sen. Esq;*

2. *Captain, Thomas Cartwright,*
Esq;
 3. *Captain, Joseph Bawler, Esq;*
 4. *Captain, William Saunders, Esq;*
 5. *Captain, Samuel Saunders, Esq;*

Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieut. James Cox, Gent.
Charles Thompson, Gent.
Ichabod Dawks, Gent.
Henry Smith, Gent.

Thomas Cole, Gent.
Joseph Willoughby, Gent.
William Yawkins, Gent.
William Collier, Gent.

Ensigns.

Ensigns.

Henry Gregory, *Gent.*
William Gulliver, *Gent.*
John Wing, *Gent.*
John Lander, *Gent.*

Thomas Caton, *Gent.*
James Maynard, *Gent.*
Thomas Alston, *Gent.*
Michael Adams, *Gent.*

VI. The White Regiment.

The Honourable Sir John Eyles, Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel, John Shorey, Esq;
Major, Noah de la Fontaine, Esq;
1. *Captain, Peregrine Phillips, Esq;*

2. *Captain, Seth Adams, Esq;*
3. *Captain, William Bell, Esq;*
4. *Captain, William Cowley, Esq;*
5. *Captain, George Gerrard, Esq;*

Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieut, Henry Glover, Gent.
Benjamin Davis, Gent.
Joseph Lamb, Gent.
John Leach, Gent.

Nicholas Grudee, Gent.
Thomas Hunsdon, Gent.
Henry Goddard, Gent.
Henry Duck, Gent.

Ensigns.

James Lee, Gent.
Charles Morton, Gent.
John Walker, Gent.
William Tally, Gent.

Robert Brown, Gent.
Peter Manleverer, Gent.
Richard May, Gent.
Anthony Warman, Gent.

Bringers-Up of the {
Blue, — Thomas Carter.
Red, — Edward Hilliard.
Green, — John Blackwell.
Yellow, — Edward Pake.
Orange, — John Weeden.
White, — George Lamb.

William Bird, *Messenger.*

A List of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.

The Present COUNCIL.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON, *Kt. President*

John Bellers *Gent.*
Mr. Paul Buffiere

Charles Cadogan, *Esq;*
Thomas, Lord Foley

Martin

Martin Folkes, *Esq;*
 Edmund Halley, *L. L. D. Astr. Reg.*
 Abraham Hill, *Esq;*
 William Jones, *Esq;*
 James Jurin, *M. D. Secr.*
 John Machin, *Ast. Pr. Gr. Secr.*
 Richard Mead, *M. D.*
 Samuel Molyneux, *Esq;*
 James, Lord Paisley
 Zachary Pearce, *A. M.*
 Thomas Pellet, *M. D.*
 Alexander Pitfield, *Esq; Treasurer.*
 William Sherard, *L. L. D.*
 Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart. Pr. Col. Med.*
 William Stanley, *D. D. Dec. Asaph.*
 Brook Taylor, *L. L. D.*
 Claudius Amyand, *Esq;*
 John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
 Ciril Arthington, *Esq;*
 Charles Bale, *M. D.*
 Robert Balle, *Esq;*
 Mr. John Bamber
 Henry Barham, *Esq;*
 D'Acre Barret Lennard, *Esq;*
 William Barrowby, *M. D.*
 Thomas Bates, *Esq;*
 Mr. William Beckett
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 Patrick Blair, *M. D.*
 Thomas Bower, *M. D.*
 James Bradley, *M. A. Ast. Pr. S.*
 Richard Bradley, *Gent.*
 Orlando Bridgeman, *Esq;*
 John Bridges, *Esq;*
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bromfield, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Browne
 William Burnet, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Bury, *Kt. Lord Chief*
Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer.
 John Busby, *Esq;*
 William Byrd, *Esq;*
 James Campbell, *M. D.*
 James, Lord Cavendish
 James, Duke of Chandos
 Mr. William Cheselden
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*

William Cockburn, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Colson
 John Conduitt, *Esq;*
 Caleb Cotefworth, *M. D.*
 William, Earl Cowper
 Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
 Samuel Cruwys, *Esq;*
 Alexander Cuming, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Dereham, *Knt.*
 William Derham, *M. A.*
 John Theoph. Desaguliers, *L. L. D.*
 James Douglas, *M. D.*
 Mr. John Douglas
 Walter Douglas, *Esq;*
 William, *Ld Archbishop of Dublin.*
 Charles Du Bois, *Esq;*
 Mr. William East
 James, Earl of Finlater
 Thomas Forster, *Esq;*
 Sir John Fortescue, *Knt. one of the*
Judges of the King's-Bench
 John Friend, *M. D.*
 John Fuller, *Esq;*
 Roger Gale, *Esq;*
 Robert Gay, *Esq;*
 Orlando Gee, *Esq;*
 John Georges, *Esq;*
 Mr. George Graham
 Thomas Greene, *Esq;*
 Coll. John Guise
 John Hadley, *Gent.*
 Richard Hale, *M. D.*
 Stephen Hales, *B. D.*
 John Harwood, *L. L. D.*
 Henry Heathcote, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Hewett, *Kt.*
 James Hill, *Gent.*
 Thomas Hodges, *Esq;*
 Mr. James Hodgson
 Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
 Robert Hunter, *Esq;*
 Archibald Hutchinson, *Esq;*
 John Jackson, *Esq;*
 Walter Jeffreys, *Esq;*
 Thomas Jett, *Esq;*
 John Inglis, *M. D.*
 Thomas Isted, *Esq;*
 Henry, Earl of Kery

Abel Ketelbey, *Esq;*
 John Knight, *Esq;*
 Edward Laney, *D. D. Pr. Tb. Gr.*
 Colin Mac Laurin, *Math. Pr. Abred.*
 Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, *Bart.*
 Edmund Littlehales, *M. D.*
 William, *Lord Bishop of London-*
derry.
 John Lowthorp, *M. A.*
 Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bart.*
 Thomas, *Earl of Macclesfield, Lord*
High Chancellor of Great-Britain.
 Peter Dez Maizeaux, *Esq;*
 Richard Manningham, *L. L. B.*
 Sir George Markham, *Bart.*
 R. Myddelton Maffey, *M. D.*
 William Mathew, *Esq;*
 Sir John Meres, *Bart.*
 Thomas, *Lord Middleton*
 Walter Mills, *M. D.*
 Mr. Abr. de Moivre
 Thomas Molyneux, *M. D.*
 James, *Duke of Montrose*
 John Moore, *Esq;*
 Benjamin Morland, *Gent.*
 Samuel Morland, *Gent.*
 John Mortimer, *Esq;*
 Mr. George Moulton
 William Musgrave, *M. D.*
 Peter Le Neve, *Esq;* *Norroy*
 George, *Lord Newborough*
 John Newey, *A. M.*
 Coll. Francis Nicholson, *Gov. of S.*
Carolina.
 Henry Nicholson, *M. D.*
 Edward Norris, *M. D.*
 William, *Lord North and Gray*
 Charles, *Earl of Orrery*
 David Papillon, *Esq;*
 Robert Paul, *Gent.*
 Henry Pemberton, *M. D.*
 Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke*
 John, *Lord Percivale*
 Henry Plumptre, *M. D.*
 James Pound, *M. A.*
 Mr. Ifaac Rand
 Richard Rawlinson, *L. L. D.*

Thomas Rawlinson, *Esq;*
 George, *Lord Rea*
 Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
 John, *Duke of Roxburgh*
 William Rutty, *M. D.*
 Oliver St. John, *Esq;*
 Nicholas Sanderfon, *M. A. Math.*
Fr. Lucas.
 Alexander Sandilands, *M. D.*
 Sir John Shadwell, *Knt.*
 Mr. James Sherard
 Robert Shippen, *D. D.*
 William Simon, *Gent.*
 Frederick Slare, *M. D.*
 Robert Smith, *M. A. Astr. Pr.*
Plum.
 Edward Southwell, *Esq;*
 Con. Joach. Sprengell, *M. D.*
 George Stanley, *Esq;*
 Sir John Stanley, *Bart.*
 William Stephens, *M. D.*
 John Strachey, *Esq;*
 Alexander Stuart, *M. D.*
 Charles Stuart, *M. D.*
 Philip Stubs, *M. A.*
 William Stukeley, *M. D.*
 Charles, *Earl of Sunderland*
 Robert, *Lord Swords*
 Mr. Joseph Tanner
 William Tempest, *Esq;*
 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
 John Thorpe, *M. D.*
 Richard Tighe, *Esq;*
 Andrew Tooke, *Geo. Prof. Gres.*
 Thomas, *Lord Trevor.*
 Samuel Tuffnell, *Esq;*
 James Venables, *Esq;*
 William Wagstaffe, *M. D.*
 Humfrey Wanley, *Gent.*
 John Warburton, *Somers. Her.*
 Thomas Watkins, *Gent.*
 Robert Welsted, *M. L.*
 John Whitefide, *M. A.*
 John Churchil Wicksted, *Esq;*
 Moses Williams, *M. A.*
 Thomas Woodford, *Esq;*

John Woodward, *M. D. P. M. G.*Woolhouse, *A. M.*Henry Worsley, *Esq;*William Wotton, *D. D.*Sir Christopher Wren, *Knt.*Christopher Oren, *Esq;*

Mr. James Yonge

Persons of other Nations.

Ds. Josephus Averanius, *Prof. Jur. Fis.*Ds. Ludov. Dux D' Aumont, *Leg. Ext. Gall.*

Ds. Jo. Anton. Comes Baldini

Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *Prof. Math. Basil.*Ds. Nicholas Bernoulli, *L. L. D. Prof. Patav.*Ds. Vendramin Bianchi, *Nob. Patav.*Ds. Franciscus Blanchinus, *Astr. Rom.*Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus, *Legat. Pruss.*Ds. Dominicus Bottonus, *M. D. Messan.*Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius, *M. D. Dantisc.*Ds. Wilhelmus Buys, *Leg. Belg. Fed.*Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Acad. Paris. Astr. Prim.*Ds. Ant. Comes de Comitibus, *Nob. Venet.*Ds. Franciscus Cornaro, *Nob. Ven. Eq. Aur.*

Ds. Thomas Delbene

Ds. ——— Baro de Diesco

Ds. Rynaldus de Duliolo, *Prof. Med. Bonon.*

Ds. Justus van Effen

Ds. Fr. Wicardel de Fleury

Ds. Stephanus Geoffroy, *M. D. Paris.*Ds. ——— Geoffroy, *Jun.*Ds. Carolus Comes Gillenberge, *Leg. R. Succ.*

Ds. Guido Grandus

Ds. W. J. 's Gravesande, *J. U. E. Pr. Phil. & Math.*Ds. Petrus Grimani, *Leg. Venet.*Ds. Jo. Theodor. Heinson, *Hanov.*Ds. Urbanus Hierne, *Med. Reg. Suecia.*Ds. Fridericus Hoffman, *Pr. Med. Hale Sax.*Ds. J. Aug. Hugo, *Med. Reg. Hanov.*Ds. Dan. Ernestus Jablonski, *V. P. R. Soc. Ber.*Ds. Antonius de Jussieu, *M. D. Prof. Bot. Reg. Par.*

Ds. Joh. Georg. Keyfsler

Ds. ——— Kreienberg, *Legat. Hanov.*Ds. ——— de Lagny, *Geom. Acad. Paris.*Ds. Antonius Leeuwenhoeck, *Delphenf.*Monf. Chevalier de Louville, *Acad. Paris. Astr.*Ds. Aloys. Ferd. Marfigli, *Com. Imp. Rom.*Ds. Petrus de Mellaredo, *Consil. R. Sicil.*Ds. Alexander de Menzicoff, *Russ. Imp. Princeps.*Ds. Petr. Antonius Michelotti, *M. D.*Ds. Lud. Antonius Muratori, *Biblioth. Duc. Mod.*Ds. Joseph Marchio D' Orzi, *Senat. Bolon.*Ds. Johannes Polenus, *Prof. Astr. Patav.*

Ds. Moises Pujolas

Ds. Gio. Batt. Recanati, *Nob. Venet.*Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus, *M. D. Lips.*Ds. Iver Baro Rosenkrantz, *Leg. R. Dad.*Ds. Fredricus Ruysch, *Prof. Anat. & Bot. Amst.*D. Albert. Henric de Salengtee, *Fed. Belg. Ordd. rei Ær. iv vir.*

Ds. Sam.

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| <p> <i>Ds. Sam. Scheurer, D. D. Bern.</i>
 <i>Ds. Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, M. D.</i>
 <i>Egur.</i>
 <i>Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer</i>
 <i>Ds. Jo. Georgius Steigertahl, Archi-</i>
 <i>at. Reg. Prof. Hahn.</i>
 <i>Ds. Michael Angelo Tilli, Prof.</i>
 <i>Bot. Pisan.</i>
 <i>Ds. Franciscus Torti, Protomed. Duc.</i>
 <i>Moden.</i>
 <i>Ds. Bruno Tozzi, Abbas Valumbr.</i>
 <i>Ds. Nicolaus Tron, Legatus Venet.</i> </p> | <p> <i>D'Otto Christ. Comes Vollkra, Sacr.</i>
 <i>Ces. Maj. Legat.</i>
 <i>Ds. Mich. Bern. Valentini, Arch. &</i>
 <i>P. P. Gießen.</i>
 <i>Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, Med. Pr.</i>
 <i>Patau.</i>
 <i>Ds. Petrus Varignon, Math. Pro.</i>
 <i>Reg. Paris.</i>
 <i>Ds. Raymundus Vieussens, M. D.</i>
 <i>Monspel.</i>
 <i>Ds. Levinus Vincent.</i> </p> |
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A Catalogue of the Present Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Fellows.

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|--|---|
| <p> S<i>IR HANS SLOANE, Bart. Pre-</i>
 <i>sident, Bloomsbury.</i>
 <i>His Grace JOHN Duke of Montagu.</i>
 <i>Dr. Walter Harris, Elea. Southamp-</i>
 <i>ton-Square.</i>
 <i>Dr. Walter Mills, Salisbury-Court.</i>
 <i>Dr. Frederick Slare, Elea. Greenwich.</i>
 <i>Dr. Richard Darnells, at Stanmore,</i>
 <i>in Middlesex.</i>
 <i>Dr. John Bateman, Elea. at Pading-</i>
 <i>ton.</i>
 <i>Dr. William Johnston, in Warwick.</i>
 <i>Dr. William Dawes.</i>
 <i>Dr. Richard Robinson, Charing-</i>
 <i>Cross.</i>
 <i>Dr. Robert Gray, Leicester-Street.</i>
 <i>Dr. Joshua le Fevre, Little-Marlb-</i>
 <i>rough-Street.</i>
 <i>Dr. Thomas Walsh.</i>
 <i>Sir Richard Blackmore, Elea. Earl's</i>
 <i>Court, near Kensington.</i>
 <i>Dr. Tancred Robinson, Elea. Med.</i>
 <i>Reg. Norfolk-Street.</i>
 <i>Dr. James Welwood, Fork-Buildings,</i>
 <i>Censor.</i>
 <i>Dr. Peter Gelsthorp, at Welling.</i> </p> | <p> <i>Dr. William Gibbons, Covent-Gar-</i>
 <i>den.</i>
 <i>Dr. John Hawys, Elea. St. Hellens.</i>
 <i>Dr. Robert Coney, at Rochester.</i>
 <i>Dr. Hugh Chamberlen, Covent-Gar-</i>
 <i>den.</i>
 <i>Dr. John Woodward, Gresham-Col-</i>
 <i>lege.</i>
 <i>Dr. Gideon Harvey, Elea. Med. Reg.</i>
 <i>ad Turrim, Petty-France, Westmin-</i>
 <i>ster.</i>
 <i>Dr. Richard Morton, at Greenwich.</i>
 <i>Dr. James Ladd, Castle-Yard in Hol-</i>
 <i>bourn.</i>
 <i>Dr. William Grimbaldson, Warwick-</i>
 <i>Court, Holbourn.</i>
 <i>Dr. Henry Levett, Charterhouse.</i>
 <i>Dr. Thomas Crowe, Tbrogmorton-</i>
 <i>Street.</i>
 <i>Dr. Henry Plumptre, Register, Bow-</i>
 <i>Lane.</i>
 <i>Dr. John Arbuthnott, Dover-Street.</i>
 <i>Sir John Shadwell, Med. Reg. Wind-</i>
 <i>mill Street.</i>
 <i>Dr. Edward Norris.</i> </p> |
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| Dr. Thomas Pellet, <i>King-street, Covent-Garden.</i> | Dr. Thomas Wadsworth, <i>Censor, Aldermanbury.</i> |
| Dr. John Gardiner, <i>Warwick-Court, Holbourn.</i> | Dr. Stephen Chafe, <i>Southampton-Buildings.</i> |
| Dr. Richard Mead, <i>Ormond-street.</i> | Dr. James Jurin, <i>Bucklersbury.</i> |
| Dr. Richard Hale, <i>Lincolns-Imm-fields.</i> | Dr. Charles Bale, <i>Garlick Hill.</i> |
| Dr. John Freind, <i>Albermarle-street.</i> | Dr. George Lewis Teffier, <i>Med. Reg. Ad familiam, Castle-street, Leicester-Fields.</i> |
| Dr. Richard Tyson, <i>Lime-street.</i> | Dr. Peirce Dod, <i>Essex-street.</i> |
| Dr. Thomas West, <i>Red Lyon Square.</i> | Dr. William Stukeley, <i>Ormond-street.</i> |
| Dr. William Wagstaffe, <i>Treasurer, Warwick-Court.</i> | Dr. George Wharton, <i>Howfords-Court, Fenchurch-street.</i> |
| Dr. William Barrowby, <i>Censor, Lawrence-Lane.</i> | Dr. William Rutt, <i>Salisbury-Court, Fleet-street.</i> |
| Dr. Edward Hulse, <i>Censor, Little-Love-Lane.</i> | |

Candidates.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| Dr. Thomas Hoy, <i>Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.</i> | Dr. William Coward, <i>Ipswich.</i> |
| | Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg. |

Honorary Fellows.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Daniel Cox, <i>Basinghall-street.</i> | Dr. John Geora Steigertahl, <i>Pall-Mall.</i> |
| Dr. Thomas Gibson, <i>Bedford-Row.</i> | Dr. James Douglas. |

Licentiates.

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|--|---|
| Dr. William Sydenham, <i>Richmond.</i> | Mr. Roger Kenyon, <i>Russel-street, Bloomsbury.</i> |
| Dr. Caleb Cotesworth, <i>Fenchurch-street.</i> | Dr. James Keith, <i>Gloucester-street.</i> |
| Mr. Thomas Botterell, <i>Bartholomew-close.</i> | Mr. John Turner, <i>Walbrook.</i> |
| Dr. James Maclerc, <i>St. Martin's-street, Leicester-Fields.</i> | Mr. Robert Welsted, <i>Tauistoke-street.</i> |
| Dr. Charles Morton, <i>Hatton-Garden.</i> | Dr. Richard Watts, <i>Pancrass-Lane.</i> |
| Dr. Stephen Hunt, <i>Islington.</i> | Dr. Arnold Boute Beniman, <i>Burr-street, near the Tower.</i> |
| Dr. William Cockburn, <i>St. James's-street.</i> | Dr. James Augustus Blondel, <i>Stepney-Causey.</i> |
| Mr. Thomas Turbeville. | Mr. Daniel Turner, <i>Bishopsgate-street.</i> |
| Dr. John Crichton, <i>Barge-Yard-Bucklersbury.</i> | Mr. John Cartledge, <i>Wood-street.</i> |
| Sir John Colebach, <i>Buckingham-street.</i> | Dr. John Gorman, <i>Little Wild-street.</i> |
| | Dr. Joseph Eaton, <i>Warwick-Court.</i> |
| | Mr. Thomas Lewis, <i>Bartlet's-Buildings.</i> |
| | Mr. William Browning, <i>Broad-street.</i> |

Mr.

Mr. John Beale, St. Thomas the Apostle.

Dr. Conrad Joachim Sprengell, Silver-street, near Bloomsbury-Square.

Dr. John Misaubin, St. Martin's-Lane.

Dr. Charles Jernegan, King-street, near St. James's-Square.

Dr. Alexander Stuart, Pall-Mall.

Sir Richard Mannyngham, Chancery-Lane.

Dr. Edward Brown.

Dr. Meyer Schamberg.

Mr. Joseph Samuda.

Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Collegii nostri, Dat. 20 August, 1722.

IMPRIMATUR.

HANS SLOANE, Praeses.

Jacobus Welwood,
Gulielmus Bartowby,
Edwardus Hulfe,
Thomas Wadsworth,

} Censores.

Governours of the Charter House, 1722.

THE KING,
The PRINCE,
The Archbishop of Canterbury,
The Lord Chancellor,
Duke of Somerset,
Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Chandos,
Earl of Pembroke,
Earl of Oxford,

Lord Harcourt,
Earl Cowper,
Judge Eyre,
Sir Peter King,
Bishop of Winchester.
Earl of Dartmouth,
Bishop of London.
Dr. King, Master.

Officers belonging to the House.

Emanuel Langford, D. D.
Mr. William Hempson,
Ambrose Eyre,
Thomas Walker, L. L. D.
Mr. Ralph Welfhead,
Mr. Andrew Tooke, M. A.
Mr. Love,
Dr. H. Levett,
John Bamber,

Preacher.
Register.
Receiver.
School-Master.
Reader.
Usher.
Organist.
Physician.
Surgeon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Matron.

Christ's Hospital.

Robert Haytham, Esq; President.

Sir George Mertins, Treasurer.

Sir Hans Sloane, Physician.

Mr. William Green, Surgeon.

Mr. Isaac Massey, Apothecary.

Mrs. Cornelius Jesson, Steward.

Two Clerks.

Mr. William Brockett,

Mr. John Teo, Assistant.

Mr. John Keeley.

Six School-Masters.

Mr. Matthew Audley, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.

Mr. George Shelly, Writing-Master.

Mr. Thomas Bull, Under Grammar-Master.

Mr. James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation

Mr. Peter Horwood, Musick-Master.

Mr. Benjamin Lens, Drawing Master.

Mr. Benjamin Durnford, at Hertsford,

Mr. Samuel Hatbaway, at Ware,

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Marron.

Mrs. Brown, School-Mistress to the Girls.

A Porter and Four Beggles.

Ten Nurses.

A Cook.

A Sick Ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King Charles II's New Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital*, London, that have been educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution, as it was presented to his Majesty King George, by the Lord Mayor of London, and the President and Governours of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1715.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant Ships, from October 1675, to December 1715, 412 Children.

In the beginning of the Seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at his Majesty's Disposal.

There are at this Day 48 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE Ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew, situate in the West Smithfield, London, was first founded by Raynere, in the Reign of King Henry I. An Dom. 1102.

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1546.

In which Hospital, with two others, one at King'sland, and the other called the Lock in Southwark, being both under the Charge of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Phylick, Chirurgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, and others, to their Healths and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General Account.

Auditors of the Renter Account.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cur'd, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is Sir Gerrard Conyers, Knight and Alderman.

There are two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr.

Henry Levitt, Dr. William Wagstaff.

William Curwen, Apothecary.

The present Master Surgeons.

Edward Green,

Robert Gay,

Robert Keylway.

Assistant Surgeons.

Nathaniel Smith,

John Dobbys,

Hen. Bull,

John Banfon.

Surgeons who Cut for the Stone.

John Bamber,

John Dobbys.

OFFICERS.

William Timms, Register,*Sir Robert Dunkly*, Kt. Steward,*John Meredith*, Renter.

A Matron,

Twenty Sisters, &c.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two Hundred and Sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Knight and Alderman, President.

William Cole, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the executive Government of the House; with a Committee of Thirty Governors, (seven whereof are a Quorum) chang'd every three Years; ten going out Yearly, and as many elected in their Room, at the Annual General Court; and with twelve *Almoners* chosen Quarterly, who weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured or incurable.

Two CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Mayo, Hospitaler.

Mr. Casberd, Curate of the Parish.

Dr. Coatsworth, *Dr. Wadsworth*, *Dr. Plumptre*, Physicians.

Mr. Fern, *Mr. Paul*, *Mr. Chiselden*, and *Mr. Tanner*, Surgeons.

Mr. Dickman, Apothecary.

Mr. Hulton, Steward.

Mr. Wright, Clerk and Register.

One Cooke, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brewhouse; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Aldersey, Matron, under whom are 19 Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards; with Nurses, Watchers, &c. attending the Poor.

A True

A True List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as also of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgesses, chosen to serve in the Parliament of Great-Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster the Tenth of May 1722. According to the Returns made into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

Note, Those marked thus * are under Age; thus || are the Sixteen Scotch Peers; and thus † are Papists.

HIS Royal Highness George Augustus (Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsaye, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven and of Carreck, Viscount Northallerton, Baron of Tewkesbury and of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.

His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Bishop of Osnabrug Knight of the Garter) Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster.

* His Highness Frederick Lewis, (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh) Duke of Gloucester.

Great Officers, who precede DUKES.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.

Evelyn Pierpoint, D. of Kingston; Lord Privy-Seal.

DUKES.

† Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England,

John Campbel D. of Greenwich, Lt Steward of the King's Household.

Thomas Holles, D. of Newcastle, Lord chamberlain of the King's Household.

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerset.

Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Cleveland and Southampton.

Charles Lenos, D. of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton.

* Henry Somerset, D. of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, D. of Bolton.

Peregrine Osborne, D. of Leeds.

* Wriothesly Russel, D. of Bedford.

William Cavendish, D. of Devonshire.

John Churchill, D. of Marlborough.

* Edmund Sheffield, D. of Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

John Maners, D. of Rutland.

John Montagu, D. of Montagu.

|| James Grahme, D. of Montrose.
A || John

|| John Ker, *D. of Roxburgh.*
 Henry de Grey, *D. of Kent.*
 Robert Bertie, *D. of Ancaster and*
Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain
of England.
 Henry Rentinck, *D. of Portland.*
 Philip Wharton, *D. of Wharton.*
 William Montague, *D. of Manche*
ster.
 James Brydges, *D. of Chandos.*
 Lyonel Cranfield Sackville, *D. of*
Dorset.
 Scroop Egerton, *D. of Bridgwater.*

MARQUISSES.

|| Hay, *M. Twedale.*

EARLS.

† Gilbert Talbot, *E. of Shrews-*
bury.
 James Stanley, *Earl of Derby.*
 Theophilus Hastings, *E. of Hun-*
tingdon.
 Thomas Herbert, *E. of Pembroke*
and Montgomery.
 Henry Clinton, *E. of Lincoln.*
 Edward Howard, *E. of Suffolk.*
 James Cecil, *E. of Salisbury.*
 Brownlow Cecil, *E. of Exeter.*
 John Sidney, *E. of Leicester.*
 George Compton, *E. of Northamp-*
ton.
 Edward Rich, *E. of Warwick and*
Holland.
 William Fielding, *E. of Denbigh.*
 Thomas Fane, *E. of Westmoreland.*
 Henry Bowes Howard, *E. of Berk-*
shire, Deputy to the Earl Marshal
of England.
 John Savage, *E. Rivers.*
 Charles Mordaunt, *E. of P.terbo-*
rough and Monmouth.
 Harry Grey, *E. of Stamford.*
 Heneage Finch, *E. of Winchelsea.*
 Philip Stanhope, *E. of Chesterfield.*
 Thomas Tufton, *E. of Thanet.*
 Robert Spencer, *E. of Sunderland.*
 Nicholas Leke, *E. of Scarsdale.*

Edward Montagu, *E. of Sandwich.*
 Edward Hyde, *E. of Clarendon.*
 William Capel, *E. of Essex.*
 George Brudenel, *E. of Cardigan.*
 Arthur Annesly, *E. of Anglesey.*
 Charles Howard, *E. of Carlisle.*
 † Thomas Bruce, *E. of Ailesbury.*
 Richard Boyle, *E. of Burlington.*
 * Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *E. of*
Shaftesbury.
 George-Henry Lee, *E. of Lich-*
field.
 Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *E. of*
Radnor.
 William Paston, *E. of Yarmouth.*
 James Berkeley, *E. of Berkeley.*
 Daniel Finch, *E. of Nottingham.*
 Henry Hyde, *E. of Rochester.*
 Montagu-Venables Bertie, *E. of*
Abingdon.
 * Baptiste Noel, *E. of Gainsborough.*
 * Robert Darcy, *E. of Holderness.*
 Other Windesor-Hickman, *E. of*
Plymouth.
 † William Stafford-Howard, *E. of*
Stafford.
 Richard Lumley, *E. of Scarborough.*
 George Booth, *E. of Warrington.*
 Richard Newport, *E. of Bradford.*
 Frederick Zulestein, *E. of Roch-*
ford.
 William-Ann Van Keppel, *E. of*
Albermarle.
 William Coventry, *E. of Coventry.*
 Edward Ruffel, *E. of Orford.*
 William Villiers, *E. of Jersey.*
 Henry D'Auverquerque, *E. of*
Grantham.
 John Poulet, *E. Poulet.*
 Francis Godolphin, *E. of Godol-*
phin.
 Hugh Cholmondeley, *E. of Chol-*
mondeley.
 || John Sutherland, *E. of Sutherland.*
 || John Leslie, *E. of Rothes, dead.*
 || David Areskine, *E. of Buchan.*
 || Thomas Hamilton, *E. of Had-*
dingtown.

|| Hugh

|| Hugh Campbel, *E. of Loudoun.*
 || Charles Hamilton, *E. of Selkirk.*
 || George Gordon, *E. of Aberdeen.*
 || George Hamilton, *E. of Orkney.*
 || John Dalrymple, *E. of Stair.*
 || James Stewart, *E. of Bute.*
 || Charles Hop, *E. of Hoptoun.*
 || Henry Scot, *E. of Deloraine.*
 || Archibald Campbel, *E. of Islay.*
 Robert Harley, *E. of Oxford and E. Mortimer.*

Washington Shirley, *E. of Ferrars.*
 Tho. Wentworth, *E. of Strafford.*
 William Legg, *E. of Dartmouth.*
 Henry Paget, *E. of Uxbridge.*
 Lewis Watson, *E. of Rockingham.*
 Charles Bennet, *E. of Tankerville.*
 Heneage Finch, *E. of Aylesford.*
 John Hervey, *E. of Bristol.*
 George Montague, *E. of Halifax.*
 Talbot Yelverton, *E. of Suffex.*
 William Cowper, *E. Cowper.*
 * Philip Stanhope, *E. Stanhope.*
 William Cadogan, *E. of Cadogan.*
 Bennet Sherrard, *E. of Harbrough.*
 Tho. Coningesby, *E. Coningesby.*
 James Saunderson, *E. Castleton.*
 Thomas Farmer, *E. of Pomfret, alias Pontefract.*
 David Graham, *E. Graham.*
 Robert Ker, *E. Ker.*

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Vis. Hereford.*
 † Anthony Browne, *V. Montacute.*
 Laurence Fiennes, *V. Say and Sele.*
 † Thomas Bellafyfe, *V. Falconberg.*
 Charles Townshend, *V. Townshend.*
 * Thomas Thynne, *V. Weymouth.*
 William Hatton, *V. Hatton.*
 Henry Lowther, *V. Lonsdale.*
 Henry O-Brian, *V. Tadcaster.*
 Henry St. John, *V. St. John.*
 Richard Temple, *V. Cobham.*
 Hugh Boscawen, *V. Falmouth.*
 John Wallop, *V. Lymington.*

Simon Harcourt, *V. Harcourt.*
 George Bing, *V. Torrington.*

BARONS.

John Carteret, *Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*
 * George Nevil, *Ld Bergavenny.*
 † James Touchet, *Ld Audley.*
 Peregrine Bertie, *Ld Willoughby of Eresby.*

John West, *Ld De la War.*
 Charles Mildmay, *Ld Fitzwalter.*
 Hugh Fortescue, *Ld Clinton.*
 * Edward Ward, *Ld Dudley and Ward.*

† Thomas Stourton, *Ld Stourton.*
 Dr. George Verney, *Ld Willoughby of Broke.*
 * Hugh Willoughby, *Ld Willoughby of Parham.*

Thomas Howard, *Ld Howard of Effingham.*

William North, *Ld North, and Ld Gray of Rolleston.*

William-Ferdinand Cary, *Ld Hunsdon.*

Rowland St. John, *Ld St. John of Bletsho.*

James Compton, *Ld Compton.*

† * Robert Petre, *Ld Petre.*

† Thomas Arundel, *Ld Arundel of Wardour.*

† Charles Dormer, *Ld Dormer.*

Henry Roper, *Ld Teynham.*

William Grevill, *Ld Brooke.*

* Nevil Lovelace, *Ld Lovelace.*

Henry Maynard, *Ld Maynard.*

Charles Bruce, *Ld Bruce.*

Edward Leigh, *Ld Leigh.*

William Byron, *Ld Byron.*

Robert Sutton, *Ld Lexington.*

† Marinduke Langdale, *Ld Langdale.*

William Berkeley, *Ld Berkeley of Stratton.*

Charles Cornwallis, *Ld Cornwallis.*

Anthony De Grey, *Ld Lucas of Crudwell.*

John Arundel, *Ld Arundel of Tre-rice.*

William Craven, *Ld Craven.*

† Hugh Clifford, *Ld Clifford of Chudleigh.*

Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, *Ld Osborne.*

William Stawell, *Ld Stawell.*

Francis North, *Ld Guildford.*

James Waldegrave, *Ld Waldegrave.*

John Ashburnham, *Ld Ashburnham.*

Charles Butler, *Ld Butler of Weston.*

Henry Herbert, *Ld Herbert of Cherbury.*

Maurice Thompson, *Ld Haverham.*

Christopher Vane, *Ld Barnard.*

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Commons ————— 558

A LIST of the Honourable the Commissioners, of his Majesty's Stamp-Duties; and other Officers thereunto belonging.

SIR Brocas Gardener, Bart.

Sir Richard Pye, Bart.

The Honourable Colonel

John Schutz.

George Townshend, Jun. Esq;

John Turner, Esq;

Commissioners.

400 l. per Annum Each.

The Receiver-General, or Treasurer, Philip Papillon, Esq; 500 l. per Annum.

Under him Four Clerks.

The Comptroller, William Ashburst, Esq; 400 l. per Annum.

Under him four Clerks.

Secretary, William Bridges, Esq; 300 l. per Annum.

Under

Under him Four Clerks.

Solicitor, Mr. William Mowbray, 100 l. per Annum.

Warehouse-Keeper of the Stamp-Duties, Mr. William Curtis, 130 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Apprentice-Duties, Henry Montague, Esq; 100 l. per Annum.

Three Riding Surveyors, viz.

Mr. John Cockran,

Mr. Roger Baines,

Mr. William Longman,

} at 100 l. per Annum Each.

Register of the Duty on Pamphlets, &c. John Pain, M. A. 80 l. per Ann.

Supervisor of the Stampers, Mr. Henry Sydenham, 80 l. per Annum.

Warehouse-Keeper of Unstampd-Goods, Mr. Charles Howland, 50 l. per An.

Besides these Principal Officers, there are Forty Stampers who have Each a Salary of 50 l. per Annum.

As also, Twelve Rolling-Press-Printers, with their Assistants at 45 l. per Annum Salary.

Messengers, Porters, Watchmen.

Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the Excise for Beer, Malt, &c. and the Duty on Leather

		Salaries per Ann.
Commissioners,	{ George Townsend, Esq;	Each 1000 l.
	Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart.	
	Christopher Montague, Esq;	
	James Vernon, Esq;	
	John Whetbam, Esq;	
	John Brougham, Esq;	
	Roger Gale, Esq;	
	Benjamin Mildmay, Esq;	
	{ Francis Elliot, Esq;	
Secretary, Edm. Naylor, Esq; for himself and Clerks,	—	510 00 00
Door-keeper, and Accomptant of Imprest-Money, Gervas	}	70 00 00
clark ———		
Assistant Door-keeper, George Preston	—	40 00 00
Cashires, ——— and Edw. Pauncefort, Esq;	}	1550 00 00
for themselves and Clerks, viz. ———		
His Chief Clerk, Mr. Medcalf	—	100 00 00
Keeper of the Bills of Exchequer, John Nixon	—	80 00 00
Tellers,	{ Richard Hill, Sen.	40 00 00
	Richard Hill, Jun.	40 00 00
	Samuel Cook	40 00 00
Bill-Men without-	{ Mr. Francis	50 00 00
Doors,	Mr. Balthian	50 00 00
	Remains for himself	1100 00 00
		Comptrolles,

		l.	s.	d.
Comptroller, the Honourable Colonel Elwell,				
for himself and Clerks, viz.		1760	00	00
Himself		700	00	00
His Deputy for Excise of Malt,				
Candles, Hops, Soap Paper,	Thomas Hinman	180	00	00
Callicoes, Wire, Starch, &c.				
	Samuel Hughes	100	00	00
	Morris Hughes	80	00	00
	Richard Andrews	70	00	00
	William Parsons	70	00	00
	Jos. Hancock	80	00	00
	John Nevil	60	00	00
	Brudenel Greenwood	60	00	00
	Joseph Clap	60	00	00
	Jonathan Rigg	60	00	00
	William Stanley	60	00	00
	Philip Jones	60	00	00
	Thomas Turner	60	00	00
	Nicholas Pensford	60	00	00
	John Parsons	60	00	00
Excise				
Clerks for				
Malt				
Candles and				
Hops				
Soap, Paper, Callicoe,				
Wire, and Starch				
Hides				
Plate, John Turner		60	00	00
Mr. John Bruere, a Clerk employed in the Comptroller's		80	00	00
Office per Treasury Warrant				
Sir Basil Dixwell, Auditor		500	00	00
Mr. John Ogden his Deputy		120	00	00
Francis Snell		60	00	00
Thomas Kingsley		40	00	00
Edmund Gill		60	00	00
Alexander Meryall		60	00	00
Clifford Millart		50	00	00
The two chief Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Books, may				
be united thus ;				
Chief Examiners of the Excise and	William Pinney	100	00	00
Malt-Officers Books		100	00	00
Chief Examiner of the London Offi-	Potter Wichello	80	00	00
cers Books				
	Francis Smith	60	00	00
Two other Examiners of Ditto	John Lloyd	60	00	00
Chief Examiner of the Soap, Pa-				
per, Callicoes, Wire and Starch	William Johnson	70	00	00
Officers Books				
	Francis Oldham	60	00	00
Two other Examiners of Ditto		60	00	00
Register, Thomas Yarburgh, Esq;		350	00	00
His Clerk, John Haines		40	00	00
Solicitor, John Ellis, Esq;		350	00	00
Correspondent, Samuel Johnson		180	00	00

His Assistants, { Samuel Johnson, Jun.
Thomas Edgley

		l.	s.	d.
Clerk of the Securities, John Lawton	_____	150	00	00
Out of which he pays a Clerk	_____	20	00	00
His Assistants, { John Baxter	_____	40	00	00
{ John Jansen	_____	40	00	00
House-keeper, Mrs. Mary Howard	_____	200	00	00
Deputy-House-keeper, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons	_____	75	00	20
Accomptants { Anthony Cossens, } for Excise of Malt	_____	200	00	00
General, { John Tooker, } and Hops	_____	each.		
{ Isaac Hide, } for Candles, Soap,	_____	200	00	00
{ } Paper, &c.	_____			
Henry Needler, Accomptant General for Hide and Plate	_____	130	00	00
Duty	_____			
His Assistants, { Valens Comyns, } Each	_____	60	00	00
{ Philip Wardour, }	_____			
{ William Greenbill, }	_____			
Assistants for Malt { Jasper Bull, }	_____			
and Hops, { Gawin Miller, }	_____			
{ Samuel Underwood, }	_____	60	00	00
{ Thomas Smith, }	_____			
{ John Mattibew, }	_____			
{ Edward Carver, }	_____			
For the new Duties { James Phillips, }	_____			
in the Country, { } Each	_____	60	00	00
viz. Soap, Paper, { Richard Bennet, }	_____			
Callicoes, Wire { } Each	_____	60	00	00
and Starch, { William Crawford, }	_____			
William Crossman, for London, Soap, Paper, &c.	_____	60	00	00
Accomptants for { William Pollard	_____	100	00	00
London Brewery, { Thomas Mitchell	_____	80	00	00
Accomptant for London Distillery, Edward Willet	_____	90	00	00
Accomptants for { Thomas Lydall, }	_____			
the Country { Thomas Radcliff, }	_____			
Excise, { Samuel Snelling, }	_____	80	00	00
{ Henry Robins, }	_____			
{ Christopher Wyvill, }	_____			
Accomptant for the Candle-Duty, Thomas Wyvill, Esq;	_____	90	00	00
His Assistants, { Robert Grey, }	_____	50	00	00
{ } Each	_____			

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners; by which Means Fourteen or Fifteen hundred Pounds is raised every Year: Which Money is applied for the Support of old decay'd or disabled Officers of Excise, who have served upwards of seven Years; and they are allow'd per Ann. viz.

A Col.

A Collector	_____	_____	_____	23 00 00
A Clerk	_____	_____	_____	20 00 00
A Supervisor	_____	_____	_____	20 00 00
A Gauger	_____	_____	_____	10 00 00

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis* where-ever they live; and they are all paid half-yearly, at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*.

Accomptant for the Bank of Charity, <i>Tho. Radcliff</i>	_____	_____	_____	20 00 00
Clerk of the Stationary Wares, <i>Henry Buck, Sen.</i>	_____	_____	_____	70 00 00
His Assistants, { <i>Robert South</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	45 00 00
{ <i>William Johnson</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	30 00 00
Clerk for taking Candle-Entries, <i>Mr. Clarke</i>	_____	_____	_____	60 00 00
Clerk for the Diaries, <i>John Peirce</i>	_____	_____	_____	60 00 00
His Assistant, <i>John Forester</i>	_____	_____	_____	40 00 00
Messengers, { <i>John Dale,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Thomas Denny,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Robert Shawter,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>John Brackenbury,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Porter at the Gate, <i>Mitchell Newmon</i>	_____	_____	_____	40 00 00
Yard-keeper, <i>Nathaniel Jackson</i>	_____	_____	_____	30 00 00
Watchmen, { <i>John Setree,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Cha. Chapman,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Richard Stamp,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Will. Cullerson,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Each	_____	_____	_____	30 00 00

The following Officers attend at the Custom-House.

Collector of the Duties on imported Liquors, <i>J. Moor</i>	_____	_____	_____	80 00 00
Surveyor of Ditto, <i>Michael Warwick</i>	_____	_____	_____	60 00 00
Land-Surveyor of Ditto, <i>Christopher Read</i>	_____	_____	_____	50 00 00
Key-Officers, <i>Henry Garret and Fr. Palmer, each</i>	_____	_____	_____	50 00 00
General Surveyor, and General Gauger of all Vessels in London, and within the Bills of Mortality, <i>William Cheney</i>	_____	_____	_____	175 00 00
General Surveyors of the London-Brewery, { <i>Richard Ansell,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>John Draper,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Each	_____	_____	_____	125 00 00
Commissioners of Appeals, { <i>Thomas Goodman,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>John Skorter,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>James Montague,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Peter Hufsey,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
{ <i>Duncomb Drake,</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Esqrs. Each	_____	_____	_____	200 00 00
Their Register, <i>Thomas Haws</i>	_____	_____	_____	100 00 00
Door-keeper and Messenger, <i>Joseph Winckles</i>	_____	_____	_____	40 00 00

Admiralty-Office, or Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great-Britain.

James, Earl of Berkeley, Chairman, 3000*l.* per Annum.

SIR John Jennings, }
John Cockburn, Esq; }
William Chetwynd, Esq; } 1000*l.* per Annum each.
Sir John Norris, }
Sir Charles Wager, }
Daniel Fulteney, Esq; }
Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary, 800*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Edward Burt, Chief Clerk, dead, 400*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Thomas Corbet, 200*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Thomas Hawes, 150*l.* per Ann.
Mr. William Young, 120*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Gregory Westcomb, 100*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Robert Osborn, 80*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Andrew Ram, 70*l.* per Ann.
Mr. John Varney, 60*l.* per Ann.
Mr. Luke Bennett, Messenger, 50*l.* per Ann.

Officers Civil and Military of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

G Overnor, General Evans, 500*l.* per Annum.
Lieutenant Governor, Col. Tho. Chudleigh, 200*l.* per Ann.
Major, Richard Bettesworth, Esq; 100*l.* per Ann.
Chaplains, { Dr. Samuel Langford, } 100*l.* each.
 { Mr. Henry Bland, }
Physician, Dr. John Smart, 100*l.*
Secretary and Register, Kingsmil Eyre, Esq; 100*l.* per Ann.
Deputy Treasurer, Robert Man, Esq; 100*l.* per Ann.
Comptroller, Thomas Moore, Esq; 100*l.* per Ann.
Steward, Daniel Ivis, 100*l.* per Ann.
Chyrurgeon, Mr. Alexander Inglish, 100*l.* per Ann.
Apothecary, Mr. Thomas Garnier, 50*l.* per Ann.
Clerk of the Works, Mr. Hugh Warren, 20*l.* per Ann.
Adjutant, Captain Thomas Stuart, 36*l.* per Ann.
Servants, who besides their Sallaries are allow'd Diet,
Master Cook, William Daniel, 40*l.* per Ann.
Second Cook, Mr. Flower Hunt, 30*l.* per Ann.
Three under Cooks, each 10*l.* per Ann.
Master Butler, Mr. Thomas Brown, 40*l.* per Ann.

Part I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Second Butler, Mr. Thomas Symonds, 25 l. per Ann.
 Master Baker, Mr. Henry Parsons, for himself and Servants, 30 l. per Ann.
 Usher of the Hall, James Robeson, 20 l. per Ann.
 Porter, William Smith, 12 l. per Ann.
 Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. Henry Pope, 20 l. per Ann.
 A Chirurgeons Mate, William Hepburne, 20 l. per Ann.
 Chirurgeons Deputy, Alexander Read, 20 l. per Ann.
 Comptroller of the Coleyard, 30 l. per Ann.
 A Messenger to the Commissioners, 20 l. per Ann.
 A Barber for himself and Servants, 60 l. per Ann.
 A Keeper of the Lamps, 20 l. per Ann.
 A Scullery-Man, 20 l. per Ann.
 Two under Scullery Men, each 10 l. per Ann.
 A Sexton, 20 l. per Ann.
 Turn-cock and Canal Keeper, 20 l. per Ann.
 Two Sweepers, each 10 l. per Ann.
 Gardiner, James Keynton, 20 l. per Ann.
 House-keeper, Mrs. Astley, 30 l. per Ann.
 Twenty Four Matrons, each 8 l. per Ann.

These have no Diet.

Organist, Mr. Theophilus Cole, 20 l. per Ann.
 For repairing and tuning the Organs, 6 l. per Ann.
 For keeping the Water Engine in repair, 20 l. per Ann.
 To the Rector of Chelsea for Tythes, 18 l. 9 s. per Ann.
 To the Vicar of Kensington for Tythes, 2 l. per Ann.
 For repairing the Clock, 6 l. per Ann.

Pensioners.

26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week.
 34 Light Horse Men, at 2 s. per Week.
 32 Serjeants, at 2 s. per Week.
 48 Corporals and Drums, at 10 d. per Week.
 336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week.

The Lords Commissioners for the said Hospital, are,

The Lord-President of the Council, now, and for the Time being.
 The Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces in Great-Britain.
 The First Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord High-Treasurer of Great-Britain for the time being.
 The three Principal Secretaries of State.
 The Right Honourable Spencer Compton, Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.
 Secretary at War.

Sir Philip Meadows, Jun. Kt. } Comptrollers of the Accompts of the
The Hon. James Bruce. Esq; } Army.
The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

The Commissioners appointed by the King for the Regulation of the whole House, as well within as without; and who may meet Quarterly, or oftner, for that purpose, are,

HIS Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales, &c.

The Arch-Bishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, for the Time being.

The Great Ministers of State, for the Time being, and several other Noblemen.

The Bishops of *London* and *Rocheſter* for the Time being.

The Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, who impower and put in all Officers of the House and Works, (except the Governor and Treasurer, whose Nominations alone are reſerv'd to his Maſteſty) Pensioners, Servants, &c.

The Chancellor of the *Exchequer* for the Time being.

The reſpective Judges of the King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and *Exchequer* for the Time being; and the Maſter of the *Rolls* for the Time being.

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for the Time being.

The Lieutenant-General of the *Ordnance*, and the Secretaries of the *Treasury* and *Admiralty* for the Time being.

The Flag-Officers and Commissioners of the *Navy* for the Time being.

The Lord-Mayor of *London*, and three Senior Aldermen; the Maſter and the five Elder Brethren of the *Trinity Houſe* at *Deptford* for the Time being.

The Governor, Lieutenant, and Treasurer of the ſaid Royal Hoſpital, and the Surveyor-General of his Maſteſty's Works for the Time being; with ſeveral other Gentlemen of Note.

The Directors (otherwiſe Commissioners) appointed by the Admiralty to carry on the *Buildings*, ſtate the *Accounts*, and make *Contracts*; for which Purpoſe they may meet once a Fortnight, or oftner, and receive 20 s. each Sitting, if they ſhall think it reaſonable to demand it.

The Honourable Sir John Jennings,
Governor.

Captain Joſeph Soames, Lieutenant
Governor,

Captain Faulkner.

Sir William Saunderſon,

Sir John Vanbrugh.

Sir Gregory Page,

Samuel

Samuel Travers, Esq;
 Captain John Robinson.
 Thomas Jennings, Esq;
 Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
 Edward Honeywood, Esq;
 Peter Jeyes, Esq;
 Nicholas Clarke, Esq;
 Captain John Guy.

Dr. Richard Morton.
 Jeyes Seawell, Esq;
 Captain William Moses.
 William Fisher, Esq;
 William Baxter, Esq;
 Captain Molloy.
 Captain Collier.

The Treasurer, Capt. Philip Cavendish, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.
 The Secretary, Mr. Corbet, 100 l. per Ann.

The Officers of the House, who with the Governor are a Council, and sit Weekly or oftner, for the Government of it; together with their Appointments as such, are,

THE Honourable Sir John Jennings, Master and Governor of the Royal Hospital, Admiral of the White, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at 1000 l. per Ann.

Captain Joseph Soames, Lieutenant Governor, his half Pay made up 200 l. per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Captain Faulkner, has half Pay, at 10 s. per Diem, with Lodgings, Tables, &c.

Mr. Phil. Stubbs, first Chaplain, 100 l. Sal. from the House, in lieu of the Ordinary at Woolwich, with Lodging, Table, &c.

Thomas Pocock, second Chaplain, 100 l. Salary in lieu of the Ordinary at Deptford, with ditto.

Mr. John Constable, First Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Mr. Edward Smith, second Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. Thomas Grimstone, third Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Dr. Morton, Physician, 10 s. per Diem, with ditto.

William Bell, Steward, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. Isaac Rider, Surgeon, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

N. B. Edward Smith, second Lieutenant, is also Clerk of the Cheque, and allow'd for that 50 l. per Ann.

Warrant Officers not of the Council of the House.

Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Cremer, 30 l. per Annum, with House and Table-Money, 14 d. per Day.

Cook, Thomas Bird, 30 l. per Annum, with Lodgings and House-Diet.

First Mate, 20 l. per An. with ditto.

Second Mate, 15 l. per An. with ditto.

Third Mate, 15 l. per An. with ditto.

Butler, *Francis Rogers*, at 20 l. per An. with ditto.

Butler's Mate, at 15 l. per An. with ditto.

Scullery-man, 20 l. per An. with ditto.

His Mate, 15 l. per An. with ditto.

Note, The Butler has Three Assistants, at 3 l. per An. each.

Porter, *John Webb*, 15 l. per An. with Lodgings and Diet, with a reasonable Proportion of the Moneys collected on View of the House.

Barber, *William Blockley*, 6 l. per An. and 2 d. a Month for each Head in the House-books, he finding all Necessaries with Lodgings and Diet.

Assistants, or Deputies with Allowance.

To the Governor, A Clerk, at 50 l. per Annum, with Lodgings Table-Money, &c.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, A Clerk, at 20 l. per Annum, with House-Diet.

To the Treasurer, at 50 l. per An.

To the Steward, A Clerk, at 40 l. per An.

To the Surgeon, An Assistant, at 40 l. per An.

To the Secretary, a Clerk, at 40 l. per An.

Clerk of Cheque's Clerk, at 30 l. per An.

Servants with Salaries.

To the Governor, Two Men and two Maids, at 6 l. per Annum, with House-Diet and Clothes.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, One Man and one Maid, at ditto.

To the Captain, One Man-Servant, at ditto.

To the Steward, A Labourer, at 10 s. per Week.

To the Surgeon, One Servant in the Dispensary, at 30 l. per Annum.

To the Household, Four Labourers, at 9 s. per Week each.

Officers of the Works.

Sir *John Vanbrugh*, Surveyor, at 200 l. per An.

Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmire*, Clerk of the Work, 5 s. per Diem, and 50 l. per Annum for assisting the Surveyor in Designing and Drawing.

Mr. *John James*, his Assistant, at 5 s. per Diem.

Labourers and Watchmen thereabouts, are more or less, as the Occasions of the Buildings require,

Pensioners

Pensioners in the House are entertain'd 450, amongst which are sixteen Boatswains, so call'd, and 36 Boat-swains-Mates, who have been formerly Warrant-Officers. The former are distinguish'd by Gold-lac'd Coats and Hats, having 2 s. 6 d. per Week Spending-Money allow'd them; the other by Edg'd-Hats only, at 18 d. per Week. The Pensioners have all 12 d. per Week paid every Monday by the Steward, over and above their Clothing, Lodging and Diet, very good and sufficient, agreeable to that of *Chelfea*.

Nurses, are 30, at the Rate of six to each 100 Men, who have 6 l. per Annum a-piece, with Clothes and the House-Diet; those who attend in the Infirmary 2 s. more, all Widows of Seafaring Persons.

Boys. There are Cloath'd 15 already, not with the House Allowance, but the Moneys given for seeing the House, and so order'd to be apply'd by the Care of Admiral *Aylmer* the Governor: They are taught the Mathematicks at present, and all have a Catechetical Lecture for them every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, so soon as the Parish-Church shall be fitted up for the Parishioners, which is expected soon.

A List of his Majesty's Forty Messengers, in ordinary of the Great Chamber, according to their Seniority.

Henry Leggat,
Thomas Newlyn,
Peter Newlyn,
Edward Gibbs,
Anthony Dagley,
Thomas Beake,
Thomas Smith,
Francis Sawyer,
Richard Hayward,
John Turner,
John Brighter,
Joseph Smith,
John Bill,
William Brown,
Enoch Mottram,
George Gordon,
Edward Davis,
Valentine Randall,
Robert Martyr,
Thomas Roberts,

Peter John Ducummins,
William Parker,
William Squire,
Elias Chalke,
Daniel Chandler,
John Cooper,
John Crawford,
Francis Ling,
John Ashlock,
John Turner, Jun.
Edward Spear,
Henry Gould,
John Camara,
Jude Storer,
John Parry,
Samuel Crew,
Andrew Holwell,
Matthew Avison,
Joseph Ellis,
Thomas Over,

William Sharpe, }
James Barbon, } Clerks of the Cheque.

Commissioners

Commissioners of the Navy.

George Lord Torrington, Thomas Swanton, Jacob Acworth, Temp. Holmes, Richard Burton,	}	Esqs.	John Faveter, William Cleveland, Sir Tho. Colby, Samuel Percival, Esq; Secretary.	}	Esqs.
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Commissioners of the Victualling.

Thomas Bere, Peter Jeyes, William Passenger, Henry Cartwright,	}	Esqs.	Sir George Saunders, William Fisher, Stephen Biss, Mr. Sprig Manistry, Secretary.	}	Esqs.
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*Commissioners and Officers of his Majesty's Works,
 for Building, Repairing, and taking Care of all
 his Majesty's Houses, Palaces, Buildings, &c.*

Surveyor General, Sir Thomas Hewett, Kt. Sal. 500 l. per Ann.
 Comptroller General, Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. 300 l. per An.
 Surveyor of Gardens and Waters, Ditto, 400 l. per An.
 Master Mason, Tobias Jenkins, Esq; no Sal.
 Master Carpenter, Tho. Ripley, about 200 l. per An.
 Master Mason, Nicholas Dubois, about 200 l. per An.
 Pay Master, Charles Dartiquenave, Esq; about 500 l. per An.
 Surveyor of Roads, William Watkins, Esq; 200 l. per An.
 Secretary, John Hallam, Esq; 100 l. per An.
 Clerk Ingrosser, ——— Stroubridge, Esq; 125 l. per An.
 Clerk to the Board, Leonard Wooddeson, Gent. about 50 l. per An.
 Clerk to the Comptroller, Tho. Kynaston, Gent. about 50 l. per An.
 ——— Itinerant, Andrew Jelf, Gent. 50 l. per An.

Artizans having Salaries.

Scavenger, Robert Bedoe, 100 l. per An.
 Purveyor, James Moore, 90 l. per An.
 Master Joyner, John Smallwell, 90 l. per An.
 Master Plaisterer, David Lance, 60 l. per An.
 Master Bricklayer, Thomas Hues, 60 l. per An.
 Plumber, Joseph Roberts, 20 l. per An.

Serjeant

Part I.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Serjeant Painter, Sir James Thornhill, 10 l. per An.

Master Glazier, John Ireland, about 20 l. per An.

Master Carver, ————— 40 l. per An.

Windfor Plumber, Joseph Roberts, 18 l. per An.

All other Artizans are at the Appointment of the Surveyor.

Clerks of the Works.

Clerk of the Tower and Denmark House, Thomas Kynaston, 44 l. per An.

Clerk of Whitehall, St. James's, and Westminster, John Hallam, 90 l. per An.

Clerk of Winchester, John Slightbalm, 44 l. per An.

Clerk of Newmarket, Tho. Fort, about 56 l. per An.

Clerk of Hampton Court, Ditto, 60 l. per An.

————— Kensington, Henry Joyner, 60 l. per An.

————— Windsor, Tho. Rowland, 44 l. per An.

————— of the Mews, Tho. Bridge, 44 l. per An.

————— of the Savoy, Ditto, 44 l. per An.

Each Clerk to take a Labourer to his Assistance not to exceed 39 l. 10 s. Henry Wise, and Joseph Carpenter, his Majesty's Gardiners, to support, uphold, and maintain all his Majesty's Gardens, Green-houses, &c. for 20 Shillings per Acre per An.

Office Keeper John Perryer, 40 l. per An.

Messenger, Peter Calton, 30 l. per An.

Porter, Bernard Westnage, 30 l. per An.

Commissioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licencing Hackney-Chairs and Coaches.

Commissioners, { John Wey,
Thomas Sutton,
Wagel Smith,
John Idle,
———— Caper, } Esqs. 150 l. per Annum each,

Receiver, Mr. Edward Wharton, 62 l. per An.

Register, Mr. Charles Bolton, 50 l. per An.

Surveyor, Mr. James Cooke, 40 l. per An.

Commissioners

Commissioners, &c. of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.

Commissioners.

Montague Bacon, Esq; }
 John Ayliffe, L. L. D. } 100 l. per Annum each.
 John Atwood, Esq; }
 Cashire, Thomas Tomkins, Esq; 90 l. per An.
 Solicitor, Charles Townshend, Esq; 50 l. per An.
 Two Clerks, 50 l. per An. each.
 Seven Riding Officers, 100 l. per An. each.
 Three Town Surveyors, 50 l. per An. each.
 A Messenger, 30 l. per An.

Commissioners, &c. for granting Wine-Licenses.

Commissioners.

Daniel Dering, }
 Richard Plumpton, } Esqrs. 300 l. per An. each.
 Charles Greenwood, }
 William East, }
 John Jolliffe, }
 Comptroller, Thomas Hancock.
 Secretary, William Walker, 80 l. per An.
 Cashire, Edmund Townley, 80 l. per An.
 Solicitor, Mr. Granger.
 A Clerk of the Contracts, 50 l. per An.
 A Clerk of the Bonds and Licenses, 40 l. per An.
 Four Messengers and one Supernumerary, 20 l. per An.

Commissioners, &c. for the Duty on Salt.

Commissioners.

Thomas Woodcock, T^r }
 James Cardonnel, I }
 Thomas Milner, } Esqrs. 500 l. per An. each.
 William Churchill, I }
 Edward Abley, J }
 Comptroller, Thomas Hall, Esq; for himself and Clerks 350 l. per An.
 Cashire, M^{rs} Wyndham, for herself and Clerks 430 l. per An.
Secretary;

Secretary, *Thomas Holdip*, Esq; 200 l. per An.

Correspondent Clerk of the Securities, *Matthew Greenwood*, and his Assistant Secretary, 130 l. per An.

Solicitor, *William Johnson*, 100 l. per An.

Chief Accomptant, *William Sumpter*, 100 l. per An.

A List of the Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

Postmasters [The Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Esq;] Sal. 2000 l. per Annum
General, [*Galfridius Walpole*, Esq;] each.

Accomptant, Mr. *George Searle*, 300 l. per An.

Receiver General, *Richard Onslow*, Esq; 300 l. per An.

Richard Williamson, } Deputy Receiver.
Joseph Clarkson,

Secretary to the Commissioners, *Joseph Godman*, Esq; 200 l. per An.

Chamber Keeper, Mr. *James Chapman*,

Comptroller, *Joseph Bell*, Esq; } 200 l. per An. each.

His Assistant, Mr. *Joseph Archer*.

Clerks.

Clerk of the *Chester Road*, Mr. *Charles Jackson*, 100 l. per An.

Clerk of the *North Road*, Mr. *Robert Calcroft*,

Clerk of the *West Road*, Mr. *Thomas Sautel*,

Clerk of the *Bristol Road*, Mr. *William Greene*,

Clerk of the *Yarmouth Road*, Mr. *Edmund Warren*, } 60 l. per An. each.

Clerk of the *Kent Road*, Mr. *Robert Giddins*,

Clerk of the *By Nights*, Mr. *Hugh Hays*,

Window Man, Mr. *Joseph Archer*,

[The *Chester Road*, Mr. *Robert Russell*,

[The *North Road*, Mr. *John Pratt*,

[The *West Road*, Mr. *Richard Clark*,

[The *Bristol Road*, Mr. *Lewis Terson*,

[The *Yarmouth Road*, Mr. *John Jackson*,] 50 l. per Annum

[The *Kent Road*, Mr. *Jacob Harris*,] each.

Ten Sorters, of which Eight have 50 l. per Annum each, and Two 40 l. per Annum each.

Sixty seven Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week each.

Four Portets.

Inspectors of the Post-

Office, and Surveyors { Mr. *John Jesse*,

of Post-Houses, in {

Town, and the seve- { Mr. *Robert Parsons*,

ral Roads, }

Officers

Officers of the Foreign Office.

Comptroller, *Ashburnham Frowde*, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per An.
 Alphabet Keeper, *Mr. Gawen Nash*, 100 l. per An.

Foreign Officers.

Mr. Michael Beal,
 Mr. Allan Lavalade,
 Mr. Edmund Jones,
 Mr. Thomas Wardroper,
 Mr. George Hindmas,
 Mr. James Passmore, at 40 l. per An.
 Mr. John Lesebure, Foreign Secretary, at 50 l. per An.
 Solicitor, John Fowle, Esq; 200 l. per An.
 Accomptant Clerk,
 Receivers Clerk, } 50 l. per An. each.
 Postmaster Generals Clerk, 60 l. per An.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Comptroller, *Richard Frankland*, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per An.
 Accomptant; *Mr. Edmund Greene*, 70 l. per An.
 Collector, *Edward Parsons*, Esq; 70 l. per An.
 Comptrollers Clerk, *Mr. Richard Titterton*, 30 l. per An.
 Six Sorters, at 26 l. per An. each.
 Eight Subsorters, at 26 l. per An. each.

Besides these, there are above a Hundred Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per An. each, for carrying and recarrying Letters, and above four Hundred Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

A List of his Majesty's Forces on the Establishment in Great-Britain.

Captain and Colonel, Lord Herbert.

FIRST Troop of Horse Guards, consisting of 156 private Gentlemen, one Captain, two Lieutenants or Lieutenant Colonels, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers, four Sub-Brigadiers, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, four Trumpeters, one Kettle Drum; in all 181.

Captain

Captain and Colonel, *Algernon, Earl of Hertford.*

Second Troop of Horse Guards. Of the same Number of the private Gentlemen and Officers.

Captain and Colonel, *George, Lord Newburgh.*

Third Troop of Horse Guards. Of the same Number.

Captain and Colonel, *Lord Forrester.*

Fourth Troop of Horse Guards. Added by the Union.

Captain and Colonel, The Honourable *John Fane.*

First Troop of Grenadier Guards. Consisting of 145 private Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, two Lieutenants and Captains, one Guidon and Captain, two Sub-Lieutenants, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, six Sergeants, six Corporals, four Drummers, four Hautboys; in all 176.

Captain and Colonel, The Honourable *Henry Berkeley, Esq;*

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards. Added by the Union, consisting of the same Number, a Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier Guards.

Colonel, *Charles, Duke of Bolton.*

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue. Consisting of 243 private Men in nine Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, six Captains, nine Lieutenants, nine Cornets, nine Muster Masters, eighteen Corporals, nine Trumpeters, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, one Kettle Drummer; in all 310.

Colonel, *Richard, Lord Viscount Cobham.*

His Majesty's own Royal Regiment of Horse, Red. Consisting of 225 private Men in nine Troops, and the same Number of Officers, &c.

Colonel, *Thomas, Lord Londonderry.*

The Princess's Regiment of Horse. Consisting of 150 private Men in six Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three Captains, six Lieutenants, six Cornets, six Quarter Masters, twelve Corporals, six Trumpeters; in all 196.

Colonel, Major General *Wade.*

Regiment of Horse. Of the same Numbers.

Dragoons.

Colonel, *Sir Charles Hotbom.*

Royal Regiment of Dragoons, *English.* Consisting of 150 private Men in six Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three

three Captains, six Lieutenants, six Cornets, six Quarter Masters, twelve Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, six Drummers, six Hautboys; in all 207.

Colonel, *Campbell.*

Royal Regiment of Dragoons, *Scots.* Of the same Numbers.

Earl of *Stairs's*, Lord *Carpenter's*, Colonel *Kerr's*, Brigadier *Honeywood's*, Brigadier *Gore's*, Major General *Evans's*.

Foot.

Colonel, *William*, Earl of *Cadogan.*

First Regiment of Foot Guards. Consisting of 1346 private Men in twenty eight Companys; one Colonel, one Major, one Second Major, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, two Mates, three Adjutants, two Quarter Masters, one Solicitor to the Regiment, one Drum Major, one Deputy Marshal, three Hautboys, twenty four Captains or Colonels, twenty nine Lieutenants or Captains, twenty seven Ensigns, eighty four Serjeants, eighty four Corporals, fifty six Drummers; in all 1669.

Colonel, *Richard*, Earl of *Scarborough.*

Coldstream, or Second Regiment of Foot Guards. Consisting of 865 private Men in eighteen Companies, and Officers accordingly; in all 1072.

Colonel, Earl of *Dunmore.*

Third Regiment of Foot Guards. Of the same Number with the last.

Foot.

Kirk, Harrison, Cadogan, Cholmley, Wills, Groves, Maccartney, Montague, Wightman, Clayton, Stanwix. Each Regiment consisting of 340 private Men, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, seven Captains, eleven Lieutenants, nine Ensigns, twenty Serjeants, thirty Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Quarter Master, one Surgeon, one Mate, two Drummers; in all 445. Ten Regiments more of the same Number.

James Otway, Charles Otway, Bisset, Cosby, of twelve Companies each, in *Minorca.*

Cotton, Egerton, Pearce, of twelve Companies each, in *Gibraltar.*

Lucas, Phillips, of ten Companies each, in *America.*

Eight Independent Companys in *America*, four at *New York*, two at *Jamaica*, one at *Bermudas*, one at the *Bahama Islands.*

Total

Total on the British Estab- lishment.	{ Horse	2071
	{ Dragoons	1656
	{ Foot	8708
	{ In Great Britain	12435
	{ In Minorca	2260
	{ In Gibraltar	1464
	{ In America	1699
Total		17858

A List of the General Officers.

William, Earl of Cadogan, Captain General, and General, and Com-
mander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces.

Generals.

Stewart, Erle, Earl of Portmore, Lumley, Earl of Orkney, Duke of Ar-
gyll, Lord Tyrwley.

Lieutenant Generals.

Earl of Peterborough, Lord Newburgh, Seymour, Lord Windsor, Ross,
Earl of Strafford, Harvey, Webb, Mordaunt, Lord Shannon, Palmes, Mait-
land, Marquis Montandre, Lord Montjoy, Sankey, Gorge, Lord Carpenter,
Lord North and Grey, Earl of Stair, Earl of Barrymore, Lord Cobham,
Wills, Maccartney.

Major Generals, viz.

Wynn, Bains, Davenport, Rook, Whetbam, Braddock, Tatton, Primrose, Sa-
bine, Thomas Pearce, Evans, Pepper, Kellum, Sybourg, Holmes, Earl of Or-
tery, Hill, Wade.

Brigadier Generals.

Sir James Jefferys, John Stewart, Earl De Lorrain, Sutton, Russell, Mor-
ryson, Bisset, Borr, Stanwix, Price, Hamilton, Lord William Hay, Lord John
Kerr, Robert, Ferrars, Sir Cha. Hotham, Humphrey Gore, Honeywood, Pey-
ton, Bowles, Sterne, Preston, Groves, Mead, Windsor, Wheeler, Lord Mark,
Kerr, Colbert, Hunter, Moncale, William Stewart, Earl of Hynford, Grant,
Bruce, Panton, Napier, Waring, Dalzell, Munden, Creighton, Dormer, Crofts,
Richards, Earl of Longford, Hunt, Withers, Earl of Dunmore.

General and Staff Officers.

	per Diem	For 365 Days
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Captain General and Commander in Chief	10 00 00	3650 00 00
Two Aids de Camp, each 10 s.	01 00 00	365 00 00
		Secretary

	per Diem l. s. d.	For 365 Days l. s. d.
Secretary to the Captain General	00 10 00	182 10 00
Three Generals at 1200 l. per Ann. each	09 17 03	3600 00 00
Secretary to the Generals	00 10 00	182 10 00
Six Lieutenant Generals at 970 l. per An. each	15 18 10	5820 00 00
Six Major Generals at 485 l. per Annum each	07 19 05	2910 00 00
Eleven Brigadiers at 365 l. per Annum each	11 00 00	4015 00 00
Pay Master General	01 00 00	365 00 00
Secretary to the Forces	01 00 00	365 00 00
Commissary General of the Musters 1 l. 5 s. 8 d. 3-4 per Day, whereof 150 l. per Annum to be paid out of the Days Pay allow'd to Chelsea Hospital To the Deputy Commissary General Jobu Gumley, 1 l. 3 s. per Diem		
To seven Deputy Commissarys 10 s. per Diem each		2177 16 00
To one Deputy Commissary in North Britain, 10 s. per Diem		
One Deputy at Jersey and Guernsey, 2 s. 6 d. per Diem		
One for Scilly, 1 s. 4 d. per Diem		
And two Clerks, at 2 s. 6 d. each		
Two Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army at 750 l. each	04 02 02	1500 00 00
Secretary to the Comptrollers	00 16 04	300 00 00
Adjutant General	01 00 00	365 00 00
Quarter Master General	01 00 00	365 00 00
Deputy Quarter Master General	00 10 00	182 10 00
Quarter Master General for North Britain	00 10 00	182 10 00
Judge Advocate General, for himself 15 s. and for his Clerk 2 s. 6 d. and for his Deputy at Guernsey and Jersey 2 s. 6 d.	01 00 00	365 00 00
Clerk of the Court Marshal in North Britain	00 07 06	136 17 06
Physician General	00 10 00	182 10 00
Surgeon General	00 10 00	182 10 00
Apothecary General	00 10 00	182 10 00
	65 11 00	23926 17 09
Contingencies upon Accounts	54 15 10	20000 00 00

Note, the General Staff Officers afore-named, are such as had establiſh'd Pay as General Officers, till the Parliament in December 1718 struck off this established Pay from all General Officers, as well the Number herein mentioned, as the rest in the whole List. And the Contingencies upon Account, were at the same time reduced from Twenty to Ten Thousand Pounds.

An Abstract of the Officers of the Forces Pay per Diem.

	Horse			Dragoons			Foot Guards			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	2	01	00	1	15	00	1	19	00	1	04	00
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	1	09	06	1	04	06	1	08	06	0	17	00
Major and Captain	1	07	00	1	00	06	1	04	06	0	15	00
Captain	1	01	06	0	15	06	0	16	06	0	10	00
Lieutenant	0	15	00	0	09	00	0	07	10	0	04	08
Cornet or Ensign	0	14	00	0	08	00	0	05	10	0	03	08
Quarter Master	0	08	06	0	05	06	0	04	00	0	04	08
Chaplain	0	06	08	0	06	08	0	06	08	0	06	08
Adjutant	0	05	00	0	05	00	0	04	00	0	04	00
Surgeon	0	06	00	0	06	00	0	04	00	0	04	00
Mate	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	02	06	0	02	06
Kettle Drum or Drummer	0	03	00	0	02	00	0	01	00	0	01	00
Drum Major	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	01	06	0	00	00
Trumpeter	0	02	08	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	00	00
Serjeant	0	00	00	0	02	06	0	01	06	0	01	06
Corporal	0	03	00	0	02	00	0	01	00	0	01	00
Hautboys	0	00	00	0	02	00	0	01	06	0	00	00
Deputy Marshal	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	01	00	0	00	00
Private Man	0	02	06	0	01	06	0	00	10	0	00	08
Solicitor	0	00	00	0	00	00	0	04	00	0	00	00

An Abstract of the Officers of the Horse and Grenadier Guards Pay per Diem.

	Troop of Horse Guards			Grenadier Guards		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
To a Captain and Colonel	1	16	00	1	10	00
Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel	1	03	00	1	02	00
Cornet	1	02	00	0	00	00
Major	0	00	00	1	00	00
Guidon	1	00	00	0	00	00
Exempt	0	13	00	0	00	00
Lieutenant and Captain	0	00	00	0	17	00
Guidon and Captain	0	16	00	0	16	00
Brigadier	0	10	00	0	00	00
Sub-Brigadier	0	05	00	0	00	00
Sub-Lieutenant	0	00	00	0	10	00
Chaplain	0	06	08	0	06	08
Adjutant	0	07	00	0	07	00

Serjeant

	Troop of Horse Guards	Grenadier Guards
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Surgeon _____	0 08 00	0 08 00
Trumpeter _____	0 05 00	0 00 00
Serjeant _____	0 06 00	0 04 00
Corporal _____	0 06 00	0 03 00
Kettle Drum or Drummer _____	0 05 00	0 02 00
Hautboy _____	0 00 00	0 02 00
Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier Guards _____	0 07 00	0 00 00
Private Gentleman _____	0 04 00	0 02 00

Officers of the Royal Robes.

M After of the Robes, *William* | Clerk of the Robes, *Mr. Cooley.*
 Earl of Cadogan, 500 *l.* per | Yeoman of the Robes, *Mr. Joseph*
Annum (in the King's Gift.) | *Hancock.*

Grooms of the Robes.

Mr. Daniel Creet, | *Mr. Henry Collop.*
Mr. Samuel Pitts,

Waiters of the Robes.

Mr. John Smith,
Mr. George Curtis,
 Brusher of the Robes, *Mr. John* | Messenger of the Robes, *Mr. Henry*
Gary. | *Tyson.*
 Page of the Robes, *Mr. William*
Smith.

Twelve Footmen.

Thomas Barnard, | *John Cooper,*
John Barnard, | *Jacob Lowman,*
George Wilkinson, | *John Hatt,*
David Morris, | *Henry Vane,*
Thomas Harding, | *William Smith,*
William Nightringale, | *Henry Gockson.*

Great Wardrobe.

Duke of Mountagu Master. | Clerk and Store-keeper, *William*
 His Deputy, *Thomas Dummer, Esq;* | *Colinge, Esq;*
 | A Messenger.

Removing Wardrobes.

The Honourable Grey Maynard, Esq; 320 l. per Annum.

Grooms. { Thomas Williams, } Esqrs. 130 l. per Annum each.
 { Charles Cbester, }

Pages. { Mr. Charles Lucas, }
 { Mr. Thomas Mattocks, } 100 l. per Annum each.
 { Mr. Peter Forbes, }

Porters at the Gate of the Royal Palace at St. James's.

Serjeant Porter, Philip Cavendish, Esq; 160 l. per Annum.

Yeomen. { Richard Miller, }
 { James Lovatt, } 150 l. per Annum each.
 { Robert Vernon, }

Grooms. { Philip Hanchet, }
 { Adam Bagshaw, } 40 l. per Annum each.
 { Edgar Parker, }

Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance.

Master General, William Earl of Cadogan, 1500 l. per Annum.
 Lieutenant General, L. Gen. Wills, 800 l. per Annum, and 300 l.
 for a House in the Minories belonging to him.

Surveyor General, Col. John Armstrong, Esq; 600 l. per An.

Clerk of the Ordnance, Thomas White, Esq; 500 l. per An.

Store-keeper, George Gregory, Esq; 400 l. per An.

Clerk of the Deliveries, 340 l. and Secretary to } Leonard Smelt, Esq;
 the Master General, 200 l. per An.

Treasurer Henry Mordaunt, Esq; 500 l. per An.

Keeper of the Armory, William Nicholas, Esq; 60 l. per An.

Keeper of the Small Armory, Thomas Gardiner, Esq; 80 l. per An.

Chief Engineer, Col. Lassels, 300 l. per An.

Second Engineer, Christian Lilly, Esq; 250 l. per An.

Clerk of the Checque, William Wright, Esq; 60 l. per An.

Master Gunner, John Pendlebury, Esq; 190 l. per An.

Three Mates, at 45 l. per An.

Sixty Gunners, at 18 l. per Annum each.

Sixty Labourers, at 26 l. per An. each.

Barrack Master, Mr. Francis Mackfield, 40 l. per An.

Besides these, there are *Storekeepers* at the several *Garrisons*, whose Salaries are from 120 to 30 l. per An. together with a *Waggon Master*, *Proof Master*, *Fire Master*, chief *Bombardier*, *Petardier*, *Comptroller* of the *Fireworks*, and other inferior Officers, whose Salaries are more or less as the Master of the Ordinance appoints.

Officers of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London.

THE Warden or Keeper of the Charge of Coinage of Money, *William Thompson*, Esq; for himself, Clerks and Servants, 640 l.
 Master-Worker, *Sir Isaac Newton*, Kt. for himself and Clerks 580 l.
 Comptroller, *Martin Bladen*, Esq; for himself and Clerk 340 l.
 His Deputy, Mr. *Charles Smith*, 100 l. per An.
 Assay Master, *Charles Brattel*, Esq; 400 l. per An.
 Clerk of the Papers, ———— for himself and Clerk, 120 l.
 Deputy-Warden, Mr. *Pinkney*, 100 l. per An.
 Deputy Master Worker, Mr. *John Francis Fouquire*, 100 l. per An.
 Clerk of the Irons, Major General *Evans*, 100 l. per An.
 Melter, Mr. *John Cartlidge*.
 His Majesty's chief Engraver, *John Croker*, Esq;
 Assistant Engraver, Mr. *Samuel Bull*
 Weigher and Teller, *Hopton Haynes*, Esq;
 Keeper of the Records, *Richard Topham*, Esq;
 His Deputy, Mr. *George Holmes*.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Commissioners.

Right Hon. *Thomas Earl of Westmorland*.

John Chetwynd, Esq;

Sir Charles Cooke, Knt.

Paul Dockminique, Esq;

John Moleworth, Esq;

Thomas Pelham, Esq;

Daniel Pultney, Esq;

Martin Bladen, Esq;

Secretary, *William Popple*, 500 l. per An.

Deputy Secretary, Mr. *Bryan Wheelock*, 100 l. per An.

Chief Clerk, Mr. *Samuel Gillibrand*, 80 l. per An.

Auditor

Auditor of the Trade and Plantation Accounts, *Horatio Walpole, Esq;* 300*l.* per An.

Counsellor for the Affairs of the Board, *John West, Esq;* 300*l.* per An.

There are besides a pretty many Clerks, from 70*l.* to 40*l.* per An. who are more or less as the Board thinks fit.

A List of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

HIS Grace *Charles Duke of St. Albans Captain*, 1000*l.* per An.

The Honourable William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant, 300*l.* per An.

William Wynn, Esq; Standard Bearer.

Philip Pendock, Esq; Clerk of the Exchequer.

Nicholas Arnold,

Paul Calton,

Gregory Westcomb,

Thomas Smith,

William Westcomb,

John Grubb,

Henry Pope,

Richard Farmbrough,

John Mumore,

Henry Trent,

William Taylor,

James Kenning,

Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt.

Thomas Stanfall,

Peter Power,

James Bernard,

Nathaniel Lambert,

George Maddison,

George Bellamy,

Adam Wooley,

Colvely Leigh,

Samuel Savile,

Nicholas Blowing,

William Gisborne,

Thomas Moore,

Henry Barnsley,

Thomas Theyer,

Henry Baughes,

Henry Cooper,

Richard Santee,

Henry Allen,

John Taylor,

Jere Wilkes,

John Dagwell,

John Crouch,

William Woods,

Thomas Newman,

John Hynd,

Richard Reeves,

Edward Compton,

Matthew Gosler,

Gent. Harbinger.

The several Law-Courts of Great-Britain.

THE Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, *Thomas Lord*

Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, 2100*l.* per Annum.

Purse-Bearer, *Sir John Doyley, Bart.*

Serjeant at Arms, *Thomas Spencer, Esq;*

Master of the Rolls, Masters in Chancery, and six Clerks.

Master of the Rolls, *Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt.*

The Masters in Chancery

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt.

William Kindston, Esq;

John Hiccocks, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

John Meller, Esq;

John Orlebar, Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq;

James Lightboun,

Conwey, Esq;

Edwards, Esq;

Henry Lovibond, Esq;

John Bennet, Esq;

Richard Godfrey, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

George Wrighte, Esq; 250 l. per Annum.

Six Clerks in Chancery.

Basil Herne, Esq;

John Suffield, Esq;

John Highlord, Esq;

Nath. Bernadiston, Esq;

Sydenham Malibus, Esq;

Sir John Meers, Knt.

Prothonotary, J. Gosselow Snow, Esq;

Clerk of the Hamper or Hanaper,

Joseph Whitehead, Esq;

Warden of the Fleet, John Huggins,

Esq;

Two Examiners in Chancery.

Arthur Trevor, Esq;

Edward Northey, Esq;

Alienation Office.

Commissioners.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.

William Jessop, Esq;

Cornelius Cayley, Esq;

Sal. 40 l. each Term.

Master in Chancery, William Freeman,

Esq; 20 l. each Term.

Receiver, William Jessop, Esq; 40 l.

each Term.

Clerk of the Endorsements, Mr.

Theophilus Newcomen, Esq; 5 l. each

Term.

Clerk of the Entries, Thomas Webb, Esq; 5 l. each Term.

Clerks of the Petty-bag.

Daniel Bland, Esq;

Edward Bulstrode, Esq;

Evan Lloyd, Esq;

Patentees of the Subpena Office.

Henry Jones, Clerk,

Pauncefort Green, Gent.

Thomas Head, Gent.

Mr. Abr. Haycock, Deputy.

Registers Office.

Principal Register, Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Deputy Registers.

Edward Goldsborough, Esq;

Richard Price, Esq;

For the Rolls.

Mr. Thomas Parnel,

Mr. Thomas Parrot.

Clerk of the Parents in Chancery,

Charles Cocks, Esq;

Master of the Affidavit-Office, John

Pointer, Esq;

Clerks of the Presentations, Will.

and Char. Clayton, Gent.

Their Deputy, Mr. Eddowes.

Clerk of the Crown Leases, Will.

am Oaker, Gent.

Clerk of the Appeals, James Barnes,

Gent.

Clerk of the Faculties and Dispen-

sations granted for holding Plu-

ralities of Livings, — Wbech,

Esq;

Usher of the Court, John Trevor,

Esq;

Sealer of the Great-Seal, Joseph

Harvey, Gent.

Chaffwax, Thomas Harris.

Messenger of the Great-Seal, Ro-

bert Briscoe, Gent.

Commissioners nominated and empower'd by the Lord Chancellor, for putting the Laws in Force against Bankrupts, in the six following Lists, one of which Lists is the Number employ'd on any particular Statute.

Philip Tully,
Henry Bendish, } Esqrs.
Richard Davis,
John Butler, Gent.
Charles Bateman, Gent.

John Godfrey, Esq;
Charles Waite,
Joseph Mason, } Gent.
Daniel Dodson,
William Oaker.

William Triggs, Esq;
Francis Eld, Esq;
Thomas Prime, } Gent.
Caple Appleby,
Thomas Hill,

Clinton Dowse, Esq;
John Marsh, Esq;
Joseph Haynes,
James Meade, } Gent.
Robert Franksam,

Edward Dupper, Esq;
Thomas Parker, Esq;
Charles Lechmere,
Thomas Clendon, } Gent.
Thomas Pargiter,

Charles Bere, Esq;
Benjamin Whiten, Esq;
Robert Allen,
John Penny, } Gent.
Francis Nott,

Secretary to the Commissions of Bankrupts, William Parker, Esq;
His Deputy, Edward Dupper, Esq;
Patentee for making out Commissions of Bankruptcy, Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;
His Deputy, Samuel Hetherington, Esq;
Clerk, Thomas Storey, Gent.

Court of King's-Bench.

Chief Justice, Sir John Pratt, Knt.
2000 l. per An.

Other Judges,

Sir Littleton Powis, Knt.
Sir Robert Eyre, Knt.
Sir John Fortescue Aland, Knt.
Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.
Secondary, Gyles Clarke, Esq;

Nisi Prius Office.

Master, Thomas Goodall, Esq;
Deputy, William Tully, Esq;

Clerks of the Papers.

Mr. Earle,
Mr. Salkeld,

Clerk

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Symons.
 Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Parker.
 His Deputy, Mr. Boswell.
 Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, Mr. Worge.
 His Deputy, Mr. Jermin.
 Sociate, Mr. Gee.
 Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. Samuel Clarke.

Clerks of the Amercements.

Mr. John Davis,

Mr. Samuel Clarke,
 Clerk of the Dockets, Mr. Lantow.
 Sign-Office for Bills of Middlesex,
 Mr. Thomas Moore, in Sheer-Lane.
 Marshal of the King's-Bench.
 ——— Macbin, Esq;
 Crier, Tipstaves, Door-keepers.
 Sealer of the King's-Bench Office,
 Mr. Harrison.

The Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown-Office in the King's-Bench, Simon Harcourt, Esq;
 His Secondary, Richard Harcourt, Esq;

Clerk of the Rules on the Crown Side, Mr. Robert Celyard, with eight other Clerks.

Court of Common-Pleas.

Chief Justice, Sir Peter King, Knt.

Other Judges

Robert Tracey, Esq;
 Robert Dorman, Esq;
 Alexander Denton, Esq;

Second Prothonotary, Richard Foley, Esq;
 Third Prothonotary, John Borret, Esq;
 Sal. 400 l. per An. each.

The Secondaries,

Custos Brevium Office.

Sworn, Lord Bateria, Salary 600 l. per An.

His Secondary, ——— Bains, Esq;

Prothonotaries

Chief Prothonotary, Sir George Cooke, Knt.

Mr. Richard Derby,
 Mr. Nicholas Hall,
 Mr. George Wheeler,

Chirographer, Robert Bird, Esq; in Trust for Montague Gerrard Drake, Esq;

His Secondary, John Storer, Esq;
 Register of the Fine Office,
 John Drake, Esq;

N. B. The Officers aforesaid of this Court, are all sworn, and hold their Employments for Life.

Clerk

Clerk of the Treasury, *Mr. Edward Mills.*
 Clerk of the Enrolments of Fines and Recoveries, *Mr. Edw. Mills.*
 Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Edmund Dummer.*
 Clerk of the Outlawries, *Roderick Lloyd, Esq;*

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *Henry Ludlow, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Warrants, *Roger Burgoigne, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Essoins, *Mr. Clendon.*
 Clerk of the Jurats, *Mr. Wyndham.*
 Clerk of the Superfedeas, *Mr. Norris,*
 Court Keeper, *Heneage Walker, Esq;*

The Court of Exchequer.

Barons of the Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, *Sir James Mountague, Knt.*
Robert Price, Esq;
Sir Francis Page, Knt.
Sir John Fortescue Aland.
 Curfitor Baron, *Sir William Simpson, Knt.*
 The King's Remembrancer, *Samuel Lord Massam.*
 His Deputy, *John Harding, Esq;*

Secondaries.

Francis Butler, Esq;
Gabriel Armiger, Esq; with six other

sworn Clerks, each whereof has 3 Clerks under him, frequently call'd Side-Clerks. There is also belonging to the King's Remembrancer four other Clerks, two of which are Registering Clerks.

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, *Sir Richard Reynel, Knt.*
 His Deputy, *William Plaxton, Esq;*

Secondaries.

John Tayleure, Esq;
Charles Bartheley, Esq;
 Filazer, *Henry Thompson,* with two Attornies.

The Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, *William Lord Cheney, Visc. Newhaven.*
 Deputy, *Francis Neale, Esq;*

Secondaries.

Joseph Cranmer, Esq;
Charles Milbourne, Esq; with six other sworn Attornies.
 Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Pleas, *Thomas Marriot, Esq;*

Secondary and first Attorney, *Samuel Anderson, Esq;*

Three other Attornies.

Foreign Apposer, *Francis Cudworth Massam, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Mr. Thomas Harrison.*

Clerk of the Estreats, *John Cooke, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Mr. Thomas Roberts.*

Surveyor of the Green-Wax, *Nathaniel Booth, Esq;*

Clerk of the Nichils, *Mr. Thomas Huxley.*

Marshal of the Court, *Mr. Baker.*
 Auditors

Auditors of the Imprest.

Edward Harley, Esq;

Thomas Foley, Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett, Esq;

For the Principality of Wales, Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

For the Dutchy of Cornwall, Hon. Albemarle Bertie.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits,
Job Hammer, Esq; in Trust for
the Dutches of Grafton.

Deputy, Mr. George Ayres.

Receiver, Edmund Barker, Esq;

Comptroller, John Hubond Dodd,
Esq;

Clerks.

Mr. Daniel Pignon,

Mr. John Effen.

Chief Usher of the Court of Ex-
chequer, Samuel Edwin, Esq;

His Majesty's Solicitor and Attorney-General.

Attorney-General, Sir Robert Ray-
mond, Knt.Solicitor-General, Sir Philip Yorke,
Knt.His Majesty's premier Serjeant, Sir
Thomas Pengeley, Knt.

Sir Nicholas Hooper, Knt.

Sir John Chesbire, Knt.

His Majesty's Council in the Law.

John Conyers, Esq;

Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;

John Aglionby, Esq;

Edward Jennings, Esq;

Spencer Cowper, Esq;

Lawrence Carter, Esq;

— Reeves, Esq;

— Wills, Esq;

Richard West, Esq;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the
several Counties of Wales, who hold for Life.

William Wrighte, Esq;

Mr. Serjeant Whitacre,

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

H. Beeston, Esq;

Spencer Cowper, Esq;

Edward Jeffereys, Esq;

William Jessop, Esq;

William Cumberbach, Esq;

For Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor-
shires.For Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Ca-
digan shires.For Montgomery, Flint, Denbigh shires,
and Chester.For Caernarvon, Merioneth shires, and
Anglesey.

High

High Court of Admiralty.

Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, *Sir Henry Penrice, Knt.* who is Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, and Official to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex. His Majesty's Advocate General for this Court, *Richard Fuller, Esq;* Register, *Samuel Hill, Esq;*

Vicar General to the most Reverend Father in God, *William*, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Katharines, and Register of the Faculty, *Dr. George Paul.*

Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury, Commissary of the said Diocese, *Dr. Thomas Bourchier.*

Dutchy-Court of Lancaster.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, Right Honourable *Nicholas Lord Lechmere.* Attorney-General, ——— *Reeves, Esq;* Receiver-General, *Richard Lechmere, Esq;*

Auditors.

William Bellamy, Esq; *Thomas Wyndham, Esq;* Clerk of the Dutchy, *Hon. Tho. Lumley, Esq;* King's-Serjeant, *Thomas Bootle, Esq;*

King's Council.

William Lee, Esq; ——— *Trevor, Esq;* Secretary, *Henry Weston, Esq;*

Deputy Clerk, &c. *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*

Deputy Clerk and Register, *Mr. John Wolfe*, with two Attorneys, an Usher, Deputy Usher, and Messenger.

Officers under the Chancellor in the Court held at *Preston*, &c.

Vice-Chancellor, *Bertie Entoisle, Esq;*

Attorney-General, *Thomas Bootle, Esq;*

Chief Clerk and Register, *Charles Ford, Esq;*

Clerk of the Crown, *Francis Breton, Esq;*

Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon, Esq;*

A Prothonotary and five Attorneys.

A List of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness, GEORGE
Prince of Wales.

William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain.

William Lord Archbishop of York.

Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord President of the Council.

Henry Duke of Kent, Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal.

John Duke of Argyll, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.

Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Charles Duke of Somerset.

Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Charles Duke of Bolton,

William Duke of Devonshire.

James Duke of Montrose.

John Duke of Roxburghe, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Robert Duke of Ancafter, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Manchester.

James Earl of Derby.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Henry Earl of Lincoln.

Lionell Earl of Dorset.

George Earl of Northampton.

Thomas Earl of Westmoreland.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Charles Bodvile Earl of Radnor.

James Earl of Berkeley.

Daniel Earl of Northingham.

Montagu Earl of Abingdon.

Robert Earl of Holderness.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Richard Earl of Bradford.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Hugh Earl of Cholmondley, Treasurer of His Majesty's Household.

Hugh Earl of Loudoun.

Archibald Earl of Illy.

John Earl of Stairs.

Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

Heneage Earl of Aylesford.

Charles Earl of Tankerville.

George Earl of Halifax.

William Earl Cowper.

William Earl of Cadogan.

Thomas Earl of Coningsby.

Charles Earl of Orrery.

Henry Earl of Galloway.

Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.

Richard Lord Viscount Cobham.

John Lord Bishop of London.

William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Henry Lord Carlton.

Simon Lord Harcourt.

Spencer Compton, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller of His Majesty's Household.

Thomas Cooke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty.

John Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

John Aisleby, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Nicholas Lord Lechmere, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Thomas Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

Sir Joseph Jekyl, Kt. Master of the Rolls.

Sir Peter King, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, Esq;

Thomas Erle, Esq;

Paul Methuen, Esq;

William

William Pulteney, Esq;

John Smith, Esq;

Richard Hampdon, Esq;

Charles Wills, Esq;

Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary.

The Right Honourable Edward Southwell, Esq;

James Vernon, Esq;

Robert Hales, Esq;

Abraham Stanyan, Esq;

Clerks Extraordinary.

The Honourable John West, Esq;

The Honourable George Berkeley, Esq;

Walter Cary, Esq;

Charles Greenwood, Esq;

Under Keeper of the Council Records, Thomas Beake, Gent.

Under Clerks of the Council, or Clerks in the Council-Office, Thomas Beake, William Sharpe.

Keepers of the Council Chamber, Robert Harmsworth, Edward Salter.

Under Keeper of the Council Chamber, Edward Dickenson.

The Clerks of the Council have each their turn of waiting Monthly.

A List of his Majesty's Household.

LORD Steward of the King's Household, and the Servants under his Direction, John Duke of Argyll, Wages 100 l. per Ann. Board-Wages 1460 l.

Treasurer of the Household, Hugh Earl of Cholmondley. Wages 123 l. 13 s. 8 d. Board-Wages 1076 l. 5 s. 4 d.

Comptroller of the Household, Hugh Boscowen, Esq; Wages 107 l. 17 s. 6 d. Board-Wages 1092 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Conferer of the Household, Francis Earl of Godolphin, Wages 100 l. Board-Wages 400 l.

Master of the Household, Wages, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-Wages 437 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Clerks of the Green Cloth, John Charlton, Robert Wrotte, Esqs;

Clerks Comptrollers, William Fielding, William Coventrye, Esquires, 44 l. 6 s. 8 d. Board-Wages, 445 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Accounting House, Luder Spiesemaker, John Holbeck, Yeomen 78 l. each.

William Paul, John Gerrard, Grooms, 57 l. 8 s. 4 d.

Edward

Edward Phillips, Messenger of the Accounting-House, 40 l.
 Meredith Lloyd, Edward Davis, Chamber-keepers, 200 l. each
 Bake-House, John Clarke, Yeoman, 50 l. each
 Henry Hartloe, John Allen, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Pantry, Paul Lingham, Gent. 60 l. each
 Charles Justice, Yeoman, John Gould, Grooms, 40 l. each
 Buttery, Peter Campbell, Gent. 60 l. each
 John Clay, Yeoman, 50 l. each
 Tad Van Sanden, Samuel Beard, William Fairfield, Grooms, 40 l. each
 Gent. of the Cellar, Richard Dalton, 60 l. each
 Francis Furnis, John Darby, James Strong, Yeomen, 50 l. each
 Jos. Chamberlaine, Store-keeper of the Wine, 50 l. each
 Edw. Barnet, Keeper of the Ice and Snow, 50 l. each
 Joshua Rognon, Hen. Allen, Grooms, 40 l. each
 Spicery, Richard D' Avenant, Clerk, 100 l. each
 Confectionary, John Ducommun, Andrew Ferre, Yeoman, 50 l. each
 Hugh Montford, Groom, 40 l.
 Gent. of the Ewry, Peter Berry, 60 l. each
 Char. Callmell, Yeoman, 50 l.
 William Brown, Groom, 40 l.
 Laundry, Jane Gwathorpe, Landress of the Table and Household Lin-
 man, 20 l. each
 King's Privy Kitchen, Henry Loman, Esq; chief Clerk, 250 l. each
 James Eckersal, Esq; second Clerk, 150 l. each
 Mich. Hounsfell, Esq; Master Cook, 250 l. each
 John Dissel, Esq; second Master Cook, 200 l. each
 Joseph Centlivre, Yeoman of the Mouth, 60 l. each
 Claude Arnaud, Will. Daniell, Will. Calbourne, Jos. Le Meray, John Selli,
 Thomas Wells, Yeomen, 60 l. each.
 Thomas Webb, James Smith, Henry Evans, Christopher Lisney, Emory Riches,
 Grooms, 50 l. each.
 Claud. Arnaude, Jun. John Thornbrough, Richard Dissel, William Ward,
 Anthony Trolling, Alexander Laballe, John Fraser, Children, 40 l. each
 John Hobbs, Thomas Lester, Scourers, 30 l. each
 John Grimsdane, John Gattley, John Ryebrook, Samuel Edwards, John Eat-
 well, John Wheeler, Leonard Steel, Dan. Hallacher, Turnbroaches, 30 l. each.
 Rowland Habberly, Samuel Needham, Door-keepers, 20 l. each.

The Yeomen are chiefly employ'd in Soupes, Ragous, &c. The
 Grooms for Roild Meats, and the Children for all Meat Roasted;
 and each of these has his proper Station in the Kitchen. Of the Scou-
 rers, Turnbroaches, &c. nothing need be said, they carry their own
 Denomination.

Acatery, James Halsey, Esq; Sergeant, 60 l. each
 John Price, James Brett, Esqrs. Joint Clerks, 60 l. each
 William Price, Yeoman of the Salt Stores, 25 l. each

Larder, *John Wilden, Nick Howard*, Yeomen, 30 l. each.
John Geater, George Mynors, John Sherston, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Clerk in Extraordinary of the King's Privy Kitchen, *Edward Arnold*,
 Esq; 150 l. per An.
 Poultry, *John Shaw*, Esq; Clerk, 80 l.
 Anthony Scarlet, Yeoman, 30 l.
 Thomas Butter, Thomas Ackes, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Scalding-House, Henry York, Yeoman, 30 l.
 William Spicer, William Benning, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Pastry, Thomas Satter, Yeoman, 30 l.
 Edward Allen, Thomas Brown, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 John Burden, Salfary Man, 30 l.
 William Murray, Futner, 30 l.
 Scullery, Tho. Hardiman, Samuel Cardel, Yeomen, 30 l. each.
 Samuel Farley, Groom, 40 l.
 James Rodd, Fra. Thompson, Pages, 35 l. each.
 Mariba Dodson, Servant, 35 l.
 Wood-Yard, Edward Parsons, Esq; Clerk, 30 l.
 Somerset English, Yeoman, 30 l.
 William Spencer, John Nash, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Harbinger, Peter La Roeb, Gent. Harbinger, 30 l.
 Francis Courant, Luke Darrington, Robert Parsons, Robert Brough, Yeomen,
 30 l. each.
 Carr-Takers, Richard Fielder, Edward Killmyns, Yeomen, 30 l. each.
 William Munden, Mich. Clifton, Grooms, 40 l. each.
 Tail Carr-Takers, Charles Lloyd, Anthony Browne, George Clarke, Arnold
 Vanbeke, 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. each.
 Almoner, Daniel Whiston, Yeoman, 30 l.
 William Slater, Groom, 40 l.
 Officers of the Hall, John Philips, James Moody, William Paul, Daily
 Waiters, 30 l. each.
 Marshall, Sir Philip Meadows, Knight Marshal, 25 l.
 Thomas Docton, Tho. Wright, Jess. Frankland, James Gregory, John Gardiner,
 William Rider, Marshall's Men, 20 l. each.
 These are usually 12 Constables, or Bailiffs of his Majesty's House-
 hold.
 Verge, John Hardy, Clerk, 35 l.
 Robert White, Coroner, 30 l.
 Bread-Bearer, Samuel Lee, 30 l.
 Wine-Porters, Edmund Brackenbury, John Bardin, 40 l. each.
 Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green Cloth, *John Spies*,
John Parsons, John Skinner, John Price, Gent.
 Cofferet's Clerk, Mr. Edwards.
 His Deputy, Mr. Thomas Gremer.
 Clerk to the chief Clerk of the Kitchen, *Edward Arnold*.
 To the 2d Clerk of the Kitchen, *Henry Slegue*.
 To the Clerk of the Spicery, *Edward Satter*.
 Adam Dunterley, first Porter, at Somerset-House, 40 l.

John Meakin, Porter at Somerset-House Water-Gate, 30 l.
 Henry Pinkney, Under-Porter, and Lamp-Lighter, 20 l.
 Edward Jones, Tuitcock at Kensington, 25 l.
 Nathan Flood, Bell-ringer there, 25 l.
 Thomas Trevor, Cart-Loader, 20 l.
 Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's, 27 l. 7 s. 6 d.
 Tho. Hyppley, Cleaner of the Sels-pools, 55 l. 12 s. 6 d.
 Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants at Hampton-Court, 200 l.
 Purveyors. Fishmongers, Cha. Madock, Will. Watson, Robert Lane.
 Poulterers, Jos. Huddell, Anthony Wybridge.
 Linen-Drapers, John Day, Cecil Wray.
 Grocer, Miles Harper.
 Oilman, Robert Burton.
 Brewer, William Hucker.
 Butchers, John Russel, Robert Hearn, Thomas Bryer.
 Purveyor of Bacon, Tho. Cliffe.
 Brazier and Iron-monger, Robert Sparks.
 Pewterer, Robert Nicholson.
 Shoemaker Mr. Verdun, Catherine Street in the Strand.
 Tallow Chandlers, John Butts, W. Watridge.
 Purveyor of Cyffers, Mrs. Lucas, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, &c.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and the Officers and Servants under his Directions.

THE Lord Chamberlain Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Wages, 100 l. per Ann. Board-Wages, 1100 l. per Ann.

Vice-Chamberlain, Thomas Coke, Esq; Wages 60 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-Wages 100 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber, James Earl of Berkeley, Charles Duke of Richmond, Henry Earl of Lincoln, Charles Earl of Manchester, John Earl of Stairs, Charles Earl of Selkirk, John Lord Carteret, George Earl of Orkney, Henry Duke of Portland, Henry Lord Viscount Lansdale, Scotch Earl of Bridgewater, Peter Marquis of Lindsey, Robert Earl of Holderness, Salary 1000 l. per Ann. each.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, Sir John Statham, Knight, Edward Lane, Esquire, George Vernon, Esquire, John Copel, Esq; Sir Thomas Read, Baronet, Sir Edward Cope, Baronet, John Fryer, Esq; Thomas Price, Esq; Gilbert Clerk, Esq; Lewis Le Grant, Esq; Owen Doffey, Esq; Duke Hacket, Esq; William Walsbyrne, Esq; Richard Lathwood, Esq; Philip Storrard, Esq; George Isaacson, Esq; Sir James Clarke, Knight, Edward Leigh, Esq;

Part I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ST

Esq; Thomas Stone, Esq; Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt. and Bart. Francis Dun-
 mb, Esq; Sir John Chester, Bart. John Crew Offley, Esq; Jeremiah Sambroke,
 Esq; Henry Grefwold, Esq; Henry Seymour, Esq; Sir Thomas Aston, Bart.
 r Gilbert Pickering, Bart. Owen Buckingham, Esq; John Moins, Esq; John
 errard, Esq; Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt. Sir Cesar Child, Bart. William
 eckford, Esq; Sir George Bridges Skipwith, Bart. Henry Henly, Esq; Sir
 nthony Sturt, Kt. Thomas Dacres, Esq; Henry Vernon, Esq; Molton Lam-
 rt, Esq; Joseph Windham, Esq; William Sheppard, Esq; Sir Bryan Brough-
 n, Bart. Gideon Harvey, Esq; Henry Stratford, Esq; Courtenay Croker, Esq;
 illiam Johnsfyn, Esq; William Archer, Esq; Gabriel Ramondou, Esq; John
 awton, Esq; Thomas Brocas, Esq; Robert à Brece, Esq; Thomas Wright,
 Esq; Richard Jackson, Esq; Sir James Robinson, Bart. Raper Moses, Esq;
 Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, Hon. William Carr, Esq; Charles Tyrrel,
 Esq; James Dormer, Esq; Charles Howard, Esq; George Fielding, Esq;
 — Cornwall, Esq; Philip Honeywood, Esq; Sir Guhavus Hume, Kt. Sal.
 60 l. per An. each.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber, sometimes call'd Pages of the Back-stairs.
 Mr. Robert Gardiner, Mr. Edward Browne, Mr. Lawrence Saxon, Mr. James
 ell, Mr. David Harris, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. Du Grave, Sal. 86 l. per
 n. each.

Cup-bearers, Walter Littleton, Esq; Henry Boteler, Esq; Thomas Bowers,
 Esq; Capt. Henry Green, Sal. 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Carvers, John Tilburg, Jos. Hornaby, Henry Cole, Gasp. Fred. Hennings, Esqs.
 al. 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each.

Gentlemen Sewers, John Lyon, John Hodges, Grey Longueville, Cha. de la
 ye, Sal. 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum each.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, Henry Sands, Brownlow
 bertard, Richard Anderson, Jos. Ashley, Esqrs. 200 l. per An. each.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, Robert Hemmington, William Whitmore,
 ornelius Tilburg, — Trimmer, Esqrs. 73 l. per Annum each.

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters. Gentlemen Usher, Daily Waiter,
 ad Black Rod. Sir William Sanderson, Kt. Charles Dalton, Esq; Sir
 omas Brand, Kt. Mark Anthony Saurin, Esq; 150 l. per An. each.

Assistant Gentleman-Usher, Henry D' Sauniers, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary. Cha. Bressley, Hen-
 odfrey, Hen. Gardy, John Pinkney, Tho. Hutton, Francis Coxeter, James Ede,
 ba. Otway, Esqrs. 50 l. per An. each.

Chamber-Keeper, Mr. G. Powell, 20 l. per An.

Sewers of the Great Chamber. Anth. Meek, James Tryon, James Grass-
 eau, Charles Cromp, Daniel Garner, Tho. Burcher, Peter Quantiteau, Charles
 ezereau, 38 l. 15 s. 7 d. per An. each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Messengers. John Stone, Henry
 Vaters, Robert Burrell, Adam Lisney, Edw. Cooper, John Lisney, Griffin Evans,
 Rob. Jenkinson, Tho. Martin, Gentlemen, 40 l. per An. each.

Pages of Presence, Mr. Abraham Kemp, Mr. Jos. Vickers, Mr. Edward
 Wills, Mr. Arnold Wallwyn, 25 l. per An. each.

Coffer Bearers, Mr. Matthew Mounsee, Mr. Michael Wooltrech, 54 l. 15 s.
 per An. each.

Wardrobe Keeper at St. James's, *Tho. Hutton, Esq;* 180 l. per An.
Under House Keeper at St. James's, *Mr. Edw. Browne*, 100 l. per An.
Standing Wardrobe Keeper at Windsor, *Tho. Hall, Esq;* 180 l. per An.
Wardrobe Keeper, and Keeper of the private Lodgings at Hampton Court, — *Huggins, Esq;* 230 l. per An.
Under House Keeper at Hampton Court, *Somerset, Esq;* 320 l. per An.
Standing Wardrobe Keepers at Kensington, *Hen. Lowman, Esq;* and *Mrs. Mary Lowman*, 400 l. per An.
Standing Wardrobe Keeper at Whitehall, and Clerk of the Wardrobe, *Daniel Child, Esq;* 200 l. per An.
Master of the Guns, and Keeper of the private Armory, *Piercy Gun de Beauboisson*, no Salary.
Laundress of the Roddy Linnen, *Mrs. Mary Lowman*, 139 l. per An.
Sempstress and Stander, *Mrs. Rebeckah Stocken*, 250 l. per An.
Necessary Woman, *Mrs. Mary Foyston*, 121 l. 5 s. per An.
Groom of the Stole.
Treasurer of the Chamber, *Charles Earl of Radnor*, 374 l. 10 s. 4 d.
Comptroller of the Chamber — *Nichols, Esq;* 150 l. per An.
Jewel Office. Master of the Jewel Office, *Hon. James Brudenell, Esq;* 450 l. per An.
Yeoman, *Edw. Pauncefort, Esq;* 106 l. 15 s.
Groom, *Edw. Yardley, Esq;* 106 l. 15 s.
Clerk, *Mr. Robert Sedgwick*, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An.
Goldsmith, *Samuel Smith*.
Jeweller, *Nathaniel Green*.
Poet Laureat, *Lawrence Eusden, Esq;* 100 l. per An.
Historiographer, *Tho. Madox, Esq;* 200 l. per An.
History-Painter, *Sir James Thornhill, Knt.*
Principal Painter, *Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt. and Barr.* 200 l. per An.
Painter in Enamel, or Cabinet Painter, *Benj. Arlans, Esq;*
Surveyor and Keeper of the Pictures, *Peter Watson, Esq;* 200 l. per An.
Keeper of the Cotton Library, *Dr. Richard Bentley*, 200 l. per An.
Master of the Ceremonies, *Sir Clement Cottrell, Knt.* 300 l. per An.
Assistant, *Dr. John Inghis*, 6 s. 8 d. per Day.
Marshall, *Dr. John Inghis*, 100 l. per An.
Serjeants at Arms attending at Court, *Tho. Charnock, Joseph Lawford, Tho. de Critz, Talbot Jewkes, Benj. Hall, Mark Delves, Thomas Turt, Edw. Horner, Esqrs.* 100 l. per An. each.
Serjeants at Arms attending the House of Commons, *Tho. Spence, Esq;* 100 l. per An.
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, *James Topham, Esq;*
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Treasurer, *Philip Ryley, Esq;*
Serjeant at Arms attending the City of London, *His Salary is 6 s. 8 d. per Day paid by the City, but 100 l. by the Lord Chamberlain.*
Master of the Revels, *Charles Kneegren, Esq;* 10 l. per An.
His Yeoman, *Tho. Lamb*, 45 l. per An.

Groom

Groom-Porter, *The Archer*, Esq; 550 l. per An.
 Master of the Tennis-Court, *The Chaplyn*, Esq; 130 l. per An.
 Knight-Harbinges, *Mr. Richard Wright*, 10 s. per Day.
 Watch and Clock-maker, *Mr. Vick*, in the Strand, 300 l. per An.
 Lock-Smith, *Mr. John Robinson*, 10 l. per An.
 Rat-killer, 48 l. per An.
 Mole-taker, 8 l. per An.

Strewer of Herbs, 24 l. per An.
 Tuner of Organs, 50 l. per An.
 Joyner of the Privy-Garden, *Mr. John Howard*, 19 l. 11 s. 8 d. per An.
 Master of the Barges, *Mr. John Hill*, 100 l. per An.
 Watermen 48, with Badges, Coats, Shirts, Stockings, &c. at 3 l. 6 s.

An.
 N. B. These which follow have no Salaries.

Perfumer, *Mr. Wintel*.
 Hatter, *Mr. Sly*.
 Druggist, *Mr. Thaire*.
 Perspective and Optick-Glass-maker, *Mr. Marshal*.
 Stationer, Bookbinder, and Bookseller, *Mr. Castle*.
 Yeoman Arras Worker, Card-maker, Shipwright and Barge builder,
 Mathematical Instrument Keeper, Cabinet-maker, Operator for Teeth,
 Comedians, Serjeant Skinner.

Clerks of the Checque, *William Sharpe*, *James Barbon*, 99 l. 15 s. per An.
 Messenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, *Mr. Robert Briscoe*, paid by
 the Lord Chancellor.

Messenger to the Auditor of the Exchequer, *Mr. Soley*, paid by
 the Treasury.

Messenger of the Press, *Mr. John Kent*, 60 l. per An.
 Musicians 24. Master of Musick, *Mr. John Eccles*, 200 l. per An.
 A Band of 24 more, at 40 l. per An. each, all in the Lord Cham-
 berlain's Gift.

Instrument Keeper, *Mr. John Walsh*, no Salary.
 Organ-maker, *Mr. Chr. Sbrider*, no Salary.
 Physicians in ordinary, *Sir John Shadwell*, Kt. Dr. *Tancred Robinson*,
 300 l. per An.

Apothecaries to the Person, *James Chace*, Esq; 275 l. per An. *Thomas*
Grabme, Esq; 320 l. per An.

Apothecary to the Household, *Mr. William Bates*, 160 l. per An.
 Oculist in Ordinary, *Roger Grant*, Esq; no Salary.

Serjeant Surgeons, *Ambrose Dickens*, *Claudius Amyand*, Esqrs. 396 l. per
 An. each.

Surgeon for the Household, *Mr. William Bates*, 280 l. per An.
 House-keepers, At *Whitehall*, *Percy Kirk*, Esq; 650 l. per An.

At *Windfor-Castle*, *Teodore Randue*, Esq; 320 l. per An.
 At *New-market*, *Tho. Walker*, Esq; 200 l. per An.

Of the Palace of Westminster, *John Inledon*, Esq; 6 s. 8 d. per Day.

At Kensington, Henry Loman, Esq;
 At Hampton-Court, Somerset Inglisb, Esq;
 His Majesty's Forests, Parks, Warrens, &c. Warden, chief Justice
 and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks and War-
 rens on the North side of Trent, Bennet Earl of Harborough.

On the South side of Trent, Charles Earl of Tankerville.
 Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James's Park, and of the Mall there,
 Lord Viscount Chetwynd, 1000 l. per Ann.

Warden and Keeper of New Forest in the County of Southampton, and
 of the Duckoy thereof, all the Manors and Park of Lindburst, the Hun-
 dred of Radburgh, and also Bailiff of Burly in New Forest, Charles Duke
 of Bolton.

Steward, Keeper, and Guardian of his Majesty's Forests of Sherwood
 and Park of Folwood, in the County of Nottingham, Thomas Duke of
 Newcastle.

Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships,
 Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c, in England, Hugh Cholmley, Esq.

Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Woods on the North side of
 England, beyond the River Trent, and also on the South side of the said
 River, Edward Young, Esq;

Woodward, and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the New
 Forest, and others, in the County of Southampton, Jos. Hinkman, Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park, Henry Portman.

Keeper of Greenwich-Park, Lord Aylmer.

Keeper of Windsor-Forest, and of the Parks and Warrens there, Richard
 Lord Viscount Cobham.

Keeper of Windsor great and little Park, Sarah Dutcheffs Dowager of
 Marlborough.

Out Ranger of Windsor-Forest, Thomas Lord Onslow, or Denzil Onslow.

Keeper of the Forest of Waltham, or Epping, Robert Duke of Ankafter.

Keeper of Hampton-Court Park, William Ponge, Esq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn Park, David Robinson, Esq;

Officers of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Lord Almoner. Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Sub Almoner. Sal. 27 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Ann.

Yeoman. Daniel Whitton, Salary 50 l. per Ann.

Groom. William Slater, Salary 40 l. per Ann.

Dean of the Chapel. Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Sub-Dean. Sal. 91 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Clerk of the Closet. Sal. 6 l. 18 s. per Ann.

Under Clerks of the Closet by turns. Mr. Egerton, Mr. Talbot. No
 Salary.

Closet-Keeper. Tho. Reading, Gent. Salary 41 l. 10 s. per Ann.

Allow'd the Clerk of the Clofet for Surplices and other Necessaries for the Clofet, 50*l.* per Ann.

For providing Table Linnen. 3*l.* 5*s.* per Ann.

Gentlemen of the Chapel. Dr. William Turner, Mr. John Gosling.

Mr. Sam. Bentham, Confessor of the Household.

Tho. Lindacre, John Church, Tho. Jennings, Tho. Edwards, William Walthorne, John Freeman, John Mason, Bernard Gates, Fran. Hughes, William Battell, Edw. Aspinwall, the Sub-Dean, George Lye, Samuel Wheely, William Morley, George Carleton, Tho. Baker, Sam. Chittle, Luke Flintoff, Mr. Getbing, Mr. Randal, Mr. Chelsam, Mr. Founge, Mr. Bell, Mr. Perry, Mr. Blennerbasset, Gentlemen. Salary 73*l.* per Ann. each.

Clerk of the Checque. Mr. Daniel Williams.

First Organist and Composer. Dr. William Crofts. Sal. 73*l.* per Ann.

Second Organist, &c. Mr. John Weldon. Sal. 73*l.* per Ann.

Serjeant of the Vestry. Jonathan Smith, Esq; Salary 73*l.* per Ann.

Yeoman of the Vestry. Mr. John Hill. Sal. 54*l.* 15*s.* per Ann.

Groom of the Vestry. Mr. John Lemon. Sal. 51*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Ann.

Lutenist. John Shore, Esq; Sal. 40*l.* 10*s.* per Ann.

Violist. Mr. Tho. Goodfews. Sal. 40*l.* per Ann.

The Children of the Chapel. Roger Getbing, Tho. Ellis, Charles Peach, Benj. Goddinge, James Kent, Joseph Dean, William Jones, Charles Strond, John Allason, John Barker.

Organ-Blower. Samuel Clay, Sal. 20*l.* per Ann.

Bell Ringer. Thomas Brooks. Sal. 15*l.* per Ann.

Incident Charges of the Chapel. To Dr. William Crofts, for keeping and maintaining the ten Children of the Chapel, for each of them 24*l.* per Ann.

For teaching them to compose, play on the Organ, Harpsicord, &c. in all 40*l.* per Ann.

As Tuner of the Regalia, 56*l.* per Ann.

To the Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Surplices, and all other Necessaries, 60*l.* per Ann.

To the Confessor of the Household, for providing Surplices, and washing them. 36*l.* 10*s.* per Ann.

A Person for reading Prayers in the Absence of the Court, 15*l.* per Ann.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, James Pelham, Esq;

His Clerk. Mr. John Evans.

To this last Office, which concludes the King's Household, all the Officers and Servants come to be enter'd and sworn, and Registers are kept of all his Majesty's Household Servants above Stairs.

Officers of the Chapel at White-Hall

Two reading Chaplains. Sal. 80 l. per Ann. each.
 Allow'd for Surplices, and other Necessaries for the Chapel at White-hall, at the Appointment of the Bishop of Salisbury, Salary 50 l. per Ann. As Dean of the Chapel.
 Yeoman of the Chapel, Mr. John Richardson, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 Closer-keeper, Mr. Bennet, Salary 150 l. per Ann.
 Cook and Crier, Samuel Shore, Salary 18 l. 5 s. per Ann.
 Household-Chaplain at Kensington, Mr. Pratt, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 At Hampton Court, Mr. Croxall.

Two Chaplains of the private or German Chapel at St. James's.
 George And. Rupert, Anthony William Boheme, Salary 200 l. per Ann. each.
 Chapel-Keeper, John Christian Jacobi, Salary 60 l. per Ann.
 Necessary Woman, Mrs. Barrow, Salary 50 l. per Ann.
 Christopher Martini, Reader of the Common Prayer in the German Language, at 40 l. per ann. Salary.
 Godfrey Steidel, Porter, having 20 l. per ann.

The Establishment of the Foreign Chapels at St. James's

Three Ministers of the Royal French Chapel at St. James's, each having a Salary of 160 l. per ann.
 The Reverend Dr. John Maynard.
 The Reverend Mr. Philip Maynard.
 The Reverend Mr. P. P. Ribal.
 For the Dutch Congregation, The Reverend Mr. John Peter Nuyt.
 The Reverend Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken.
 Readers to both Congregations, The Reverend Mr. John Maren, having 40 l. per ann.
 The Reverend Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken, 30 l. per ann.

The Sexton for both Congregations, Mr. James Mercier 20 l. Allowed by his MAJESTY for Bread and Wine at the Holy Communion of the French Congregation, to Dr. John Maynard, 8 l. 12 s. per annum.

For Bread and Wine at the Holy Communion, and Candles for Evening Divine Service of the Dutch Congregation, to Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken, 20 l. 12 s. per ann.

The total Sum 221 l. 4 s. 6 d.
 Stable keeper at Somerset-house, John Bowyer, Gent. 30 l. per ann.
 Stable keeper at Kensington, John Stent, Sal. 30 l. 2 s. per ann.
 Stable keeper at Hampton-Court, Francis Sturges, Sal. 30 l. per ann.
 Yeomen of the Carriages, John Clarke, Sal. 30 l. per ann.
 Coachmen, Edward Brockbank, Thomas Welch, James Twigg, and Andrew William, John Salter, Salary 60 l. per ann. each.

*A List of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's
Stables, under the Master of the Horse, now in
Commission, viz.*

Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse. The
Honourable Francis Negus, Esq; Salary 800 l. per ann.

Gentleman of the Horse. The Honourable Henry Berkeley, Esq;
Sal. 256 l. per ann.

Averner and Clerk Marshal. The Honourable Francis Negus, Esq;
Sal. 260 l. per ann.

Equeries. Henry Berkeley, Thomas Fanton, Henry Aylemer, Peter Went-
worth, Henry Putney, William Cecil, Esquires. Sal. 300 l. per ann. each.

Equeries of the Crown Stable. Henry Poubert, Peter Koger-Richards,
Esq; Sal. 256 l. per ann. each.

Pages of Honour. Thomas Murray, Guilford Killigren, Thomas Blad-
worth, Emanuel How, Esquires. Salary 260 l. per ann. each.

Governour to the Pages. Daniel Drifut, Gent. Sal. 100 l. per ann.

Surveyor of the High-ways. William Watkins, Esq; Sal. 82 l. per ann.

Riding Surveyor. John Bowen, Gent. Sal. 30 l. per ann.

Serjeant of the Carriages. Robert Manning, Esq; Sal. 86 l. per ann.

Surveyor of the Stables. Ambrose Norton, Esq; Sal. 120 l. per ann.

Yeomen Riders. John Seymour, Michael Burton, Gentlemen. Salary
130 l. per ann. each.

Clerk of the Avery. John Gardner, Gent. Sal. 125 l. per ann.

Clerk of the Stables. Robert Maybank, Gent. Salary 224 l. per ann.

Store-keeper. Nathan Bridgwater, Gent. Salary 93 l. per ann.

Esquire Sadler. John Rawlins, Salary 58 l. per ann.

Yeoman Sadler. Adam Mackleroy, Salary 36 l. per ann.

Serjeant Farrier. Thomas Darlow, 98 l. per ann.

Marshal Farrier. John Lichfold, Sal. 50 l. per ann.

Yeoman Farrier. Nathaniel Preston, Sal. 36 l. 10 s. per ann.

Coachmakers. Richard Philips, Edmund Auberry, Sal. 42 l. per ann.
each.

Purveyor at London for Hay and Straw. Christopher Capper, Sal. 42 l. per ann.

Purveyor at London for Oats and Beans. James Kenyon, Sal. 42 l. per ann.

Purveyor at Windsor. Thomas Clarke, Sal. 42 l. per ann.

Purveyor at Hampton-Court. William Morrison, Sal. 42 l. per ann. each.

Riding Purveyor. John Hutchinson, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per ann.

Mews-Keeper. James Lewis, Sal. 36 l. per ann.

Stable-keeper at St. James's. Samuel Thornley, Sal. 36 l. per ann.

Stable-keeper at Somerset-house. John Bowen, Gent. 36 l. per ann.

Stable-keeper at Kensington. John Stent, Sal. 36 l. 4 s. per ann.

Stable-keeper at Hampton-Court. Francis Sturgis, Sal. 36 l. per ann.

Yeomen of the Carriages. John Clarke, Sal. 36 l. per ann.

Coachmen. Edward Brockhurst, Thomas Welch, James Smedley, Andrew
Milham, John Salter, Salary 65 l. per ann. each.

Five Postillions, Seven Helpers. Salary 30 l. per ann. each.
 Chairmen. *Thomas Fernhill, Richard Stanley, George Watson, John Mil-*
ler, Salary 22 l. per ann. each.
 Grooms. *Richard Asan, Adam Milburne, Henry Stilbeck, Thomas Phipps,*
Benjamin Goddin, Philip Lyon, George Coots, Michael Adamson, George Haile,
Philip Humble, Henry Vane, Richard Smith, John Sawley, Each for them-
 selves, and keeping their own Horses. Salary 60 l. per ann.
 Bottle Groom. *John Peach*, for himself and Horses, Sal. 78 l. per ann.
 Gentleman Armorer. *Lewis Barber*, Sal. 31 l. per ann.
 Page of the Back-Stairs. *Peregrine Forrest*, Sal. 31 l. per ann.
 Porter of the Mews. *Edmund Sparke*, Sal. 18 l. per ann.
 Messenger of the Avery. *Nathaniel Bridgwater*, Sal. 15 l. per ann.
Tregonnel Frampton, for keeping ten running Horses, with all Necessa-
 ries, at New-Market, Salary 1000 l. per ann.

*A List of the Officer and Servants of his Majesty's
 Studd, under the Direction of the Master of the
 Horse.*

STudd Master. *Richard Marshal, Esq;* Salary 200 l. per ann.
 Grooms. *Gilbert Todd, Thomas Smith*, Sal. 36 l. per ann. each.
 Four Helpers to the Studd, each 30 l. per ann.
 Groom of the running Horses. *Benjamin Cooper*, Sal. 63 l. per ann.
 Farrier, 20 l. per ann.
 Bit-maker, 10 l. per ann.

The Yeomen of the Guard.

James, Earl of Derby, Captain. Sal. 1000 l. per ann.
 Tho. Windham, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 800 l. per ann.
 Andr. Charlton, Esq; Ensign. Sal. 300 l. per ann.
 Will. Wood, Esq; Clerk of the Checque.
 John Bigg, W. Whitmore, Fra. Clarke, Solom. Ashley, Esquires, Corpo-
 rals; Sal. 150 l. per ann. each.
 There are eight Ushers, under whom the Yeomen are divided in
 Turns of waiting, who have 49 l. 11 s. 3 d. per ann.
 There are likewise six, who are called Yeoman Hangers, and two
 Yeomen Bed-boys, who have the same Salary as the Ushers.
 One hundred Yeomen, at 32 l. 11 s. 3 d. and two Chamber-keepers,
 at 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per ann. each.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Those who are employed in the Business in General, and not confined to any Part.

N. B. Those mark'd with a P. are appointed by Patent from the King, those with C. by Constitution from the Treasury, and the rest by Deputation from the Commissioners of the Customs.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

P. Commissioners,	Sir Walter Tonge,	} Bart.	Each	Total
	Sir John Evelyn,			
	Sir John Stanley			
	Sir Charles Peers, Kt.	} Esqs.		
	Thomas Walker,			
	Thomas Maynard,	1000 l.	7000 l.	
	Robert Baylis,			
I.				
C. Secretary,	Charles Carkeffe, Esq;		500	
	More for the Coal Duty.		100	
	More for Clerks.		200	
	More for a Copying Clerk.		90	
	John Manley, Esq; Western and	} 230		
Plantation Clerk				
	A Northern Clerk.		80	
				1220 l.
l. s. d.				
P. Solicitor, Robert Stephens, Esq;			300	00 00
C. — His Assistant, George Medcalf,	} to have 50 l. per An. from him; and from the King 100 l.		150	00 00
A Clerk,				
				450 00 00
P. Receiver-Gen. John Selwyn, Esq; and	} Francis Hawes, Esq;		1000	00 00
Their Assistant			100	00 00
A chief Teller			50	00 00
Another Teller			40	00 00
2 Clerks to get Bills accept.			100	00 00
Another Clerk			50	00 00
Paymaster of the Incidents, William Leach.	} 40		00	00
A Messenger.			26	00 00
				1406 00 00
C. Comptroller				

l. s. d.

c. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, Charles Killigrew, Esq;		400 00 00
Clerks, 3		180 00 00
P. Comptroller-General of the Accounts of the Customs, Robert Hunter, Esq;		1000 00 00
E. Robert Paul, His Assistant,		50 00 00
P. Inspector of the Out port Collectors Accounts, John Jacob, Esq;		400 00 00
Clerks, 4		200 00 00
P. Inspector General of the Exports and Imports, Anthony Balam, Esq;		500 00 00
Clerks, 6		200 08 00
P. Register General of all Ships belonging to Great Britain, Robert Pringle, Esq;		500 00 00
Clerks, 3		190 00 00
P. Surveyor General, John Nicholas, and Edward Rombold, Esq;		500 00 00
Clerks, 2		20 00 00
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, John Byde, Esq;		360 16 08
A Deputy		360 16 08
P. Register of the Seizures, Thomas Woodford, Esq;		200 00 00
A Deputy		200 00 00
P. Inspector of the Prosecutions, he has for Salary 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer, Robert Wynd, Esq;		200 00 00
Four Examiners of the Out port Books		400 00 00
Clerks, 4		200 00 00
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt, Benjamin Goode,		100 00 00
A Clerk		20 00 00
		120 00 00

Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers

appointed for the Guard of Kent and

Sussex, Richard Wyatt, Esq;

A Clerk

Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards

for the Use of the Commissioners,

Hugh Granger.

Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland, John

Marshall.

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

Comptroller, Charles Downing, Esq; be-

sides Fees,

Deputies, 4

A Clerk,

P. Surveyor, Two of the Earl of Scarb-

rough's Sons, besides Fees,

A Deputy,

Clerks, 3

Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty

Customs, both inwards and outwards,

Henry Waterland, Esq; besides Fees,

A Deputy,

A Clerk,

Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both

inwards and outwards, Thomas Hudson.

Land-Carriage Surveyor, Robert Olive.

17 Land-Carriage Men, 35 per Annum each.

Coast Waiters Surveyor, Francis Haffewood.

17 Coast Waiters, 40 l. per Annum each.

Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, G. Met.

	l.	s.	d.	
Clerk of the Coast Business, <i>John Ellis</i> .	50	00	00	
Clerk of ditto, and to make out Bills of Stores.	50	00	00	
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast Waiters, at 60 l. per An.	360	00	00	
				1250 00 00
Weighing Porters 25, 33 l. per An. each.	825	00	00	
East India prohibited Goods, & weighing ing Porters, 5 l. per An. each.	20	00	00	
2 Warehouse-keepers, 20 l. per An. each.	40	00	00	
Comptroller of the Unrated Goods	120	00	00	
2 Inspectors of the Warehouses	10	00	00	
3 Computors, <i>Burg, Gillibrand, and Gibbs</i> .	52	00	00	
				1067 00 00
Preventive Officer, <i>Robert Leslie</i> .	40	00	00	
Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector General's Bills,	20	00	00	
				60 00 00
Keymen, 21, at 21 s. per Week; as they die the Office to sink.	1146	12	00	
				1146 12 00
INWARDS.				
P. Collectors, <i>Henry Hare, Robert Men, Esq;</i>	466	13	04	
Deputies, 7	460	00	00	
Clerks under them, 7	866	13	04	
Examiner inwards, <i>Pugh Granger</i>	60	00	00	
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and	40	00	00	
Warrants, <i>Charles Mein</i>				100 00 00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land Waiters, <i>John Patrickson</i>	40	00	00	
				40 00 00
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Michael Honnor</i> ,	60	00	00	
				60 00 00
P. Register of the Warrants, has 2 d. per Warrant Fee, <i>Marmaduke Bealing, Esq;</i>				
P. Customer of Petty Customs inwards, <i>David Lawrence</i> ,	62	06	08	
A Deputy				62 06 08
3 Jerquers, one has 150 l. per An. the other two 100 l. per An. each.	300	00	00	
				300 00 00
				3 Wine

Great Britain.

67

	l.	s.	d.
Wine Tasters, 80 l. per An. each.	240	00	00
Land-Surveyors, 200 l. per An. each.	1200	00	00
12 King's Waiters, 53 l. per An. each.	988	00	00
Land Waiters, 80 l. per An. each.	2180	00	00
Tide Surveyors, 60 l. per an. each.	480	00	00
Tides-Men, 40 l. per an. each.	7600	00	00
10 Tides-Men, 30 l. per an. each.	480	00	00
Pair of Oars attending the Tide Surveyors, 60 l. per an. each.	50	00	00
Clarks to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on Work, Richard Evans,	50	00	00
Register of the Ships in this Office, Richard Walker,	50	00	00

Wood-Office; A Clerk for making Surferances, Thomas Andrews,	100	00	00
Surveyor of the Keys, Philip Bowen,	100	00	00

Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and course Goods, Robert Archer,	26	00	00
Watermen, 30 l. per an. each.	10	00	00
Tides Men in this Office, 2 l. 6 d. per Day when employed	10	00	00
Super of the Timber Waiter's Accounts, Richard Evans,	146	00	00

Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consigned from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of 4 and half per Cent. Thomas Scot.	100	00	00
Clerk of the said Duty,	50	00	00
Cheque on the said Husband, John Savage,	40	00	00

Gaugers, 60 l. per An. each.	120	00	00
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OUTWARD.			
Collector, Duke of Manchester,	276	13	04
Deputies, 3			
Copying Clerks,			

276 13 04

Copying

	l.	s.	d.
Copying Clerks of the Cocquets, or Bills, <i>Joseph Bignall</i> _____	30	00	00
P. Customer of the great Customs on Wood and Leather Exported, <i>Herbert Lewis</i> , besides Fees _____	50	00	00
P. Comptroller of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, <i>Joseph Somers</i> , besides Fees _____	50	00	00
P. Customer of the Cloth and petty Customs outward, <i>Richard Miller</i> , besides Fees, _____	5	00	00
P. Searchers, the chief, <i>Sir William Fowles</i> , besides Fees, _____	120	00	00
P. 5 Under-searchers, each 12 l. per ann. besides Fees, _____	60	00	00
5 More Searchers, each 60 l. per ann. besides Fees, _____	300	00	00
2 Watermen attending them _____	60	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers <i>Richard Burren</i> _____	150	00	00
2 Watermen attending him _____	60	00	00
2 Clerks _____	750	00	00
Register of the Certificate Cocquets, <i>Henry Crispe</i> _____	60	00	00

Other necessary Officers in this P O R T.

Warehouse Surveyor, <i>Samuel Grice</i> , _____	350	00	00
His Assistant, <i>John Cole</i> , _____	80	00	00
Additional Assistant, _____	50	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for the Commissioners, <i>John Redmayn</i> _____	60	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for the Collector, <i>Peter Torriano</i> , _____	60	00	00
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Stephen Scot</i> , _____	100	00	00

Part I.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

65

His Assistant, _____

Scot, _____

l. s. d.
30 00 00
60 00 00

2 Watermen to attend him, _____

110 00 00

2 Inspectors of the River, each 80 l. per An. _____

160 00 00

2 Pair of Oars, 60 l. per An. each. _____

120 00 00

180 00 00

P. Usher of the Custom-House. William Taylor, _____

60 00 00

David Griel, Housekeeper, _____

80 00 00

140 00 00

2 Appraisers, 30 l. per An. each. _____

60 00 00

Cooper, Richard Green, _____

10 00 00

2 Door-keepers, 10 l. per An. each _____

20 00 00

4 Messengers, 10 s. per Week each _____

104 00 00

42 Watchmen, at 6 l. 15 s. per An. _____

283 00 00

18 Noon-tenders, at 16 l. per An. each. _____

285 00 00

Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-House, _____

07 00 00

769 10 00

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, Thomas Carpenter, _____

40 00 00

Waiter and Searcher, _____

40 00 00

2 Watermen, 30 l. per An. each. _____

60 00 00

140 00 00

At Gravesend.

P. 2 Searchers, 12 l. per An. each, besides _____

Fees _____

24 00 00

Another Searcher, 40 l. per An. _____

40 00 00

4 Watermen, 30 l. per An. each _____

120 00 00

A Smack, Nicholas Nash, _____

339 16 00

523 16 00

At Leigh.

Surveyor, John Bowen, to keep a Boat _____

60 00 00

At Showbury.

Waiter and Searcher, Joseph North, _____

40 00 00

At Greenwich.

Surveyor, Griffith Evans, _____

60 00 00

A Pair of Oars, _____

60 00 00

120 00 00

At Barkin.

Surveyor, Henry Hopkins _____

40 00 00

At Wivenhoe.

A Smack, Capt. William Leaper, _____

319 00 00

There are besides these, a considerable Number of inferiour Officers, as extraordinary Tidesmen, Weighing Porters, and Watchmen, who are only paid when employed, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

E

The

The Establishment for the Duty on Salt in the Country.

One Collector at _____	120 00 00
One Collector at 120 l. per Annum, and allowed him 4 l. 10 s. per Annum for Riding-charges; in all _____	124 10 00
One Collector at 100 l. per Annum, and allow'd him for keeping a Man and Horse to assist the Riding-Officer 30 l. per Annum; and allow'd him for a Clerk 20 l. per An. in all _____	150 00 00
Five Collectors at 100 l. per An. each, and each of them allow'd for a Clerk 20 l. per An. in all 120 l. per An. each _____	600 00 00
One Collector at 100 l. per An. and allowed him for a Clerk, 20 l. per An. and 31 l. 3 s. per an. for Riding-charges, and 10 l. per an. for Riding-charges for his Clerk; in all _____	161 03 00
One Collector at 80 l. per an. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 20 l. per an. in all _____	100 00 00
Two Collectors at 60 l. per an. each, and allowed them for Riding-charges, 20 l. per an. each; in all 80 l. per an. each _____	160 00 00
Two Collectors at 70 l. per an. each _____	140 00 00
One Collector at 70 l. per an. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 10 l. per an. in all _____	80 00 00
One Collector at 60 l. per an. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 8 l. per an. in all _____	68 00 00
Two Persons allow'd for collecting at Refineries, 5 l. per an. each _____	10 00 00
Two Persons allowed for the like Service, 4 l. per an. each _____	8 00 00
One Sub collector at _____	50 00 00
One Supervisor at _____	100 00 00
Eight Supervisors at 80 l. per an. each _____	640 00 00
Two General Riding Surveyors at 70 l. per an. each _____	140 00 00
One Riding Surveyor at _____	60 00 00
One Riding Officer at _____	60 00 00
Ten Riding Officers at 50 l. per an. each _____	500 00 00
Ten Assistant Searchers at 50 l. per an. each _____	500 00 00
One Assistant Searcher at 50 l. per an. and allow'd him for Riding-charges, 10 l. per an. in all _____	60 00 00
One Assistant Searcher at 40 l. per an. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 10 l. per an. in all _____	50 00 00
Four Assistant Searchers at 40 l. per an. each _____	160 00 00
One Assistant Searcher at 20 l. per an. and allowed him for collecting at Refineries, 4 l. per an. in all _____	24 00 00
One Assistant Searcher at _____	10 00 00

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	l.	s.	d.
One hundred and sixteen Officers at 40 l. per an. each	4340	00	00
Two Officers at 40 l. per an. each, and allow'd each for keeping an Horse, 10 l. per an. in all 50 l. per an. each	100	00	00
Nine Officers at 30 l. per an. each	270	00	00
One preventing Officer at	35	00	00
One Officer at 25 l. per an. and allowed him for keeping an Horse, 5 l. per an. in all	30	00	00
Seven Officers at 25 l. per an. each	175	00	00
One Assistant Searcher at	20	17	00
Two Assistant Searchers at 20 l. per an. each	40	00	00
Two Officers at 15 l. per an. each, and allowed each for keeping an Horse, 5 l. per an. in all 20 l. per an. each	40	00	00
One Officer at 10 l. per an. and allowed him for keeping an Horse, 10 l. per an. in all	20	00	00
Three Collectors of the Customs, allowed 10 l. per an. each	30	00	00
One Surveyor of the Customs allowed	10	00	00
Thirteen Officers at 20 l. per an. each.	260	00	00
Three Officers at 20 l. per an. each, and allowed each for keeping an Horse, 5 l. per an. in all 25 l. per an. each	75	00	00
Twenty one Officers at 10 l. per an. each	210	00	00
One preventing Officer at	8	00	00
Four Officers at 5 l. per an. each	20	00	00
Twelve Excise Officers allowed 40 s. per an. each to look after Refining Works in their Divisions	24	00	00
Two Officers at 4 l. per an. each	8	00	00
Seven Supernumeraries at 20 l. per an. each	140	00	00
One Clerk to a Collector at	25	00	00
Two Boatmen at 30 l. per an. each	60	00	00
Three Boatmen at 25 l. per an. each	75	00	00
Fifteen Boatmen at 20 l. per an. each	300	00	00
Eight Boatmen at 10 l. per an. each	80	00	00
Eight Boatmen at 7 l. 10 s. per an. each	60	00	00
Three Boatmen at 5 l. per an. each	15	00	00
One Waterman at	25	00	00
One Scale Carrier at	20	17	00
Twenty two Watchmen at 8 s. per Week each	458	14	00
Three Boatmen and Watermen at 25 l. per an. each	75	00	00
Forty six Watchmen at 7 s. per Week each	839	10	00
Two Weighers at 20 l. per an. each	40	00	00

Many of these Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allowed small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

Constable and other Officers of the Tower of London.

Charles Earl of Carlisle, 1000 l. per Annum.
 Lieutenant, *Hatton Compton*, Esq; 700 l. per An.
 Deputy Lieutenant, *Col. Williamson*, 300 l. per An.
 Major, *Joseph Mason*, Esq; 121 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.
 Chaplain, *Mr. Hawkins*, 73 l. per An.
 Physician, *Gideon Harvey*, M. D. 20 l. per An.
 Surgeon, ————— 45 l. per An.
 Apothecary, ————— 10 l. per An.
 Gentleman Goaler, and Gentleman Porter, both serv'd by *Thomas Serjeant*, Esq; 36 l. 4 s. 8 d. per An.

A Commission constituting and appointing *Robert Walpole, Esq; George Baillie, Esq; Sir Charles Turner, Knight, Richard Edgewcombe and Henry Pelham, Esqrs.* His Majesties Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesties Exchequer. Tertio Die Aprilis, Anno G. R. Septimo.

Secretaries of the Treasury. *William Lowndes*, and *Horatio Walpole*, Esquires. No Salaries.

The four chief Clerks. *Christopher Tisson, Richard Powys, Henry Kellsall*, and *William Lowndes, Jun.* Esquires.

Under-Clerks. *Edward Webster, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen*, Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

Robert Burnbury, Charles Chevalier, William Wiat, John Robinson, Peter Lebeup, Charles Lowe, and Charles Lowndes. Sal. 50 l. per Ann. each.

Chamber-Keeper. *Thomas Mann.* Salary 400 l. per Ann. and to find Coals and Candles for the Office.

Messenger of the Chamber. *John Turkettle*, 6 s. 8 d. per Day.

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the Exchequer. *Joseph Richards, John Barret, Samuel Clarke, and Tho. Lowther,* Have Salaries which are very small, but have Perquisites besides.

Officers of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Exchequer. *Robert Walpole*, Esquire.

Secretary. *James Reynolds*, Esq;

Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer. *George Earl of Halifax*.

Secretary

Secretary or Deputy. *William Ireland, Esq;*

Clerk of the Debentures. *Alexander Chocke, Esq;*

Register. *Joseph Fox, Esq;*

Under Clerk. *Nathaniel Cordery, Gent.*

Paymaster of the Pensions. *Walter Chetwind, Esq;*

Secretary. *John Penny, Esq;*

The four Tellers of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, Right Honourable *John Smith*, Right Honourable Lord *William Powlet*, Right Honourable the Lord *Onslow*, Honourable George Lord *Viscount Parker*.

Chief Clerks, or Deputies to the four Tellers, *John Dives, Esq;* to Mr. *Smith*; *John Grainger, Esq;* to the Lord *William Powlet*; *Lancelot Burton, Esq;* to the Lord *Onslow*; *Samuel Edwards, Esq;* to Lord *Parker*.

Tally Writer: *Hopton Haynes, Esq;*

Clerk Assistant: *Robert Manning.*

Inspectors of the Treasure, and Tellers Vouchers: *Thomas Rialton* and *Thomas Cremer, Esquires.*

Clerk of the Pells: *Robert Walpole, Jun. Esq;*

His Deputy: *Thomas Sadler.*

Chief Clerks of the Annuity Pells-Office. *Edward Fleetwood*, and *James Nicholson*, Gentlemen: Twelve other Clerks,

Tally-Cutter: *John Taylour, Esq;*

Usher of the Receipt: *George Naylor, Esq;*

Chamberlain's of the Exchequer: *Sir Simeon Stewart*, and *Sir William Ashburnham*, Baronets.

Deputy Chamberlains: *John Lawson*, *George Leslie*, *sen. John Smith*, and *George Leslie, jun. Esquires.*

Of the Secretaries of State.

HIS Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province, Right Honourable *Charles Lord Viscount Townshend*.

Under Secretaries: *Charles de la Faye*, and *Samuel Buckley, Esquires.*

Chief Clerk; *John Wace, Esq;*

Clerks of the Office: Mr. *Fayzant*, Mr. *Woodward*, Mr. *Griffin*, Mr. *John Couraud.*

Chamber-keepers: Mr. *Thomas Smith*, and Mr. *Isaac Burrows.*

His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province, *John Lord Carteret.*

Under Secretaries: *Temple Stanyan*, and *John Tickell, Esq;*

First Clerk: Mr. *Prevreau.*

Clerks of the Office, Mr. *James Davids*, Mr. *Edward Muskeline.*

Chamber-keepers: Mr. *John Ward*, and Mr. *John Noble.*

His

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for *North-Britain* (usually so stil'd, tho' the Reader will find there is an equal Distribution of Business among them all) *John Duke of Roxburgh*.

Under-Secretary; *Thomas Scott, Esq.*

Clerk: *Mr. Paxton.*

Clerks of the Signet Office: *William Cooke, Joseph Moyle, Peter Alexander, Gauntlet Fry, Esquires.*

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State; *Hugh Howard, Esq.* Salary 160 l. per Annum.

Latin Secretary, *Richard Hill, Esq.* Salary 80 l. per Annum.

Decypherer of Letters, *Mr. Edward Willes*, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Writer and Embellisher of the King's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and the Czar of Muscovy, *Sir Thomas Brand, Knt.*

Gazeteer: *Samuel Buckley, Esq.* Sal. 300 l. per Ann.

Lord Privy-Seal, and Officers.

LORD Privy-Seal, *Evelyn Duke of Kingston.*

Clerks of the Privy-Seal; *Sir George Piers, Bar. George Sawyer, Thomas Gosling, Henry Ludlow, Esquires.*

Députies. *John Woodeson, George Sawyer, Esq.*

The Clerks of the Privy-Seal and Signet have no Salaries, but Board-Wages 30 l. per Annum, and pay Taxes; but they have considerable Fees upon Warrants, for Gift of any Office, Pension, Annuity, special Livery, *Congé d'Elives*, Presentations, Pardons, Licenses, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Decemb. 13, 1722.

A NEW CONYOCATION having been chosen since this Work was committed to the Press, and most of the Alterations among that Venerable-Body, being occasioned by the Decease or Removals of some of the BISHOPS; the Reader is desired to have recourse to the List of the House of Lords. *Vid. p. 4. Col. 2.* In the Civil List.

The other CHANGES, of any Consequence, have happened in the following Order of Time.

June 16, 1722. Died *John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, &c.* and was Interred in Westminster Abbey, (Aug. 9.) He is succeeded in several of his Employments by *William Earl Cadogan.*

July 16, Died *Dr. Gifford*, Physician General to the Army. Succeeded by *Sir Hans Sloane, M.D.*

Aug. 4, Died *Robert Dale, Esq.* *Richmond Herald.* (His Place still Vacant.)

Richard Graham, Esq. is made *Rouge-Croix*, Pursuivant at Arms, in the Room of *John Bound, Esq.* Deceased.

— 25. Died Thomas Mannyngbam, D. D. Lord Bishop of Chichester. Succeeded by Dr. Thomas Bowers.

Sept. 14. Died Edward Burt, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty-Office.

— 25. Died Major General Wightman at the Bath. Succeeded by Brigadier Ferrers.

October 6. Died Edward Mountagu, Lord Hinchinbroke, Colonel of Foot at the Bath.

— 14. Died General Lumley, Uncle to the Earl of Scarborough.

— 27. John Shorter, Esq. succeeded Sir Richard Fye, as one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

November 2. Died Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Bart. one of the Commissioners of the Excise. It is said he will be succeeded by Sir John Fryer, Knight and Alderman.

— 18. Died Brigadier Bowles. Succeeded by Brigadier General Munden, and Sir Robert Rich has Bowles's Regiment.

December 2. Died Mr. Thomas Bonse, a Proctor, and Aduary of the Lower-House of Convocation.

— 6. Died Mr. George Ayres, Deputy-Remembrancer of the Exchequer-Office.

— 12. Mr. Edward Whitaker, Clerk of the Deliveries to the Office of Ordnance, is succeeded by Mr. Roebuck.

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THE
Present STATE
OF
SCOTLAND.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

A Description of the COUNTRY in general.



SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of Great-Britain is bounded on the South by England, from which it is divided thus: By the River Trent on the East Border, by Cheviot-Hills in the middle Marches, and by the Rivers Esk and Solway on the Western Border. On the North it is bounded by the Deucalidon Sea, on the West by the Irish Sea, and on the East by the German Ocean.

Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. Polydore Extens. Virgil makes it 480 Miles in Length, wherein he agrees with all those ancient Writers, who, with Caesar, make the Isle of Great-Britain 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make England 320. But we take Sir Robert Sibbald's Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus* to the *Natural History of Scotland*,

The Present STATE

Scotland, (Part. I. Book i. chap. 2.) says, from the *Mull of Galloway* to *Dunstaffnage-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 *English* Miles in Length; and from *Aberdeen-Head*, near the Isle of *Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is 190 *English* Miles in Breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cæsar's* Computation as to the Length of the Island, we must reckon from the most Southerly Part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly Parts of the Isles of *Schetchland*, which, by Mr. *Adair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas, betwixt *Orkney*, *Schetchland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in Length.

Islands.

Besides the main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbuda*, by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands, called *Orcades*, and the *Schetchland* Isles, call'd *Hethlandica*; besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner incircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper Place.

Air.

The Air of the Country in general, is wholesome, and tho' colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most Part, clearer, being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice, the Night is not above an Hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about June, one may see to read all Night. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, (as above) says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*; and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the Summer Solstice, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an Hour past Eleven at Night, till half an Hour past One in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and not so much infested with stinking Fogs.

Soil.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for the most Part be mountainous,

Chap. 1. of SCOTLAND.

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tainous, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass; and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as it is probable they may now have upon the *Union*. In a Word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great Store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have Store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broth, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceed those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other Sorts of Corn will not grow so well; and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries where they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin: nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some Sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

Fruits!

They have the same Sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forests of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods afford Masts for the largest Men of War, tho' in some Places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties, were there Incouragement for it.

Timber!

In most Places of the Lowlands, especially on this Side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsom Plantations about many Gentlemen's Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tolerable Care; so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this Part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-Trees, and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fewel, as any Part of the Island.

Fewel!

For Fewel, many Parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*; tho' not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own Use that Way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

The Present State

In the North and Highlands, they have Store of Timber for Fewel, and in other Places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furzes: but in some Corn-Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any Part of the known World.

Cattle.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and black Cattle, except in Corn-Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other Domestick Uses. But it's observable, that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in Size to those of most Places in *England*; yet in general, their white and black Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, but of a more delicious Taste. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts; and from thence and the Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fatted, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots, and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of *England*, but are proper enough for other Uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattle of a larger Size, their Hides might with Industry and Encouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestick Use, as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great Numbers of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger Size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

Wool.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wool of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind, and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wool in some Places, especially in *Galloway*, *Tweddale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Serges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockings, and Cloth; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wool affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home-Consumption, but for Export; especially a coarser Sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*: but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take Care of the Affairs of their Trade, being Part of the antient Privileges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Dukes of

Chap. I. of SCOTLAND.

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of *Burgundy* and others, when *Sovereigns* of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth; in Consideration of which, the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make Store of Linen, coarse and fine, Holland, Cambrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use, and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; as must be own'd to their Reputation. Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that the greatest Ladies take Care to have most of their Linen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own, and their Husband's Wearing, made in their own Houses.

Linen.

In this Place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first Sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for Domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the *Union*. The stronger Sort of those Plaids is the usual Clothing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the Form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not used elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are used by those of the better Sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the antient *Goths*, when they over-ran *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose Sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids, such as are worn ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

Plaids.

For Variety and Plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*; affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation: and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it is an unaccountable Neglect, that since the *Union*, that Fishery is not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

Fish and Fowl.

Mines. For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a grey Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a blue Colour, which they call *Skelley*, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer Sort in Town and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some green, with Veins of red and other Colours; and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone, and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Ambergrease is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce any Part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Ocean, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen,

Rivers. The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tey*, *Clyde*, *Spey*, *Dith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be join'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island: Some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of UNION.

CHAP. II.

Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's Product for Trade.

Trade. WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with *Whales*, which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had twenty to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them thus: They assemble a great Number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally; upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shore, many of them are

are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the *Western Isles*, says, That not many Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there after this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea-Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Largeness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them, about twenty Years ago, overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be manag'd with much more Ease and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Greenland*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Whales*, *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skie*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, one hundred and sixty little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tirey*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney Islands*, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. Whale-Flesh is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savoury, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch; the Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Seals*, *Norvisk*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fishermen surprize them on the Shore, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them, and sometimes take them with Nets. The Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but *Herrings*, especially on the *Western Isles*, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the *Eastern* and *Northern* Coasts. The *Scotts* Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The *Herrings* come to the Coast of the Isles

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in *April*, *May*, and *June*, and continue in some Places till *January*.

Fishery.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in conjunction with some Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves, did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some *Dutch* Families settled in the Village of *Stormway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land-Fowl; but King *Charles II.* being prevail'd on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel; and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom, to *France* and other Nations: which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them, than from any part of *England* or *Holland*; which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, who may lie ashore at night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any danger from Tempests or Enemies; many of those Bays, where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing, are *Brassar-Sound* in *Schetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harris* and *Skie*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen; and in the Bays of *Altrvig*, one of the Isles adjacent

adjacent to *Skie*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. About the Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Furah*, and others on the Coasts of *Argyle*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Boat*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, and *Holland*; and the more Westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the *Atlantick* Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Chanel, and by consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Straits*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, Islanders. being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment; so that from thence, and the neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardly. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known; he married at an hundred Years of Age, and liv'd Old-Folks. forty Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd eighty Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at an hundred, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the sixty third Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of ninety Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sand*, died in his hundredth Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skie*, liv'd to one hundred and three, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Furah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillow Macraim*, who died above fifty Years ago, liv'd one hundred and eighty Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southwist* was one hundred and thirty, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Furah* to one hundred and six; and about six Years ago a Woman in the Isle of *Scorba* liv'd one hundred and forty, and one *Tairville* liv'd to a hundred and eighty in *Scherland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living, which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks

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Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the People's Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

Bays and
Harbours.

In a word, the Number, Safety, and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens: and were the Inhabitants better instructed in fishing, manuring and planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants: and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the neighbouring Continent, till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh-water Lakes, and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skie* particularly, there are 30 Rivers which afford Salmon.

Salmon-
Fishing.

This brings us in the next place to the Salmon-Fishing of *Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Done*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace, and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Straits*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*, and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded ten Livres more *per* Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesley*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they used in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Done* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon: for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon-
Fishing

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Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People used to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution, and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places, most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Leannox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argyle* the like; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwal*-Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *North-vist* and *Benbecula*,

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling Cod-Fish- they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially ing. in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort fold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*: But since the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* have apply'd themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some Years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth*-Man, who used to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and retail'd them again from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece; which shews the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland*, is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands, and Vessels of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well man'd and strong, because oblig'd to lie out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Nighr,

The

The Present STATE

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schetland* and *Bara-Head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers*, and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Schetland* about the middle of *May*, to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of two thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive, they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linen, Beer, Brandy, Bread, and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions; and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities, they readily pay it them: By this means *Lerwick*, which about thirty Years ago consisted only of about three Families, is now increas'd to above three Hundred; which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast, call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants observe, that the farther North the Fish are, the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, when the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large Size, as do *Loch-turbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry-Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda* or *Hart*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *Soabretil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Coll*, and the Isle of *Cannar*.

Haddocks.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home-Consumption; several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted: Those Fish call'd *Findon-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admir'd by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back, Grey-lord, in size and shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whiting, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish, and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes, and others; and *Garvie* Fishes, so call'd, because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the

Sturgeon,
Turbat,
Scate, Mack-
rel &c.

Otters.

Use

Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known: It's also worn next the Skin for the Palsy; the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy, and Fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all Sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible; such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some Places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in three or four Pieces before they can be eat; Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them. At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Skie*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves fifteen or twenty Horse-Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots Pearl* there. Mr. *Spruel* the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl-Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 Years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-dollars, which is near 25*l.* for one *Scots Pearl*, and that he had *Scots Pearl* as fine, clear, and more transparent, than any Oriental-Pearl: tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners covet *Scots Pearl*. The more Wrinkles there are in a Pearl Shell, the more Sign it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl; for the longer they stay in the Water, the more valuable they are: so that he would have no Shells taken up less than four inches in Length, or two or three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five Grains; which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in ten Years at least, because he has been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from four to fifty Crowns apiece.

Precious
Stones, Pearl,
&c.

Pearl-fishing

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in twenty Years, he says, there's a great Pearl-fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder, but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any Time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been

Rivers
where found

been found of 20 l. per Piece, and in a fresh-Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Use in Physick, being accounted the chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Hearburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supply'd with it much cheaper at home than from the *Indies*.

Coral.

To this we may add Coral, red and white, and Coraline, which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Fura*. Besides the Use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick, for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poison, malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being powder'd and given to new-born Children in Women's Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthning and good in hot Gouts. The Islanders add a Quantity of red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhea*.

Ambergrease.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ache. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. It is of excellent Use for recreating the Spirits, a good Antidote against Plague and Poison, for strengthning the Body, and helping Conception,

Marcasites.

Marcasites black and white, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Women's Breasts, and against hard Chærades.

Lapis Cernius.

The *Lapis Cernius*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the Inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both Sides: The Natives steep them in Water for some Hours, and by washing the Part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattle, and for that reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a Place blasted with Lightning; which does not

not agree with Mr. *Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea-shore.

The *Lapis Hæcticus*, or white Hæctick Stone, abounds likewise *Lapis Hæcticus* in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it ^{as} as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea*, and *Consumptions*, by making them red-hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they drink with Success; and sometimes bath their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a red Colour.

Agat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the *Agat*. Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours; some green, some of a pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its Physical Use, the Powder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *Chrystal* *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one Sort of a Purple Colour. There's *Chrystal* also in the Isle of *Arran*. The Use of *Chrystal* for making Glasses, Cups, and *Chrystals* for Watches, is well enough known. It has besides its Physical Uses, the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, Whites and Reds; it's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurses, for breaking the Stones in the Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout.

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Os Sepia* *Harris*: The Natives powder it, and being drunk in boil'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Diarrhea*, and *Dysenteria*; and they also make Use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle-Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of *Molucca* the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*. The superstitious Beans. Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the white ones, and say, that when any Hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black; that they do change Colour, Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye-witness of it, but the Reason he leaves to Enquiry. One strange Effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several Days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk; and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on *Black Beans* the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or *Aquavita*, is made Use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*.
These

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These Beans or Nuts are drove in great Quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-ty*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney* Islands.

Fuller's Earth.

Fuller's Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nisboft* in *Skie*. The Use of this Earth for Clothiers, &c. is very well known to be good against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout.

Corkir.

Corkir, for dying a Crimfon Colour, is a Scurf growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil.

Croftil, a coarser Scurf of a dark Colour, is also found there, and made Use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftnefs; and instead of settling towards the North, settled due East. It is good against the Dropsy, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c.

Sperma Ceti.

Sperma Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is; some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purify'd by some *Lixivium*. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes Fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

Mines.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford-Moor* in *Scotland* in the Time of King *James* the IVth, says Bishop *Lesley*, in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James* the Vth, some rich *Germans*, skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd Leave of the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold, they bought them from the King, and carry'd them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts, in the Streams and elsewhere, and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces, coin'd before the Union of the Crowns, in *Scotland*, were of that Gold.

Silver.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell* Hill, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West-Lothian*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within two Miles of *Sterling*, where a hundred pound Oar yielded fifty of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

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There

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands Lead, in *Clidfdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*; and we have before mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel*, (in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*;) says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World; and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermling* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Iron*, *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere; Coal from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for Home-Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free-Stone, as good as any where for Stone, Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn-Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Sta-Marble, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom, in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the *North*, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other foreign Countries.

Sir *Robert Sibbald*, (as above) declares they have,

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there are great Quantities in *Scotland*.

Diamonds,
Rubies, Cor-
nelian, &c.

Rubies of a red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*, and other Places, where they shine like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacinths also of a red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles, and Jacinths, to be different Species of the same kind.

Jaspers, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several Colours; some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables, some of them bearing an impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

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Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyft.

Chryftal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle. *Mountain Chryftal* very clear; *Chryftal*, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and is therefore called *Iris*; white *Chryftal* and red *Chryftal*.

Corn, Wheat, and Oats. The *Wheat* of *Scotland* is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, says (in *Exercit.* 140, and 200, there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothian*, *Gouree*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats are the most universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceed those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well every where in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease. *Pease* they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption, and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans. *Beans* they have also in great plenty, for their own Use, and for Export.

Barley. *Barley* grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call Beer, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas Barley has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye. *Rye* grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovemention'd.

Flax and Hemp. Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linen, brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and, if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it. For the *Scots* have improv'd their Linen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linen, make very good Holland, Cambric, Muslins, plain and strip'd; Calicoes, Dornick, Damask, Ticking for Beds, &c. White and dy'd Threads, Laces, Tape &c.

Mr. Spruel, (in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*), says, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth which cost but 12 *d.* six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Spangle; which made the Product of that 12 *d.* to the Spinners 28 *s.* and made into fine Muslin.

Muslin, that same Pound of Flax amounted to ten or twelve Dollars, which is 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* or 2*l.* 16*s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, that from one Pound of *Scotch* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8*l.* Sterling; which is sufficient to shew how much the Linen Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their Hemp is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island, which is exported for Canvas, Sail-Cloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scot-Wool* land produce abundance of Wool, from whence come Manufactures of several sorts; as Broad-cloth, coarse or Houfwife's-cloth, Fingrims, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home-Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wool is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs; and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel*, (in his *Account current*.) viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 *s.* a Pair for Women's Stockings; which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have store of very good Wool brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen*, is commonly call'd Cross-Wool. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweddale*; from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-Riding, or Post, and for that end are much covered by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Grafiers, who go to *Dumbarton-Fair*, buy Numbers of them. Those Galloways, as they call them, of forty or fifty Shillings a-piece, will tire out a large Horse of twenty, thirty, or forty Pound in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses.

An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported fifty of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas a-piece.

Black-Cattle. Of these there are great Multitudes in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home-Consumption; which is likely to be promoted, their Trade being improv'd by the Union: They make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattle cannot eat, but tread under foot, and would by consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 l. Sterling per hundred Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 s. Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which, being tan'd, are fit for Upper-Leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed black Cattle of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export, as well as for Home-Consumption; and 'tis observ'd, that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* black Cattle, and their Hides, if dress'd and tan'd right, are fit for Sole-Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer. There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of Persons of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of them run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep. Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheefe. From the Milk of their black Cattle and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheefe, not only for Home-Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of farther Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. *Spruel* informs us, (in his

his *Account current*,) that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands, as ever he saw from *Ireland*: Besides, 'tis evident from what is made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding Goats. of this sort of Cattle; but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of them, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves: The Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much used for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

It's a *vulgar Error* in *England* and elsewhere, that the Scots have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattle, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*; but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home-Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but their Trade will still increase, as it has done since the Union. Their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses: Their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick. But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels; and their Bark is of use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere. They have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping; and might, with due care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being oblig'd to bring

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bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now scarce any Remainers of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torewood*: But in the North, especially in *Perthshire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them twenty, and some of them thirty Miles in length.

Fruit-Trees. They have abundance of Fruit-Trees of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs. *Scotland* affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden-Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick; as the Curious may see in Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia*, *Prodromi naturalis Historia Scotiae, Partis secundae, Lib. secundo*. And in the eighth and ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables of foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from foreign Parts for the use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns; which shews that they are in no necessity of their Trade of Export and Import being at much expence for foreign Drugs.

Traffick. The Product of this Country being consider'd, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. Spruel's Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactury of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattle, Horses, Hops, Cyder; and some Years, when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East-Indies*, and other Nations: For exchange of which, *Scotland* imports into *England*, Linen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Loser by the Balance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity: For did they take

take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations. As to their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead, and Iron, they have enough at home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactures, they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool and Woollen Manufacturies, with some Corn and Horses; for which they have to exchange Linen-Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, red and white Herrings, Oak, and Oak-Bark, and Fir-Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir, Timber and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves and Firs, and sometime Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at the pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the *Highlands*; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oatmeal and Malt, Woollen and Linen Manufacturies, Salt-Beef and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir-Timber and Deals; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, which is sufficient to balance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product, and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerua*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Linfeed, Firs, Pot-Ashes, and Train-Oil; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-Skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings: Besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-Skins, Deer-Skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linfeed, Tar'd-Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainscot, Glass, Black-Beer, Strong-Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease, Rye, and other Corn; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

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From *Holland* they import most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gunpowder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thread, Calicoes, Muffin, *East-Indian* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships-Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-Seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainscot, Planks, Hops, Earthen-Ware, and all sorts of Household-Furniture.

And they import into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef-Hides, coarse Woollen Cloth, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrims, Bayzes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead-Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they import Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chesnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they export Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wool, coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they import Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Salt, Raisins, and Cochineel.

And export Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, Linen of several sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk-Stuffs and Rice; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins.

They import from *Galipoli*, Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice*, Brimstone, the finest red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, small Beads, Silk and Silk Stuffs, *Muscadin* Wine, *Greek* Wine, Currants, *Roman* scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, tan'd Leather, Calfskins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bayzes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currants, *Greek* Wine and Rice, and trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper; for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

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25

From the *Canaries*, *Malvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Logwood ; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt-Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import red and white *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Orchard for Dyers ; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salmon, Linen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the *English West-Indies*, they import Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wool, Lime-Juice, and Rum ; for which they have to exchange Salt-Beef, red and white Herrings, Wheat and Flower, Candles, &c.

Their Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt-Beef, red and white Herrings, Flower, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curaçasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East and West-Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania*, and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tar'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass ; for which they exchange Lead, red and white Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fans, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver ; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Calico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee and Cinamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, red and white Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for Sixpence a-piece by way of Barter ; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces ; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-glasses, and other Toys, Strong-Waters, Beads, Pewter-Dishes ; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the *Negro Coast*, viz. Negro's, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick ; *Scotland* has to exchange *Nam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse white Linen and Fingrimis, Toys, Strong-Waters, and Pewter-Dishes.

This

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to trade to all those Places without Money; but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he, on the other hand, suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much imposed upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH O' the Country be for the most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits: They have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-Ware, Tangle, and Lime. In many places the Ground yields sixteen or eighteen fold: And Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes thirty fold; and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd, than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World: In some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow; in other places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels: In some places the Aspect looks very melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks, and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other places there are fruitful Corn-Fields, and lovely Pastures: And as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground; so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and

New

New-discover'd World; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for human Life; and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous, and the People very prolifick.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Mountains, Foreigners, because of their numerous Mountains; but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small black Cattle, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much cause to reflect on the Country upon that account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, *viz.* That they are the same to the Earth, as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual Motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keep the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and, as *Job* expresses it, *set Bars and Doors to it*. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Drugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries. 4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees, and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the Heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys. In short, Sir *Robert Sibbald* says, That *Scotland* owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger Influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion pestilential Diseases.

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country; for it's evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods, and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country, of equal Breadth and Length.

The Present STATE

Cheviot-Hills

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are, the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the antient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West: Next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Tweedale*; and these again are join'd by others, which run thro' the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and North *Berwick-law*, both in East-*Lothian*; *Arthur's-Seat* in Mid-*Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in West-*Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clidisdale*; *Binnmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel* Mountains, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness* Ord; and in the *Orkney* Islands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the SEASONS of the Year in Scotland.

Seasons.

THE Winter continues usually four Months, viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the time. The Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January*, and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lies, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observ'd, that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost, are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil; whereas those that are open and rainy, are worse for both, and also for Cattle. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent, and the Wind more strong, and blows for the most part from the East, North-East, and South-West. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun; for then, generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor depriv'd of necessary Moisture, being water'd with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains; yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen the Corn and Fruit, and being fan'd with continual Breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries; which

is

very healthful, as well as grateful, to Man and Beast : The Wind blows then for the most part from the West, North-West, and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with impetuous Winds; but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the Summer, and is very temperate; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East: Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent, nor so malignant, as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purified by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish SEAS.

THE Country is water'd by the *Atlantick* Ocean, the *Dennish*, *Caledonian*, *German*, and *Irish* Seas. The *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish* Seas; and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish* Seas there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the Flux and Reflux; the Reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, (1.) In the narrow Passage, where *Kintyre*, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, is join'd to *Chapdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out, is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at the other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke through by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core Brekan*, betwixt the Isles *Fura* and *Scarba*; it has such an impetuous Current, as is not to be match'd any where about the Isles of *Britain*: The Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appears in many Whirlpools, which immediately after spout up in the shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise, as high as the Mast of a little Ship; and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall of the Water, run two Leagues with the Wind before they break.

Seas.

Tides.

break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide, till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water, and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fisher-Boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. (2.) On the Coast of *Bernera*, is one of the *Harris Islands*, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the third Day after the New and Full Moon in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seems to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tide moves faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftnefs till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in swiftnefs again from the middle to the top of the High-water. It's suppos'd that the unequal Spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of Swiftnefs, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same in equal Spaces of Time, are perform'd according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly, in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believ'd to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course: So that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always perform'd in the same time; and the Tides from New Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but fifty seven, sometimes fifty eight, sometimes fifty nine (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East-End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea; there is another no less remarkable upon the West-side of the *Long-Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward; so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Frith*, where *Bernera* lies, and the Ebb West: And thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some fourteen or fifteen Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter-Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation; for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward, when it begins to flow, which is about nine and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about three and a half in the Afternoon, when it is High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb: So that it runs Eastward twelve Hours together, that is, all Day long, from about nine and a half in the Morning, till about nine and a half at Night. But then, when the Night-Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some twelve Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before: And thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one twelve Hours Eastward, and another twelve Hours Westward, till four Days before the Full and New Moon; and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails: That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, twelve Hours, as from about nine and a half to ten, exact Eastward; all Night, that is, twelve Hours more, Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides, as above, for the space of some Days both in *April*, *May*, *July*, and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we defer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

Fountains.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys ; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the Tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy* in *Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it, he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the Top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock, upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated, there are two Fountains, about three Foot distant from one another ; of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear : And betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle, there is a fresh-water Pool, within fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petryfying Fountain near the Castle of *Slaine*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

Wells.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well, call'd *The Rout-ing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the *Skie*, from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West-side of *Campsey Hills*, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lenox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

Moffet-Wells

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in *Scotland* are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale* : The Wells are two in Number, near one another ; the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrystalline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcasites* of *Antimony* ; the Smell of the Water is like that of *Gunpowder*, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of *Antimony*, of a yellowish red Colour ; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of *Antimony*, and some of them contain a metallick Matter, that sparkles like *Antimony*. Where the Stream of

of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels: They are outwardly apply'd to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the dryest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy, or in the Winter Season. And *Mahom's* Well, near *St. Mahom's* Church, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent Use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watry and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also, from the same Rock, a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a *Arthrey* Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some Mixture Well. of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are used against Cholicks, and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills*, in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet* Waters, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's* Well, within two Miles of *Edinburgh*; which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd, and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*; the most famous are *Forth*, *Rivers*. *Clyde*, and *Tay*, which are navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the bottom of *Leimon-Hill*, and runs from West to East, and receives several other

Forth.

Rivers by the way. Near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water; which affords a most pleasant Aspect, by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Chanel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about two Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage; which, by raising one on the Shore on each side, might be made impregnable: And in the River about it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant-Ships, to ride or lie safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautified with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-Head*, and there it is call'd the *Scottish* Sea.

Tay.

Tay is, next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of twenty four Miles long in *Braid-Albin*; it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Towns of *Dunkil* and *St. Johnstown*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is navigable as high as *St. Johnstown*, which is about twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stobhall*, which, in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey.

Spey is, next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*; it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochabar*, and after a Course of three-score Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*: It runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it comes within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

Done and
Dee.

The *Done* and *Dee*, which fall into the Sea near *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a

Lake

Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the *Lowlands* next to the *Clyde*. *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Straits*: The rest of the Rivers we omit, till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Lakes*. *Loch-Nesse*, and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Lomand*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd, that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Jern* never freeze; but whether it proceeds from subterranean Fires, or from sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter-Season, and the other part never does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straith-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Night's time it freezes all over; and if the Frost continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglash*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun-Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattle grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream *Streams*, which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets and Melting-Pots, for melting Brasses and other Metals, and Whirls for Women's Spindles.

In *Linlithgow-shire* there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great Force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

Inhabitants. **T**IS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the Lineaments and Temper of Inhabitants partake of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an Influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as Sir *Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their lively Genius, Courage, and warlike Temper.

Way of Living.

Hector Boetius describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Antient *Scots* thus. Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did, among other Virtues, chiefly cultivate Temperance, the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produc'd; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies; and at other times they eat Beef, and Fish, with which their Rivers and Seas abounded: They commonly made a small Breakfast of those Things, and then eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being cram'd with Victuals, their Minds should be render'd more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: When they had a mind to be merry, they drank *Aquavite*, not made of foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their common Drink was Ale. When they were at War, they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day, they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to a Consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself, did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest Slothfulness should make them effeminate, they accusom'd themselves to Hunting, Running, and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a Lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the manner of the antient *Spaniards*; and they either
went

went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Clothes were made for Use, and not for Luxury, their Stockings ^{Clothes.} were never higher than their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linen or Woollen; their Breeches were most Part of Hempen Cloth, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and coarser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches, with Sackloth under them. They bred their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves; and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to degenerate from their Parents. They for the most part travel'd on Foot, and when at War, carry'd their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no Hardships their Com- ^{Courage.} manders put upon them. If they lost the Battle, they retir'd to the Mountains, and were so accusom'd to running, by hunting and racing in Time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckon'd it glorious to fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them, or die with them; for this Reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in Number as they and their Followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp, was found without a Flint-stone, or a Sword by his Side, or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Habergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carry'd either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hiss'd out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for Fear, or went off without Leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it glorious to fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy, or in their own private Quarrels, and abhor'd to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madness or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they gelded; and ^{Purity.} Women in the like Case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd; and if any such were found to

The Present STATE

Phyſick.

be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were ſo exact in their Bargains, that they would perform more than they promiſed. They made uſe of Hieroglyphicks, and eſpecially Figures of Animals, ſome of which are ſtill to be ſeen in antient Burying-places; but that Art is now utterly loſt. Some peculiar Characters, which were then common, ſtill remain, and very aptly expreſs all the Aſpirates and Dipthongs of the Antient Language, but they are not now commonly uſed. For Phyſick, they made uſe of native Herbs, in which they are ſtill very ſkilful. In the War they made uſe of a certain Sort of Food, of which the Quantity of a Bean would ſtay their Hunger and Thirſt for ſeveral Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman Hiſtory*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a learned Diſſertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they chew in Caſe of Hunger or Thirſt, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* ſays, the Taſte of it reſembles that of *Liquoriſh*.

Customs of
the Highlan-
ders.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themſelves the Antient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a Mixture of Antient *Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others. *Buchanan* deſcribes the Cuſtoms of the *Highlanders* graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Houſhold Furniture, they follow the Paſimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fiſhing and Hunting, and boil their Fleſh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beaſt: While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having ſqueez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boil'd Meat, or Whey they keep ſome Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainments, but moſt of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produc'd in their Country, which they prepare very artfully; they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go about their Buſineſs without eating any more till Night. They delight moſt in Cloaths of ſeveral Colours, eſpecially ſtrip'd; the Colours they affect moſt are Purple and Blue. Their Anceſtors, as do moſt of them ſtill, made uſe of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of a dark Colour, reſembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be diſcover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game; being rather wrapped up, than cover'd with thoſe Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seaſon, and ſometimes ſleep cover'd all over with Snow. At home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermoſt, ſo as it is almoſt equal to Feathers for Softneſs, but much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out ſuperfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they riſe freſh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this
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hard way of sleeping; and if at any Time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Habergeons, made up of Iron Rings, for the most part as low as their Anckles; their Arms are Bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of broad Swords and Battle-Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Musick. Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brass Strings, others with Cats-Gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief Ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the poorer Sort imbellish them with Chrystal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the Subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journies in the Height of Winter on Foot without Inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aqua-viva*, and some *Cheese*. The *Orkney-Men's* Language is a Dialect Dialect. of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate Way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind; their Ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physician's Art does to that of other People, and makes their Stature manly, and their Complexion comely. They have little Corn except Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with black and white Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have Plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable: they have no poisonous or deform'd Animal in the Country; they abound with little Horses contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all Sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their antient Discipline begins to grow into Desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small Detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Cu- *Shetlanders* stomes, but then retain somewhat more of the antient *Parsimony*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their Subject of Trade are coarse Cloth, Fish, Oil, Butter and Cheese; they fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway-Men*, and they cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The Firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary; an Instance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who marry'd as is before observ'd, at 100 Years old, and returning from a tempestuous Sea, where he had been fishing

at an 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolv'd by Age, without any visible Distemper.

Lowlanders. The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but most resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and Way of Living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above six hundred Years, but still retains more of the antient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a

Language.

foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty; the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it: 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possess'd by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the fifth of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Fedd* in *Triviotdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpriz'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possess'd themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major Part of whom retir'd to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *English*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continued in Possession of that Part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. when King *Gregory* the Great of *Scotland* recover'd the Country, and the *Scotch* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that Time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great Numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcolm* III. against the Usurper *Mackbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*. 4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards marry'd to King *Malcolm* above-mention'd; which makes the Reasons of the *Scotch* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, very proba-

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ble: it has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to Strangers; and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd and comely, as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of *Europe* for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there have been few great things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius*, in his Geography, says, they are *forte & ingenio felices*; nor is it to be denied, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms, as that of any People in Christendom: and it's known, that the Country has produc'd great Men in all Faculties, who were Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular Instances of *Joannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Exigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Mirabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in *France*, on Account of their Valour, the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the Esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great Share they had in the late stupendous Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramillies*, are not to be controverted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, Antiquity. they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir *George Mackenzie* against the Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in his two Books, entitled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*, and *The Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther clear'd and defended, against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*; printed at *London*, in 1685, and 1686; to which we refer, the Controversy being too large to be here insisted upon. Only, in short, the thing is evident of it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland* when the *Picts* came into *Britain*; and from *Buchanan*, who says, the *Scots* were then possess'd of the Western Isles of *Scotland*: and both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtain'd Wives from the

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Scots,

Scots, and Assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little time after, without any great Difficulty; which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island; which its plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest Part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is, the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian Mountains* in the Year of our Lord 84: for it must be own'd, that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War; since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated (tho' it's own'd they were once expell'd, but return'd again) which could not have fail'd being taken Notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots*, is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*; as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above-mention'd: and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns, that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigena*, or Strangers.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Independency.

THIS has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King *Edward I.* of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on Foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Balliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, after the Death of the *Scotch* King, *Alexander III.* and his Grand-Daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage. That which

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gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England*, by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*, granted to the *Scots* for their Assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in Time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in *Northumberland*, was constrain'd, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry III.* King of *England*; but this Homage was renounc'd by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, born a Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power. This was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent; which issued in a War of about sixty Years Continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in Favour of the *Scots*, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by Pope *Innocent*, Pope *Boniface VIII.* and Pope *John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England*, to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true, that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VII.* in their Declarations of War against the *Scots*; but as *Dr. Nicholson* (now Bishop of *Londonderry* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*) very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his *Border-Laws*, 8vo. 'The Stile of those Declarations is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another Nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not attended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the antient Government of these Two Kingdoms.'

Besides, it appears plain, that *Edward I.* himself, the great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown; since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son, he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heirs; and the Freedom and

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Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserv'd by the Governours of *Scotland*, in their Deputation to the *Scotch* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage: and this Reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heirefs of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Treatise will not allow us to insist on this Controversy; but such as have a mind to be satisfied in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to *Precedency*, Cap. 3. Sir *Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning *Homage*, entitled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and publish'd by Mr. *Ridpath* in 1695; Mr. *Tyrrel's* General History of *England*; Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections concerning the *Scottish* History, and Mr. *Anderson's* Essays, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is *Imperial* and *Independent*: And that which may put a final End to this Controversy, is the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as Two independent Nations.

C H A P. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lie in order from the Borders of England.

Counties.

Shire of *Berwick*.

MARCH, commonly call'd the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law-Writings of *Scotland* is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken by the *English*. It was bounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German* Ocean on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People, before the Union of the Crowns, had the Reputation of being esteem'd the most warlike, and at the same time the most just of any in *Scotland*. They could, together with the neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble ten thousand Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blaskader*, *Eye*, and *Ednem*. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for

for the Birth of the famous *Joannes Duns-Scotus*, who had his Sirname from it, some of which Family is still in being there; Cattle of it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattle, and is the *Duns*. Place of best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which has been remov'd, since the Revolution, to *Greenlaw*, a Market-Town, four Miles farther West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scotch* Army there under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Hume, which gives Sirname to that Great Family, and was *Hume*. formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Hume*, whose strong Castle there is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the *Coldingham*, Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd her self, and persuaded her Nuns to do the like, by flitting their Noses, and prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fastcastle*, a *Fast-Castle*. strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory, call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea-Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd, to be a Curb upon the Garrison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market-Town, where there was antiently an Ab-*Coldstream*. by. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Erfilton*, noted for *Eccles*, &c. the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhyme; as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The antient Families of this Country are the *Humes*, Antient *Fa-* *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wed-* *derburns*, *Blacadars*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarts*, *Duns*, all deriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use: Which as it savour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, tho' originally of the same Family, came to be thought different: In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Rid-* *paths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all, as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*; and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd antient and honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very great Men, and deriv'd their Origin, according

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according to *Camden*, from the famous *Gospatric*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and Earldom of *March*, by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*: And another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Sirname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards confer'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* and *Lenox*; which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to *William Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippeth* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Twedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro' it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Sirname to an antient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James* the Third's Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hang'd them over *Lauder-Bridge*. This County was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a great Family, Constables of *Scotland*; but being forfeited for Treason, it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff; as others of the King's Lands; which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the chief of the *Maitlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forth*.

Trivet-Dale. *Trivetdale*, bounded on the East by the *Mers* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forest or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Trivet*, that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have been always noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joining to *England* on dry Marches has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buccleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Dutchess of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given them by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglasses* that join'd them when under Proscription. The Family of *Buccleugh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buccleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families

milies of this Sirname in *Triviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are those of *Cesford* and *Farnihest*, both very Antient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelfo* and *Leshmahago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders: The Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle*, the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and several in other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Douglas*, that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsly call'd *Cherviot-Chace*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*; and had that noble Compartment added to their Arms, of a *Pale of Wood wreath'd in*, because the Lord *Douglas*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, defeated the *English* in *Fedburgh* Forest, and wreath'd them in, that they might not escape: But the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Triviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the antientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliot*s, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the antient Borough and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd (from whence the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which, King *James II.* of *Scotland* was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun; but now of Note only for giving the Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker* of *Cesford*. *Fedburgh*, a Royal Borough on the River Shire of *Fed*, which gave the Title of Lord to *Ker* of *Farnihest*. *Kelfo*, *Roxburgh*, a Town of good Trade, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superiour, and near which lies one of his noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Harvick*, a Market Town

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Town on the River *Triviot*, near which lies *Branxholm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Buccleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abbey of *Melrose*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks, the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglafs Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abbey. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Triviot*, *Fed* and *Eal*.

This County, by *Pont's* Map, is twenty six Miles from East to West, and about seventeen South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is, by *Pont's* Map, about twenty six Miles from South-West to North-East, and about twelve from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belong also to this County, are about seventeen Miles South and North, and twelve Miles East and West.

Chief Seats. Chief Seats in this County are, the *Floors* and *Fryers*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Bridgent*, Sir *William Ker's*; *Marlefield*, Sir *William Benmet's* of *Grubet*; *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*; *Accram*, Sir *John Scot's*; *Cavers*, *Archibald Douglafs's*; *Riddel*, Sir *Walter Riddel's*; *Wooley* and *Stobs*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot's*; *Branksholm*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; besides many others of less Note.

Counties of West from *Triviotdale*, upon the Borders, lie the small Counties of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so call'd from *Liddesdale*, the Rivers *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale*, there was an antient and strong Castle, call'd the *Hermitage*, now demolish'd; it formerly belong'd to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bathmel*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldinghame*. The most remarkable Place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most Note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the principal Men in those little Counties; the *Grahams*, *Johnstouns*, *Elliot's*, *Irwin's*, *Bells*, *Carlises*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord, *Beatisons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Caruthers*, *Jordans*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofers*; but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buccleugh*. On these Borders lay the debateable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudg'd to the *Scots* by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to Sir *Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot* Earl of *Buccleugh*.

County of The farthest County on the Western Border is *Ammandale*, about eighteen Miles from East to West, and ten from South to North, so call'd from the River *Aman*, which runs thro' the County, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of twenty seven Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South and North; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both

both sides. This Country gives the Title of Marquiss, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstons*; an antient, great and warlike Family, who deriv'd their Sirname from the Barony of *Johnstoun*, their Patrimony, which gives the Title of Lord to the eldest Sons of the Family, who are also Stewards of this County; it was antiently the Patrimony of the *Bruces*, Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* were Wardens of the West-Borders before the Union of the Crowns; and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandure by their remarkable Service against the *English*, and the *Douglasses*, who join'd them in invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who, during the War betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for Device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *Light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffer'd much in the Wars of *Edward VI.* the Town and Castle of *Lochnaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandesi*, or *Gevandesi*. *Moffet*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivel*, in the Banks of which, over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boiling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a warlike People, and much given to IncurSIONS, from which the Western Borderers of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those *Border-Laws*, of which the Learned Bishop *Nicholson* has lately publish'd a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesley*, in his History, says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day: During which, it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds, which follow'd them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Moffet-Wells

Next to this Country lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfries*, where the Sheriff's Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It

Nithsdale

Dumfries.

Drumlanrick.

takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro' it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several others from *North* and *South*: Near the Head of it lies the Town of *Sanquebar*, which gives the Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Douglafs*; and near its Mouth lies *Dumfries*, a pleasant, considerable, and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade, and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Holy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro Bosco*, *Anglice* Holy Wood. *Drumlanrick*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*, and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; and a noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfries*, lies the famous *Loch* of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel: The Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Chanel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the *Ile*. The Shire of *Dumfries* is thirty six Miles in length, and twenty four in breadth, encompass'd by Mountains, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattle to *England*. It is bounded on the *South* by *Solway Firth*, on the *North* by *Chydale*, on the *West* by *Galloway*, and on the *East* by *Tiviotdale*; it had one Monastery call'd *Holywood*, and has four Presbyteries.

Chief-Seats.

Chief Seats here are, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnstoun's*; *Lisheer-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnstoun's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis *Amundale's*; *Apple-Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*; *Kelbiarn*, *Thomas Scot's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameickale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

Lothian.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the *East*, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills*; on the *South-West* it is bounded by *Lauderdale* and *Twedale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River of *Leith*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This County for Cultivation, Gentlemen's Seats, and Plenty of all Necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other County in *Scotland*; 'tis particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into *East*, *West*, and *Mid-Lothian*, which together are about thirty five Miles long, and about eleven where broadest, according to *Pox's*

Mip.

Chap. 10. of SCOTLAND.

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Map. The chief Places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave the Title and Sirname to the great and antient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Humes* are descended. This Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle, now demolish'd, and of late has been too well known, for the great Defeat given near that Place by *Oliver Cromwell* to the *Scots* Army, that was rais'd by King *Charles* the Second in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, and has a weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly was. *Haddington*, a Market-Town, pleasantly situated upon the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seiz'd and fortify'd by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the Minority of Queen *Mary*; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. *Dalkeith*, a Town and Castle pleasantly situated on the River *Esk*; it gives the Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat of the *Scots* Army near that Place in the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth of *England*, and during the Minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*; and likewise for the cowardly Flight of the Earl of *Borthwell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who pursued him for the Murder of King *Henry* her former Husband, Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle, dismiss'd her Army, and put her self into the Hands of the Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent her Majesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochevin*; and upon her Demission of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her stead. Other Towns of Note in this County, are *Edinburgh*, *Tranent* and *Prestonpans*. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace of *Holyrood-House*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly call'd the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more antiently call'd *Alata Castra*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and is suppos'd to be *Ptolomy's* *Ἐλευσινίαν πόλιν*, which signifies the same. This City has been built here for the Protection of the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the Ridge of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there run a vast Number of Lanes, equal almost to Streets, down to the Lake on the North-side, and to another Street call'd the *Cowgate*, on the South-side; from whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South towards the University, and *Herriot's-Hospital*, and the principal

The Present STATE

principal Suburbs on that side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scotch* Mile in length, and above half a Mile in breadth, from the North to the South-side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more, than any City in *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large, and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street: And in the Situation, it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortify'd by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air; and from the Castle-Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth* into the County of *Fife*, whose well-inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

Seats.
Port.

Situation.

We shall only add, that this City lies in a Country abounding with all Things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well water'd with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat Stone-Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been for its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its Nearness to the Borders, from whence being but forty Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring Heights do very much expose it; so that its Rise and Subsistence did chiefly depend on the Residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the Residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey; and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent, as well as durable: They formerly used to front them with Fore-Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more Security from Fire, they are by late Acts order'd to front them with Stone; and the excessive Height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament-Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Palace, are the Parliament-House; a stately, convenient, and large Structure, with a large Court call'd the Parliament-Close, being square, well pav'd, and having the Effigies of King *Charles* the Second in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the Entrance into the Parliament-House are the Arms

Parliament-
House.

of Scotland well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stans his falcia regna*, importing, that those Virtues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their Advice was necessary for the Maintenance of it. The Room, for the meeting of the Parliament, has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner, with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently plac'd in the middle for the Commons. Without the *Area* there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular Occasions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West-side of the Parliament-House is enclos'd by the Council-House, where the Town-Council assembles. The South-side is bounded by the Sessions-House, where the supreme Courts of Judicature are held. In the upper Part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy-Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council-Chamber stands the Royal Exchange made up of a double Row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North-side of the Globe stands the High Church, a large Edifice, now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good antient Architecture; the Summit of which resembles an imperial Crown. The Churches of this City, including the Chapel of the Castle, are twelve, and the Ministers twenty three.

Herriot's Hospital on the South-side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was built at the Charge of *George Herriot*, Goldsmith to King *James* the Sixth, for the Education and Entertainment of forty Boys; (who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about Seven Pounds Sterling, and if they go to Trades, Eleven Pounds Sterling;) and, besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. *Mr. Herriot* left 200000 *l. Scots* for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South-side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclos'd with high Walls, and divided into three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompass'd with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, and handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons establish'd by

Library.

the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, call'd the Regent of Humanity, or *Humaniorum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks. The Dignity of Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, is in the Magistrates and Town-Council. They have a very good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, in 1635; since which it is much increas'd by Donatives from the Citizens, and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnish'd with Books, put in very good Order, cloister'd with Doors made of Wire, that none can open, but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbring than Multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea; and near them is kept the famous Historian *Buchanan's* Skull very entire, and so thin, that you may see the Light thro' it: it was lodg'd there by *Mr. Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some *Latin* Verses to it in Commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance*, for burning *John Huss*, and *Ferome* of *Prague*, in 1417, with one hundred and five Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others annexed to it, is also kept here: it was brought from abroad by a *Scotch* Gentleman who procur'd it in his Travels.

Printing-House.

Under the Library is the King's Printing-House, where they are chiefly employ'd in printing Bibles. At the farther End of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College-Entertainments: in this Place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when fifty Years of Age, who lived twelve Years after it. *Sir Robert Sibbald* gives a Relation, with a Cut of it in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several Inches in Length, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon, the Fourth of *May*, 1671.

Mint, &c.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were *Mr. Robert Bullock* Principal, *Mr. Henry Charters* Principal, *Dr. Patrick Sands*, *Mr. John Adams* Principal, *Mr. Alexander Henderson* Principal, *Mr. William Colvill* Principal, and *Dr. William Keith*. In *Gray's Close*, near the *nether Bow*, is the Mint-House, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the

the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of St. *Thomas*, in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomly maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People are oblig'd to earn their Living, by working on Manufactures of Linen, Wool and Silk.

The common Burial-place of this City is *Gray-fryars Church*-Burial-place. yard, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very magnificent.

The City is inclos'd with a kind of old *Roman* Wall on every side, except the North, where it is secur'd by a Lake.

It has six Gates; two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and one to the North. The chief Gate is one of those to the East, call'd the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently built in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both Sides; this is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb call'd the *Canogate*. The other East Gate is call'd the *Cowgate*, and gives Entrance to the Street of that Name. One of the South-Gates is call'd the *Pazara Port*, and gives Entrance from the Suburb so call'd; the other is the *Society Port*, call'd so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it: the West Port, which gives Entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The North Gate is at the lower End of the North Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives Entrance from a Suburb call'd *Muster's-Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the West End of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit; 'tis inaccessible on the South, West and North: the Entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the Entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the foot of it. There is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where the *Regalia* and chief Records of State are kept; as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chapel in it for the Use of the Garrison, and it is furnish'd with Water by two Wells in the Rock: from the Castle there is a delicate Prospect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road. The Governor is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Leven*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the East End of the City is the Palace, formerly an Abbey for *Augustine* Monks, founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now, except the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Palace consists of four Courts; the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones

from the adjacent Gardens. The Entrance of the Palace is adorn'd with great Pillars, of hewn Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Palace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately, with Piazza's round it, all of fine hewn Stone: from these Piazza's there are Entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings, from *Fergus I.* The Palace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the South-side of it lies the King's Park, which has great Variety of Medicinal Plants; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Palace, of which his Grace the Duke of Hamilton is Hereditary Keeper.

College of
Physicians.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, where they have a noble Museum, commonly called *Museum Balfourianum*, from the Founder, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, Doctor of Physick; which has been very much augmented by the Bounty of the learned and industrious Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Doctor of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, foreign and domestick; an Account of what Sir *Robert* added to it, was printed at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Auxilium Musæi Balfourianii e Musæo Sibbaldiano*. The Design of this Museum is to assist and encourage those who have a Mind to study true Philosophy; it is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater Ease and Conveniency of those who have a Mind to know what is contain'd in this noble Museum, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

Library.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North-side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants, under the Care and Inspection of Mr. *Jamen Sutherland*, the learned and industrious Intendent of it; an Account of which he publish'd in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis*.

The Design of it is to furnish Simples for the Use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which End they are dispos'd into the most rational and natural Method, particularly according to that of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the late *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

Government
and Officers.

This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost, (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*) four Bayliffs, who, besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs; and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons; all these are chosen annually; and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesmen be chosen to those Of-

fices,

fices, for his Qualification he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and Town-Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Member of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a Time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers, and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas-Day*, by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualify'd; and the said Magistrates, with the Town-Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Boundaries and Places, and other publick Matters: in which Cases they are to take the Advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town-Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a Time; and the Bayliff is to be one Year Bayliff, one Year old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the Time being is always one of the Privy-Council. The Train'd Bands of the City consist of Sixteen Companies, besides which, they have a standing Company of Town-Guards. Soldiery.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in *Leith*, *Scotland*, and a thriving Town; it was noted in Queen *Mary's* Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a *French* Garison by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of *Lorain*, against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for Queen *Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the *French*. The Shire
of

Mid-Lothian of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. Several Monuments of Roman Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglisfoun*, where were dug up two Stones, now in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a Roman *Securis*; they are suppos'd to have been part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* Time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Seats.

Chief Seats in *Mid-Lothian*, *Holyrood-House*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, *Duchefs of Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, *Marquis of Lothian's*; *Dalhousy*, *Earl of Dalhousy's*; *Roseberry*, *Earl of Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once *Lord Borthwick's*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*; *Rosefine*, *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair* *Earl of Orkney*; *Cranston*, once *Lord Cranston's*; now Sir *John Dalrymple's*; *Cranston*, *Mac-Gill*, *Viscount Oxenford's*; *Prestoun-Hall*, *Mr. Roderick Mackenzy's*, a Lord of the Session; *Smetoun*, Sir *James Richard-son's*; *Royston*, *Earl of Cromartie's*; *Barntoun*, *Earl of Rutherglen's*; *Haltoun*, *Earl of Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, *Lord Torphichen's*; *Arnistoun*, *Mr. Robert Dundas's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzy's of Rosebaugh*; *Pinkie*, *Marquis of Tweedale's*; *Addisfoun*, *Mr. Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles*; *Bonningtoun*, Sir *Robert Chesly's*; *Melrum-Castle*, *Lord Ross's*; *Cranston*, *Mr. William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carmwath*; *Elphinstoun*, *Viscount Primrose's*.

West-Lothian

In *West-Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Levisfoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgow* are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewen Stone. There is also a fine Park belonging to the Palace. *Torsiechen*, two Miles South-West from *Linlithgow*, is a Borough, formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a Place call'd the *Kips*, South from *Linlithgow*, there's an antient Altar of

Palace of
Linlithgow,
&c.

of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another : The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think *Arthur's Oven, &c.* them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, burnt by the Romans. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, suppos'd to be the Roman Works. About four Miles North-East from *Linlishgow* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Castle of* *Keburcurnig of Bede*, where the Roman Wall began, suppos'd to *Abercorn* be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterlingshire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the two *Esks*, Rivers, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and, in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom. They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this County, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dextrously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd, 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lies a Mile from the Shore, rises very high, has Grass on the Top, with a fresh-water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family *Tentallon* of *Douglafs*, stands on the Shore of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Castle* *Bass*. This County has many Sea-Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston-Pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowslowness*. The chief Families in these Counties are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maislands*, *Seatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*,

A sad Accident.

monds, Sinclairs, Ramseys, Johnstons, Hepburns, Dundasses, Prestons, Fletchers, Edmonstons, one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednem* near *Kelfo*; *Cockburns, Lauders, Wauchops, Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hume* had once a considerable Interest in this County, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglass*, where the Earl of *Hume* had a noble Seat; it is remarkable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English-Man*, who was Servant to the Earl of *Hadington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War, in *August* 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governor of the Castle, the Sheriff of *East-Lothian*, and nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded: The occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scotch Army* had defeated the *English* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perish'd in the Act. This Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War betwixt the two Nations, and was stopped and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scotch Army*: They thought themselves sure of him, before the Battle of *Dunbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprizing them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Streights they had then reduc'd him to.

Selkirk.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the East, *Tweedale* on the West, *Tiviotdale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick*, that runs through it, which, with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this County, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The County takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very antient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Borough, noted for the Victory which Sir *David Lesly* gain'd there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a fatal Blow to those who appear'd for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiels* is another Market-Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly cover'd with Forests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong

Constitution.

Constitutions, and a warlike Temper. The chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray of Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scot's*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly situated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Twedale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' *Twedale*. it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the *East*, that of *Lanark* on the *West*, *Annandale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*; is twenty eight Miles in length, and eighteen in breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County; 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges; that over *Tweed* has five Arches, that over *Peebles* two. There are several other Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake, call'd the *West-Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a West-Wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, that sometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch them. There is another Lake here call'd *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen-Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we cannot insist upon, It gives the Title of Marquiss to a Branch of the noble and antient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Twedale*, were antiently the chief Proprietors of this County, particularly the great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over three *English* Armies at *Rossin* in 1311, during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquiss of *Twedale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensberry*. The principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquair's*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*. The other Seats in this County are *Pern*, *Grieston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh-Castle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners-Castle*, *Possau-Caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Hawkshaw*, *Kinglidores*, *Kutlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower-Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd-Church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkiston* and *Fowlege*. There's the Remains of a *Roman* Camp in this County. They have some Coal, and Plenty of Turf for Fewel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytery of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this County. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier* Churchyard: And according to an old Prophecy, That the King-

doms

doms should be united when Tweed and Paulfel met at his Grave; they say that it happen'd so by an Inundation, when King James Ist came to the Crown of England Ann. 1603, which never happen'd before or since.

Galloway.

Galloway, so call'd because of its antient Inhabitants, descend- ed from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North: It is in length from East to West seventy Miles, and from North to South in some places sixteen, and some twenty, and others twenty four; it is divided into two Sherifalties, call'd the Up- per and the Nether: Of the Upper, the chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff; the Shire-Town is *Wigtown*. Of the Nether, call'd the *Stewarty* of *Kircudbright*, the chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. This Coun- ty had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion: The Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoy'd the Title, It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircudbright*, *Wigtown*, and *Stran- raer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that be- long to the Presbytery of *Dumfries*. It had formerly the Abbeyes of *Whitehorn*, *St. Ninian*, *Losse*, *New-Abbey*, *Tungland*, *St. Maries* *Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

Seats.

The chief Seats in this County are *Glasfon* and *Garles*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle-Kenmure*, the Viscount of *Ken- mure's*; *Castle-Kenedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassil's*, now the Earl of *Stair's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Garthland*, to the *Mac-Douglas*; *Locrain*, to the *Agnews*; *Raveston*, *Stuart's* of *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Colonel *James Stuart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*; *Crugulston*, *Clare*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardonesse*, *Ruf- coven*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The chief Woods are *Kenmure*, *Cree* and *Garlis*. This County pro- duces all Things necessary for human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wool, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence call'd *Galloways*. It is water'd by five Rivers, viz. the *Urr*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse*, which all fall into the *Irish* Sea, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not mountainous, but hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, call'd *Cranes-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Cresford*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is call'd the *Rine*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the farthest Promontory of it call'd the *Mull*, the *Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*; under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay, call'd by *Ptolomy* *Perigonius*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*, now call'd *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea-Ports in this Coun- ty are, *Kircudbright*, a very large, safe and commodious Har- bour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rinn*, and *Port Patrick*. The most remark-

Sea-Ports.

able

able Towns are *Kircudbright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very antient, and formerly a very great Family in this County. *Wigtown*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery, call'd *Candida Casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranrauer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New-Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmore*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this County very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Maxwells*, *Macdonalds*, *Mackees*, *Macculloughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemen's Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish; It had formerly seven Abbeys.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carrick*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Reigionium*, which, in an old Edition printed at *Rome Ann. 1380*, is call'd *Berigionium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is suppos'd to derive its Name, and to stand in its Place. This Town gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This County gave formerly the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Princes of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this County now, is that of the noble and antient Family of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bayliff of this County, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties: But those who presided over such Counties as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were call'd by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, on the Shire of *Air*, lies next to *Carrick*, by which 'tis bounded on the South, by *Cunningham* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus*, a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is call'd *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence call'd *Coil-Town Kirk*: The River, near which the Battle was fought,

fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is call'd *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is call'd *Lake-Fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House call'd *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this Country from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of ninety Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River of *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunningham*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This County is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in breadth; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lefmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East-side there are only two strait Passes into this County, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Rawdon* Water, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss, rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the County into two *Stewarties*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *King's Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increas'd by several others which fall into it, and beautified with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemen's Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges: It was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*: The Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields, betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in a time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had overrun the Country, on pretence of holding a Court of Justice, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd them that very Night in their Jovialty, after this barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secur'd *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the *English* who were

Rivers.

Air-Town.

were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this County are the *Stewarts, Campbells, Cunninghams, Wallaces, Crawfords, Lockharts, Chalmers, Dumbars* and *Creightons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except white Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel* Earl of *Loudon* is Hereditary Bayliff of the County of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Cunninghame Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this County is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation; whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so, because the Kings of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this County is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the great and antient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the antient and noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bayliffs of this County, which lies farther North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Farther upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians*, by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers*, in the same County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a nobler and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Camden* acknowledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms; since it's plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The chief Seats in the Shire of *Air*, and the three Bayliwicks, *Seats*, besides those already mention'd, are, the *Cove Kennedy* of *Colclains*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson's*; *Askings*, Earl of *Dundonnald's*; *Clofeburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Garvenmaint*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Exterkin*, *Cunningham*, *Garthgirth*, *Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunningham's*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Fullertons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilburny* to the Lord *Garnock*. *Boyl* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunningham*; *Monkton-Castle* belonging to the *Cunninghams*. There are many other Castles and Gentlemen's Seats in *Pont's* Maps, that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lenox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Neccessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesom Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which join before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the County takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lies also in this County on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, call'd, *The Black Book* of *Pasley*. It gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglington* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town, are the Remains of a large Roman Camp and *Pratorium*, suppos'd to be vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon. Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, &c. under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was imprison'd till beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Pasley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That Part of the Country on the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Intermariage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the *Frith*, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West-end of a Bay on the *Frith* Island, lies *Gumrock*, or *Gourock* Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles farther East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the Western Herring-Fishing, for the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

Seats.

The chief Seats in this County are *Pasley*, the Earl of *Dundonald*'s; *Haikhead*, the Lord *Ross*'s; *Castle Cruickston* and *Inchinnen*, the Duke of *Lenox*'s; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Nether Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s; *Arshine*, Lord *Blantyre*'s; *Castle-Semple*, the Lord *Semple*'s; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw*'s; *Houston*, *Houston*'s; *Strainly*, *Johnston*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was the Great *Wallace*, *Craigant*'s; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford*'s; *Finlason*, Earl of *Glencairn*'s; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock*'s; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart*'s; *Douglash*, the Duke of *Douglash*'s; *Bothwell*, the Earl of *Forfar*'s, and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earls of *Eglington*, *Glencairn*, *Abercorn* and *Dundonald*; the Lords *Cathcart*, *Ross*, and *Semple*, all three Chiefs of very
antient

ancient and honourable Families; and the Lord *Blantyre*, a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stuarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwell's*, *Birebans*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Potersfields*, and *Cochrans*.

Clydsdale has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian Clydsdale*, and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterlingshire* on the North. This County gives the Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*; it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs thro' the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish Sea*: it is divided into two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contain'd the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County-Town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is call'd the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lestly* derives its Name a *Lanarum Arca*, i. e. the Store-house of Wool, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The Nether Ward, by *Pont's* Map, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North; the upper Ward thirty five Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best *Glasgow*. *Emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well-built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here, have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is join'd to the Suburbs on the West-Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewn Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a Manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the *Toll-booth*, a magnificent Structure of hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the End of every Hour. The four principal Streets, that divide the City into four Parts, center at the *Toll-booth*, and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher Part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and call'd by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendous Bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars and exceeding high Towers shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompass'd with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City; but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fa- University, brick

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brick, consisting of several Courts. The Front towards the City is of hewn Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchas'd for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbull*, and founded by King *James* the Second in 1453, according to a Bull from Pope *Nicolas* the Fifth, granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bologna* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons establish'd by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy-Professors; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. King *James* the Sixth establish'd twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Burfers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field. Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons, have been Benefactors to it. In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonnald* gave a thousand Pound Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strange*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson* besides several others whom we have not room to mention. It ought also to be remembered to the Honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation, been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other Places of chief Note in this County, are *Hamilton*, which gives the Sirname and Title of Duke to that antient, great, and illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a very fine Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorned on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River call'd *Aven* runs thro' it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well-built, and the Family have their Burying-place in the Church. There is good Ground to believe, that this Family is much more antient in *Scotland*, than the Time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Camden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho' its certain they were very considerable at that Time; but their Grandeur was much raised by King *James* the Third, who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been married to the Lord *Boyd*, with

Hamilton.

with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by *Henry* the Second of *France*; and by the Consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606, the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship, with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Preamble to his Patent are, (1.) The princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions and great Services of his Subjects. (2.) That *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chattelerault*, his Grandfather, was Governor of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattelerault* in *France*, and in Defence of the said Queen, he himself and his Children suffer'd Banishment. (3.) Because of the good Service of *John* Marquis of *Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenancy, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James* and Duke *William* both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the Time of Queen *Mary*. There are of this Family at present, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen*, his Grace's Brothers; the Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Belhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglafs*, in the upper Ward, gives Sirname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquis, to the antient, noble and heroick Family of *Douglafs*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*; of which there have been more great Men and Generals at home and abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*: of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hume* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signalis'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievement in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings: which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great Family,

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Family, in the Reign of King *James II.* So that the present Family of *Douglafs*, is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produc'd many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*; of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in *France* by King *Charles VII.* of that Country, for his Service in the Wars againſt the *Engliſh*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by ſeveral of his Poſterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. 1. that they ſhould have the firſt Vote in Parliament: 2. ſhould lead the Van of the Army: 3. ſhould carry the Crown, if preſent at publick Solemnities.

There are, of this Family ſtill, beſides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, the Earl of *March*, the Lord *Wittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*; beſides many Gentlemen-of Note.

Crawford-Lindſey.

Crawford-Lindſey, in this County, gives the Title of Earl to a noble and antient Family of the ſame Sirname, who have long contended for the Precedency as firſt Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montroſs* during Life by King *James III.*

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County which we have not room to mention. The Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, abounds with all Neceſſaries for human Life, and is well furniſh'd with Fiſh from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peat, Limeſtone, and Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*. In *Crawford-Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook, after Rain, in pretty large Pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Cauſeway, or Military Way, are to be ſeen in this County from one End to the other. There's another, which is ſuppos'd to have reach'd from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*.

Sterling-shire.

Sterlingſhire is bounded on the Eaſt by the River of *Aven*, on the Weſt by *Lochlomond* and the Rivers *Blane* and *Aneric*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*. The County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue ſignifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the Situation of the Town and Caſtle. The Town is ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Proſpect: the Caſtle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very ſtrong by Art and Nature; it has a moſt curious Proſpect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are ſo extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water. This Town is reckon'd the Key of the Kingdom, becauſe it opens the Paſſage from the South to the North, there being no ſuch eaſy Paſſage over the *Forth* as by

Ster-

Sterling-Bridge. which is of hewn Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches. Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Areskine*, is Hereditary Governor of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordinance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its Security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North-side has the River *Forth* for its Security. The Church stands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship. It was antiently call'd *Binabara*, which in the old *Scotch* Language signifies the same with *Sterling* in the *Saxon*; whence *Ptolomy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*. This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, that one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the right hand of the Town stood the Noble Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. This County is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and black Cattle; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. Rivers. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Camden* thinks the *Roman* Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not Time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Camden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain, that in all the *Scotch* Histories 'tis call'd *Grayham's* Dyke, and that *Grayham*, in the old *Scotch* Language, signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the Noble Victory the *Scots* obtain'd *Bannockburn*. over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him

Families. up in his Stead. The chief Families of this County are the *Levingstons*, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar Castle*, and is Hereditary Sheriff of the County: The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston-Castle*; the *Murays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Seats. Other Seats here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharp's*; *Dundasse*, *Dundasse's*; *Abercorn*, Earl of *Hopton's*; *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Craigy-Hall*, Marquis of *Amandale's*; *Cogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*; *Cardrosse*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *New Liston*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Bins*, Sir *Thomas Dalzeil's*; *Carriden*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Blacknass-Castle*, the King's; *Kenneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*.

Lenox. *Lenox* is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterlingshire* on the East: *Port* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This County is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britannodunum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun*, in the old Scotch Language, signifies a Hill, or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was antiently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. This County, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other-Part is mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The antient Inhabitants were by *Protony* call'd *Waccomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Deserts. This County is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Leven*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Protony* call'd *Lelaloni*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited; the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were custom'd to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so call'd from the old Castle in it, *Inchdavanan* noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-Trees. *Inchomangan*, noted for Birch-Trees and Corn-Fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ewe-Trees, which grow no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East-side

Isles.

side of that Lake; *Kilmarnock*, a fine Seat, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*; *Buchanan* Castle, and several others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel: it gave Occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins; as the Beams fasten'd together in some Places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turf, for them to have Recourse to in Time of War, and to move from Part to Part, gave Occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of Scotland; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to King *James* VI. by Queen *Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family: and it was given afterwards by King *James* VI. to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in France, a Branch of the Family of *Lenox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Dutches of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, lately deceased. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in France in the Time of *Charles* VI. *Bernard*, one of them, in the Reign of *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. commanded six thousand *Scots* in the French Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdued the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of France, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry* VII. of England, and attended him thither from France, when he came to claim the Crown of England, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles* II.'s Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this County are the *Campbells*, *Colchouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician, the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country: which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any Poet or Historian since his Time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in Europe. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the twenty first Book of his History, in substance thus: Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the End of which, where the Rivers join, there's a Rock with two Summits; on the Westernmost there's a Watch Tower, with a large Prospect into the neighbouring Country.

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The Eastern Summit is lower; and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock, passable only by one Man at a Time. When any Part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth a sulphurous Smell. At the upper Part of the Castle there's a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all Sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the Ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a Space of Ground inclos'd by Art, and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle, separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East-side, and on the North where the Rock is steep, there's a green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs; so that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Levin*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Seats.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Roseduc*, *Caloun's* of *Luss*; *Ardincaple*, *Macalan's*: The Duke of *Montrose* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

Shire of
Bute.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Marystewart*, is Sheriff, but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the old *Scotch* Language. *Buchanan* says, 'tis eight Miles long, and four broad. Bishop *Lesly* says 'tis ten Miles in length: Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an antient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave the Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them, who had that Title, was *David*, Son to King *Robert* the Third, about the Year, 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave the Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* above-mention'd was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* confer'd this Title upon the Lord *Darnly* before she married him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argyle* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isle of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sherifffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island

Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it is an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. Holy Isle. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich* is the strongest and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of them come there, to whom this Island gives the Title of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklonis*, but by the *Lowlanders* call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichael*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod, and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argyle* contains the County of that Name, *Knap-Shire* of *Argyle*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most Part of the *Western Argyle*. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle* chief of the ancient and great Family of *Campbell*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lenox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argyle* is superiour. *Campbell-Town*, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Cambden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is join'd to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck *Knapdale*. of Land, scarce about a Mile broad, thro' which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This County has *Lochfyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argyle, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lenox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argyle* taking in the constituent Parts above-mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*; the chief of them *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest Place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argyle* deriv'd their antient Title of *Lairds*. *Bishop Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in

in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea, it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argyle* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for black Cattle and Deer. The black Cattle run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boil'd, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the *Lowlanders*. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochlow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argyle*; it formerly gave the Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family of *Argyle*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, antiently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this County, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendred that Office to King *Charles I.* on condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Camden*, from the Castle *Campbel*; and their Pedegree from the antient petty Kings of *Argyle* by a long Series of Ancestors. This County was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*; it abounds with Castles and Gentlemen's Seats: The chief Place is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Mackdonwald*, a very antient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braid-Albin*, and the Earl of *Ilka*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of the County; 'tis a peculiar Right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are tax'd, in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattle.

Seats.

Other Seats in this County are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Ouchinbrek*; *Kilchurn*, the Earl of *Braid-Albin's*.

Perth-Shire.

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town in the County, is bounded on the North and North-West by *Badenock* and *Lochabar*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South-West by *Argyle* and *Lenox*, on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Sterlingshire* and *Forth*. This Shire is 25 Miles in length, and 4 in breadth: It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenchee*, *Strathardoch*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenurch*, *Stormond*, *Menteith* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, chief of the noble, antient, and numerous Family of *Murray*, descending

ascended by Marriage from the *Stewarts*, formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was kill'd, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County confer'd upon him and his Heirs. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that Place of it call'd *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn-Fields. This Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblain*. It had also three Monasteries and one Nunnery: It has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*, commonly call'd *St. Johnstown*, pleasantly situated upon the South-Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood antiently the Town of *Perth*, which was overflow'd by an Inundation of the River, which occasion'd King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious Place. This Town gives the Title of Earl to Chief of the antient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Athol*: It is the chief Market-Town of the *Highlands*, and suppos'd to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblain*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly crown'd, upon that call'd the fatal *Marble-Chair*, which *Mergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the Execution of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

*Unless old Proverbs fail, and Wizard-Wits be blind,
The Scots shall surely reign where they this Stone shall find.*

Which some think to have been accomplish'd by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the antient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Countryman, who in the Reign of *Kinneth III.* being at Plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the Scots flying before the Danes, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestowed

bestowed upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the Time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquiss of *Tweeddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That Part of the County called *Strathern*, takes its Denomination from the River *Ern*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is suppos'd to be the *Ferna* mention'd by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the antient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this County lies the Castle of *Tullybardin*, which gives the Title of Marquiss to the Duke of *Arbol's* eldest Son, being the antient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drummeim*, the antient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hay*, is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* receiv'd from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perish'd Four-score of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguisht, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Castle of
Duplin.

Menteith.

Rivers.

Seats.

Menteith, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblain*. The principal River in *Perthshire*, and indeed of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long, and one broad, and after a Course of forty six Miles, falls into the *German* Ocean below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which, call'd *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond*, which makes so great a noise by the Fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in this County are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbels*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthwens*, *Ogillys*, *Haldews*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschehs*, *Meimies*, *Fullertons*, *Rosses*. That part of the County call'd *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian* Hills; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*; and part of it call'd *Drumalbin* signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*: This appears to have been the County antiently call'd *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the antient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnians* from the County, and retain the antient Language and Habits. They are a hardy warlike People, and follow much of the antient Parsimony in their way of Living; and from this County is

was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we read of, who enjoy'd this Title, was *Robert Earl of Fife*, who had that Honour confer'd upon him by his Brother, King *Robert III.* The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

At *Ardoch*, in this County, there's the Remains of a *Roman Ardoch*. Camp, and near *Perth* there's a *Roman Way*, or *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary Stewards of *Strathern* and *Menteith*, where the Earls of *Menteith*, of the Family of *Graham*, have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this County are *Blair-Castle*, and *Hunting-Tower*, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braiddalbin's*; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith's*; the Viscount *Duplin's*; *Kinnairn*, the Duke of *Montrose's*.

Clackmannan, part of *Fife*, a small County, has *Fife* on the East, *Perthshire* on the West and North, and *Sterlingshire* on the South; the Sheriff of this County is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that antient and noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, Store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are, *Alloway*, the Earl of *Mar's*; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce's*; *Mensrie*, Sir *James Holburn's*; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby's*; *Tillicutrie*, *Stuart's*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw's* of *Greenock*; *Forth*, *Gordon's*.

Next to this lies another part of *Fife*, call'd the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochleven* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this County is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras-Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all sorts of Water-Fowl. From this Lake springs the River of *Leven*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of *Queen Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murther of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the Curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the Pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the County properly call'd *Fife*, having *Fife* the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fifeness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth. The Air of this County is good both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and

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and various, on the West it is high, but the Skirts of the County are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers: The chief of which are *Leven*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other Things for its Island and Castle, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the County by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*: Both of them abound with Fish, and have several stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this County are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of black Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats, and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckon'd *Immerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, and *Ely*: From whence it happens, that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this County abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culrofs*, *Immerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenween*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilbrimny*, *Craik*, *St. Andrews* on the Eastern Shore, *Couper* in the middle of the County, and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here, which do not send Members to Parliament, are, *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Weems*, *Levinsmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburg* on the *Tay*, over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-*

St. Andrews. levin. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fife* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, which is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the *German Sea*, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has an Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships. It had formerly a very strong Castle, which is now demolish'd; it suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House of *Rothsay*, and others. The Town was formerly very considerable, consist'd of several broad Streets, which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty; as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412, and is endow'd with very ample Privileges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it: The Rector is chosen yearly, and by the Statute ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here, call'd *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's*, and the *New College*. *St. Salvator's* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and

endow'd

endow'd it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassils* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library, which was founded by Dr. *Sheen*. St. *Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrews*, in 152— before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Seots-Tarvet*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death, left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's* Manuscript of the *Scotish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153— before the Reformation also, with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Faculty; for no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note, bred in this University, were *John Mayor*, Provost of St. *Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then Times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of the Sentences: He flourish'd about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabbinical* Writings: Dr. *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College; Sir *John Wedderburn*, formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence: Mr. *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning; but we have not room to mention his Works: *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College: Mr. *James Wood*, Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for their *Latin* Poems: Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Libel against Episcopacy, call'd *Altare Damascenum*: Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelation* and Song of *Solomon*, his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments: Mr. *George Gillespy*, noted for his scurrilous Tracts against *Erastianism*, and the *English* Ceremonies: Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-garden, and furnish'd it with good Mathematical Instruments: The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks: The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets: Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter, and Fellow, of the Royal Society, a Person of universal Learning. The Cathedral Church

was reckon'd to be the largest in *Christendom*, being seven Foot longer, and two broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the Height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

Churches.

The chief Church in the Town now is that call'd the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that call'd *St. Leonard*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewn Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponnesus*, by one *Regulus* a *Grecian* Monk, about 368. He was a Person much esteem'd for Piety in those Times, and from him this Town was antiently call'd *Fanum Reguli*.

Shire of Fife.

The Shire of *Fife* takes its Name from *Fifus*, surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first call'd *Thanes* of *Fife*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057, and endow'd with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that call'd *Clan Mac-Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Mac-Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Mackbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a small Number of Cattle; it had an Inscription, importing those Privileges, now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mix'd with half *Latin* Words, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac-Duff* the Families of *Douglas*, *Weems*, and the *Clan-Chattan*, are said to be descended. The Title of Earl of *Fife* was, according to *Sir John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annex'd to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothies*, Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Lesley*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this County, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kircaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

Palaces.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Palaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery; it is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Palace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace. The Town gives the Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry: The Earl of *Rosches* has his Residence here at *Castle Lesley*, on the Water of *Leven*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Lindsay*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Lyon*, has his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalhousie*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Hall*, now Sir *Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvin*. The Earl of *Leven*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling* already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsay*, has his Seat in this County; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunniberfel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this County, are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of the great and antient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmarinock*, a Branch of the antient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcanquhals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Cobvils*, *Carstairs*, *Creightons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepanes*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hockets*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilcaldies*, *Kimminmounes*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdals*, *Monmypennys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgills*, *Drocks*, *Pitcairns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the County are *Burnt-Island*, *Colin Mackenzie's*; *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvil's*; *Dury*, Sir *Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras*, the Earl of *Belcarras's*; *Balkasky*, Sir *John Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Arskin's*, who is Lion King at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Angus*. *Gowry* on the North, and the *German Ocean* on the East. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of, who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus*, was *Gilchrist*, a great Man in *Malcolm IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglas*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglas's* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckoned the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at publick Solemnities. *Forfar*, the

County Town, gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglafs*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scotch* History; and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Usurpation of *Cromwell*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-place of *Hector Boethius*, the *Scotch* Historian, a Man famous in his Time. It has two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It gave the Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who commanded the Troops that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortified: There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lies upon the River *Southesk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattle, and gives the Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montrofs*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen: It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants: It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, that we have not room to mention. The chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindsays*, *Maules*, *Scringers*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grays*, *Nearvoys*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunters*. The Sheriffdom of the County is in the King's disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about twenty broad, has Quarries of Freestone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated; and the Chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm* II. There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still call'd *Canus's* Cross, from his Name; and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County, has a Harbour for Ships, and had a noble Abbey formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William* I. who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Montrofs.

Other

Other Seats of this County are *Dun*, *Areskin's* of *Areskin*; *Ing-Seats*. *Lishmady*, *Falconer's* of *Newton*; *Hetherwick*, *Mr. Scot's*; *Barrowfield*, *Mr. Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, *Mr. Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, *Sir David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, *Mr. Scot's* of *Logy*; *Galro*, *Mr. Falconer's*; *Brime*, *Turnball's* of *Stircathro*; *Edgehill*, *Mr. Lindsay's*; *Old Barr*, *Mr. Robert Young's*; *Corse*, *Lyons*; *Morplie*, *Mr. Graham's*; *Logge*, *Mr. Wishart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barclay's*; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grangi*, *Mr. James Martin's*; *Achterhouse*, *Mr. Patrick Lyon's*; *Maine*, *David Graham's* of *Fintri*; *Castle Pouri*, *Mr. Pouri's*; *Lethem*, *Sir James Wood's* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, *Mr. Ferguson's*; *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's*; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*; *Duinald*, *Mr. Robert Scot's*; *Uliesses Haven*, *Mr. Patrickemy's*; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*; *Pannure and Brechin*, *Earl of Pannure's*; *Kinard*, *Earl of Southesk's*; *Ethire*, *Earl of Northesk's*; *Carriston*, *Stuart's* of *Garntully*, *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham's* of *Pourie*; *Inverchartie*, *Mr. John Ogilvy's*; *Blackfords*, *Mr. Wedderburn*; *Cragy*, *Mr. Keeds*.

The *Merns* has *Angus* on the South, *Mar* on the North, *Gow-Merns* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East: It is called the Shire of *Kincardin*, the County Town, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of *Bruce*. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, is about twenty Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this County is the strong Castle of *Dumotter*, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of *Scotland*, chief of the noble and antient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the *Danes*. *Fordon Fordon*. is also in this County, famous in the Popish Times for the Rescues of *Palladius*, first Bishop of the *Scots*, which were supposed to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of *John Fordon*, the *Scotch* Historian, Author of the Book call'd the *Scoti-Chronicum*; to whom the succeeding *Scotch* Historians have been very much obliged. *Paldykirk* in this County, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its yearly Fair, which continues three Days, and the principal Commodity brought there is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. The chief Families in this County are the *Ths*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strauchans*, *Burnets*, *Clays*, *Falconers*, *Ramseys*, *Allereds*, *Carnaigys*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl-Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Mar, or the Shire of *Aberdeen*, has *Goury* and *Merns* on the *Mar*. *ath*, *Buchan* on the North, *Badenoch* and part of *Perthshire* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East, and is about twenty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are *Old Aberdeen*. *Old Aberdeen* lies a Mile North from the *Old Aberdeen* town, call'd otherwise *Bon-accord*; it is situated at the Mouth of the *River Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the

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Danube, by the *Germans* called *Donaw*, by the *Polanders* *Du-naum*, and by the *Latins* *Danubium*: From whence they would infer, That the *Picts*, who inhabited this County, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their antient County. However that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber*, in the old *Scotch* Language, signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. This *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile from the Town there is a stately Bridge, with one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishop's Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*, a large and stately Structure; which was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the Time of the Reformation. The chief Ornament of this Town is the King's College, on the South-side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The Bull for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 140, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-Principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New Aberdeen.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the County Town, and by consequence is the Seat of the Sheriff's Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty; stands in a wholsom Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred; stands upon three Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of them, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill, at the West-end of the City, there flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water, which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; *Dr. William Barr* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church built of Free Stone, and good Architecture. In the City lies the Marshal College, which was founded by George Earl-Marshal, in 1593; to which the City has added many

Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a College Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnished with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most Note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians; Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instructiones Historico-Theologicae*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin* Poems; *William Douglass*, Professor of Divinity; Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Montauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the *French* Protestants ordered his Philosophical Works to be printed at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his *Ethicks* were only published: Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal-College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem to the ignorant too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *de Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reed*, Dr. *Dunkan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteemed for his Book *de Febris*, &c. and Dr. *Alexander Crazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.* In this City there is also a Grammar-School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers. There is also a Musick-School. The Cathedral Church, called that of St. *Nicholas*, is a handsome Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorn'd with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinacles. There is also a Prison and a Workhouse, belonging to the Town; there is an Alms-house and three Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. About a Mile from the City there is a stately stone Bridge of seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gawin Dumbear*. The Air of this County, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Prussians*, when they come into this County, and consider what with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Pease and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs

Rivers.

Gentry.

for Food and Physick, and foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The mountainous part of the County affords very good Pasturage, and the other very good Corn. The adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch* Fleet continually fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Natives of this County are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with foreign Nations. The Rivers of this County abound with Fish of several sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which there are reckon'd six sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there are many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-Fowl of several sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar* with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birgholm*, *Glenaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-don*, *Brays of Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and antient Barony, water'd by the Rivers *Davern* and *Bogy*; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. This County is very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen Yarn spun by the Women there and sold to the Merchant. This County is most inhabited by *Gordons*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here, call'd *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. The Superiority of this County was given to the Duke's Ancestors upon the Fall of the *Cummins* about four hundred Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*; who upon that occasion remov'd hither from the *Mers*, their original Country, as has been already mention'd, where the Family possess'd many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyne*, *Aberdeen*, and Viscount of *Kenmore*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other Parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The County of *Mar* gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Gift.

In this County there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size, and

fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdea* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, 1. *Kintore* a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peter-head*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this County are, *Kildrummy*, formerly the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*; *Inverury*, Earl *Marshal's*; *Kerth-hall*, Earl of *Kintore's*; *Pitfargo*, Lord *Pitfargo's*; *Kairnburg*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboyne*, Earl of *Aboyne's*; *Muck-wall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seaton's*; *Knockhall*, Mr. *Woodny's*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Forquhan*, Mr. *Forbes's*; *Monemask*, Sir *W. Forbes's*; *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet's* of *Leigh*; *Frendraught*, Lord *Frendraught's*; *Philarts*, Lord *Salton's*; *Fet-terneer* belongs to *Chesly* in *Germany*; *Fyrie*, Earl of *Dumfer-ling's*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Frazer's*.

Banff contains part of *Buchan*, *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Banf*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East; 'tis two and thirty Miles long, and thirty broad: the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the Paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*; it lies upon the River of *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom: This part of the County is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glendfidich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this County there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones to the whole Island; they are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Slates. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Limestone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great Profit by selling their Lime, as also their fat Cattle, and fine Linen Yarn, in their weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keath*. *Enzy* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn. Upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this County, lies the *Bag of Giche*, now call'd *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, the noblest Palace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens, and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the County. *Boyne*, a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but mountainous elsewhere; in this lands the Town of *Cullen*, an antient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finslater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Banf*, the chief Town of the County, lies at the Mouth of the *Do-vern*,

vern, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except for its Corn, and the Salmon Fishing of the River: Most of this County is possess'd by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the Chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very antient and noble Name; who is their Chief, must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Aerley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*.

Buchan.

Buchan; the principal Town of this Place is *Frazerburgh*, a Sea Port, and *Peter-head*, another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime. The Village of *Turref* is the pleasantest of all this County, is a Place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemen's Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*; the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander* II. and III. and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward* I. &c. but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest. There were very great Men of the Family of *Stuart* of this Title, particularly *John Stuart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry* VII. of *France*, contributed chiefly, with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*; wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry* V. of *England*, was kill'd: For this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Seats.

Other Seats in this County are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafield's*; *Inverury*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Birkenboye*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Dum*, Sir *James Dumbar's*; *Fothergen*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's*, a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, Mr. *Gordon's*; *Pittendrigh*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, Mr. *Donaldson's*; *Castlegrange*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie* and *Brarro*, *Duff* of *Duff's*; *Glasshaugh*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Balendalesh* and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Torsken*, *Glengerask*, *Buskie* and *Achentoul*, *Gordon* of *Gordon's*; *Skeith*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Kimminty*, *Sutherland* of *Sutherland's*; *Mapen*, Mr. *Abernethie's*; *Rannes*, Mr. *Hay's*; *Bognie*, *Morison's* of *Morison*.

Garioch.

Garioch; the principal Place here is *Inverury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho' sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Cummins*, and those who adher'd to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward* I. of *England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this Place also in 1411, *Alexander Stuart*

Earl

Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*. This Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemen's Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving Name to that antient and great Family. The principal Families, in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*, are, the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbesses*, *Lesleys*, *Mel-drums*, *Udneys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrombys*. The principal Rivers of this County are, *Dee*, which runs thro' the *Grampian* Hills from its Source to the Mouth; that Part of the County is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. These Mountains abound with Flocks of black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats. The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wool is very much valued for its Whiteness and Softness. The Air of the County is in general wholesome; the Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent: It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it. The Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that it's called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs thro' a much better Country; it takes its Rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans*, and *Forbesses*, which noble and antient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this County. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Inverness* on the West, *Murray*, *Bamf* on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and Part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this County is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Counties suffer much by the Extremity of the Winter, this County suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of Frosts, or Continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 or more clearer Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This County is productive of every thing that grows in any other Part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun: it is fitter for Corn and Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the County, and no County is better provided with

with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This County from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scotch* Miles, which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles; but it is of an unequal Breadth, and the fruitfulest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in Breadth. The County in general is champain and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindorn*, and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its Rise from Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-East, it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that Name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-East for two Miles, it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends it self into 24 Miles in Length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathberin* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the Name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-East, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long Way, gives the Name of *Strathberin* to the Valley it runs thro'. It takes the Name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forres*, and the Abby of *Kinloss*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Lossie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal, taking one Year with another; for there are annually pickled and exported eighty or a hundred Lasts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the Space of one Mile, at a Village call'd *Germah*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head; but most of these are used for home Consumption, and taken either with hooked Tridents by Day, or in wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accusom'd to them, and pass this River in them for most part without Danger. This County is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this County are *Imverness*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they

Imverness.

prefer *Aquavite* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines; drink plentifully of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this County being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot, without any other Provision. Farther East on the Coast lies Castle *Stuart*, a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Firestone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Finborn* River there are many Gentlemen's Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnaway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the Noble Abbey of *Kinloss*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth*, against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there are a vast many Villages and Gentlemen's Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lies on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There are the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a Noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magificence and Workmanship, had scarce its equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forres*, and *Nairn*, lies that part of the County, call'd the *Brae of Murray*, no Way comparable to the lower part for Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys. *Strath-herin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and streams; it belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat*, and his Vassals. *Strath-nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Strath-herin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this County lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Mackintosh*, the Chief of that Clan, has his Seat. This Tribe call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Merchardsons* of *Upper Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* are Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This County of *Murray* gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, descended from the famous Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The

other remarkable Families in the County are, the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Inneses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

Lochaber.

The Shire of *Innerneffe* contains part of *Murray-Land*, which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*: and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. That part of it, which lies in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scotch* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lies West from *Innerneffe*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish. The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochy*, antiently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortified at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garison in it commanded by Major General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Banquo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd; for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North-Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards *Stewart* of *Scotland*; from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County are, the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Inneses*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dumbars*, *Macphersons*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Lochleven* to the *Orkney* Isles along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* were Hereditary Sheriffs of it; but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castleurchart*, Sir *Lodowick Grant's*: *Glengary Castle*, *Macdonnald's*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleod's*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonnald's* of *Slate*; *Dalcroft*, *Mackintosh's*; *Done*, Lord *Lovat's*; *Ercules*, *Christholm* of *Comers's*; *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grant's*.

Cromarty.

Cromarty lies North from *Innerneffe*, is a small County, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is the Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners give it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*; it is in length, according to some, fifty Miles, and thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The County abounds with Fir and Game. The chief Seats are, *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kemith Mackenzys's*; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarty's*.

Ross, which in the antient *Scotch* Language signifies a Promon-*Ross*. tory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; it abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the Want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow *Firth*. Next to this lies a little Tract call'd *Glenelcheg*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd Castle *Glendonon*, which lies in an Island of the above-mention'd *Firth*; several small Rivers run into this *Firth*. Farther North on the same Coast lies *Loch-ew*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little farther North, *Loch-brien* runs into the County, and is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing every Year. That part of *Ross*, next to *Murray-Firth*, tho' pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here, than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town, call'd the *Chantrie* of *Ross*, formerly a Bishop's See. It is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Comel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*; the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this County, and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwal*, a small Town in a fruitful Soil. On the North of the *Firth* lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Monro*. A little lower, on the same Shore, lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Name of *Rosse* in this County; and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the antient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is call'd the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name, which lies upon it, and is the Head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Inverness*, comprehends the whole County call'd *Rosse*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Dothes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great Way up into the Country, divides *Rosse* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strath-*

carron, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir-Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This County of *Ross* formerly had its own Earls, but in the time of King *James III.* was annex'd to the Crown. This Sheriffdom is in his Majesty's Gift; the present Sheriff is *Rosse* of *Kilraock*. Other Seats are, *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzies*; *Red-Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzey's*; *Craighorse*, *Rosse* of *Kilraock's*; *Glen-Dornen Castle*, the King's. It has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittquarkey*, *Mackenzey's* of *Scatwel*.

Southerland.

Southerland has *Rosse* on the South, *Caithness* on the North-East, *Affynt* on the West, and *Strathnaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Southerland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Southerland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, black Cattle, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckon'd part of this County, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than could be expected from its Northerly Situation, *Saffron* grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forests and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many sorts. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*; it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which tho' but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this County, which abound with Fish, and various sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks, and Geese of many kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles in length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a House, that he makes use of, when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in some of those Lakes and Rivers there are found many times Pearls of great Value. There are Silver Mines also in this County, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free Stone. *Southerland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole County, but what is wash'd with fresh or salt Water, so that the Inhabitants have Store of Fish and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon

Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-Fish of all Sorts. *Southerland* is from East to West about fifty Miles in length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad.

Strathnaver is separated from this County by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Navern*, which runs thro' it. The County abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattle. There are great Herds of black Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Horses, and Plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infested with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other Part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works also in this County. Their Commodities are fat black Cattle, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt-Beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtain'd against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in Plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Counties are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The two Places of most Note in it are *Bornie* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, chief of the antient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland* to whose eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Lochnaver* and *Lochnol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this County. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very antient and honourable Family, to the Heiress of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long Time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Counties, and all the Gentlemen of that County hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Southerlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clancummins*, *Seil-Thomasses*, *Seil-Folms* and *Seil-Phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a

Strathnaver.

Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Southerland* is Hereditary Sheriff; the County has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathness.

Cathness is divided from *Southerland* by the Mountain Ord, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pensland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with black Cattle, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this County, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemen's Seats; but the People are more addicted to good Chear, than to build good Houses. The best House in this County is Castle *Sinclair*, antiently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathness*, who have since call'd it Castle *Sinclair*, from their own Sirname. They have several other Castles in this County, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* is now, who has a great Estate in this County.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenstheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possessed *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family, upon that Account call'd *William* the *Waster*, they lost those Countries: But here are many Gentlemen's Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other Parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this County. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this County is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this County are *Thurso-Castle*, the Earl of *Cathness's* *Dumbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*; *Scelbo*, Lord *Duffus's* *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Caithness's*.

Shire of
Orkney.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*; but we refer the Description of them to its proper Place, among that of the Islands; thinking it best to follow the Method of the *Scotch* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begin with the Western Isles.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THese Islands lie in the *Denealidon* Sea; they were by antient ^{Western-Isles.} Geographers call'd *Æbuda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda*, and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*. The first of them was reckon'd *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England*, we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take Notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one Time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lie two Islands call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser; the first is about a Mile in length, has a Chapel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases: the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada*, a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South-West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintire* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaia*, four Miles from *Kintire*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Blackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson colour, and *Crostil*, which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A Quarter of a Mile South lies *Yra*, about a Mile in compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaia*, is twenty-four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes Part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the wholsomest Places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade. They have one Church here call'd *Learn*. Two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long,

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and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Fura*, is eight Miles long, and two broad; and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands, has Minerals in it. *Berneria*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish Times, has a noble Wood of *Yew*. West from *Fura* lies *Ila*, twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has store of Deer and Lead-Mines, with Lime-stone in vast Quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with Salmon, and other Fish of several sorts. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Macdomald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of this Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh Water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church; it gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbell* of *Cadda* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here. There are many small Islands about this, which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chapels in this Isle, some fresh-Water Lakes abounding with Trout and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualify'd by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist take a large Dose of *Aquavite* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charnel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattle of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little but very sprightly; their black Cattle excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford good Fewel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the

Well

West-side, is a good Anchoring-place; upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Macleans*, of whom Sir *John Maclean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several Anchoring-places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Mufcles, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh-water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch-Leffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish-Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all Things produced in this Climate, was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men, and another for Women, besides several Chapels endow'd by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Isles: It is called, in the *Irish* Language, *I-Kolmkil*; some call it *Jona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here; among the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial-place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried; the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is, *Tumulus Regum Scotia, i. e.* the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried: That on the Right-hand has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein 'tis said four of them are buried: That on the left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, wherein 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the King's was the Tomb of *Macdonnald* of *Ila*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two antient Tribes of the *Macdonnalds*, and of the Chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lie in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Mary's* Church in this Island is built in the Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupola one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards high. There are two Chapels on each side the Choir, the Entrance to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in *Bassrelieve*. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carved. There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church, South from this, called *St. Ouran's*, where they allege a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother

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ther Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*.

Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tire-iy*, eight Miles long, and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl, has a Fresh-water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island, called *Sorobi*. Near this lie two Islands, called *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers which afford Salmon, and a Fresh-water Lake that has Trouts and Eels: The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long, and six broad; it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, especially those called Puffins. There are also a bundance of Deer in the Mountains: The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long, and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships come near it. It has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Musk* lies South-West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a Fresh-water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-west side of the Isle there is a Cave, capable of containing some hundreds of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Skye*, forty two Miles long, and in some Places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separated from

from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to the other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Center of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's* Lake has an Island and a Chapel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs, upon a Rope of Heath, across the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sorts of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limney Substance; one of them in *Slate*, called the Golden Cave, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by mere Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast, that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd for Contemplation. The Cattle here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that end, as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water-Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Sota Britil lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is covered with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oransfa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. On the North-side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little farther North lies *Rafay*, seven Miles long, and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than

Cultivation. On the East-side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there are abundance of Caves, where the People lodge, who go thither in the Summer upon the account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattle. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a *Cadet* of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile farther North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Heclick Stone. *Altvig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea-Fowl called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and returns again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island; particularly one, called, *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a Fresh-water Spring, which makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to, by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lie nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that beside many other Conveniencies has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where at stated Times great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long; it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Chanel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-East side, where there is plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East-side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of them fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of them remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very

very healthful and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea-Fowl, and when they kill any of them for Use, they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea-Ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pound *per annum*, and a Hawk if required, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist*, there lie 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lies *North-Vist*, 21 Miles long, in some Places three, and in others four Miles broad; the East-side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have Plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its Way, tho' the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergrease is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North-Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbecula*; the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb but the whole is navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lie several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long and three broad; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herrings are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes, well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North-Vist*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is mountainous, but the West-side is plain and arable: and where it is not plough'd, is cover'd with Clover, Dasy, and Variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East side, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddies*: the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish, that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* There is such a

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Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island, as can hardly be believ'd; they are generally well-stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea-Fish, brought in to them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea-Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lie on both sides of *North-Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eeoumil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half farther West, lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea-Fowl, and great Numbers of Seals. A little farther North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well-stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of black Cattle, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which they say preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Casks. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land-Fowl of all sorts; among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North-Vist* are generally well-proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

Isle of Lewis.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leag*, signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island; it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth; it is reckoned Part of the Shire of *Rosse*; But the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being called *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several Places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochstorm*, on the East-side, in the middle of the Island; the *Birkin* Island, seven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkill*, three Miles farther South; *Lochsefort* and *Lochearlvay*, twenty four Miles South-West. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides Plenty of Shell-Fish of all sorts, in such

such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them. Coral and Pearl-Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classernis* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each: they are plac'd in Form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the Distance betwixt each Stone six: There is one placed in the Entrance, and at the South End there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal Distance and Height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same Manner and Distance as the former, on the East West and South sides. The Inhabitants say, it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the black Cattle are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesy and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this; the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlway*, a high Rock, half a Mile in Compass, affording good Pasturage, and naturally a strong Fort; the two *Berneras*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlway* Bay there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of them is call'd the Island of *Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digged out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West Part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer Time: It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord

lord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chapel dedicated to *St. Roman*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having Plenty of all that they desired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, thro' their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that antient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago, in the following Manner: First a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island, and eat up all their Corn; in the next Place some Seamen landed and robbed them of what Provisions they had left: By this Means they all died, before the usual Time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*; upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soulisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea-Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*; it is less than a Goose, and all cover'd with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that a House-Cock. There are twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That Part, which is call'd *Harries*, produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for the most Part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-Fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains, and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in Time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several antient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Menricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal

Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, and among others, Eagles and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yeilds sometimes from twenty to thirty fold. There are two Chapels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chapels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talck. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; particularly *Hermastra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North-Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lie the Islands call'd *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scotch Isles* to the North-West. The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Inhabitants are about two Hundred in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for Want of Instruction. They are very regular and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chapel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some *Cadet* of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattle and Corn: and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptises and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage-Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirred up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist*

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and the Virgin *Mary* had appear'd to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alleg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where St. *John* and the Virgin appear'd to him; and made them believe, that if any of their black Cattle or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be kill'd and eaten; and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf, thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live all together in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them; one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of St. *Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is call'd *Boreru*, lies about two Leagues North of St. *Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock: all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea-Fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little Stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. The latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt: they eat the *Solan* Goose-Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the size of a Moor-Hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes: when any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a Way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make Use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers; it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumours; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesy, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion.

They

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III

They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermission. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea-Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the Use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse-hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin* in his Description of these Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*; which he says, is a Representation by Way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear fearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of them 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of them have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among them, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learned by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

Northern-
Isles.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland-Firth*, twenty four Miles long, and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number; *Pliny* reckon'd them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland-Firth* to that Streight which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland-Firth*, which was so call'd, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here, when repuls'd by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland-Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills to the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. The *Firth* is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools with which the *Firth* abounds, occasion'd, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any Time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky Thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this *Firth* are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both sides

who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the Orkney Islands is *South-Ronalssa*, six Miles long *Orkney Isles*. and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with cattle, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate-Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are called the Wells of *Swinna*. Wells. Beyond *Swinna* lie *Wayes* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains: That part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that called *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a fishing Trade. That part called *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have Occasion to travel that way. On these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest; it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it with Ropes, &c. It is reckon'd delicious Food, eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Cave called the Dwarfy Stone; it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollowed within by Art; it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone A Hermit's Cell of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one End there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full Length; at the other end there is a Couch; in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from the House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath; it is oppos'd to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the Top of one of the high Mountains here, there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier. From the Top of the Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North Part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are several Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Five Miles from *South-Ronalssa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel. *Stewart of May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone

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House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ramalsa*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land-Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn-Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gransay*, fruitful and pleasant, tho' small Islands.

Pomona.

St. Magnus
Church.

We pass by several Holms, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and for that Reason called the main Land; it is twenty four Miles long, in some Places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Island lies *Kirkwall*, the only Town in Orkney, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island; it is about a Mile in Length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriff &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of 'em cover'd with Slate: The Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrik Stewart*, Earl of Orkney, in 1574, but not finish'd, because of his untimely Death: Several Rooms have been curiously painted with Scripture-Stories. There is a stately Church here, formerly called by the Name of St. Magnus, who, the Natives say, was their first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewn Stone, excellently polish'd; has fourteen Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple: There are so many Turnings, that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his Way out or in. There is a publick Grammar-School here; they have two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good white and black Lead; it has also several Gentlemen's Seats, and several Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe; another at *Deerfoud* very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleet; the third is at *Graham's Hall*; and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well fenced against all Winds. From the main Land lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North East of it called the Horse of *Coppinsha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South

East lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long, and three broad, well known because of its good Harbours, to those who frequent this Country and *Shetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it called *Outherrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle called *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Farther North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish; but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it: It is ten Miles long, and in some Places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Damsey*, a small but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Rousa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish, and Rabbits. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eglisba*, three Miles long and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North-Fara*, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South-Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eglisba* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some Places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Westra*, makes a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, says, they muster'd 1000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Deer-skins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wool, Hams, Eggs, Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figur'd Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fish and Fowls are found here. The *Wiek* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the Neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd Abundance of Wrangling among the learned. Some of 'em have denied the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted, there could be no such Thing in Nature as Birds proceed from Trees; others who could not resist the Evidence

dence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that Sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange philosophical Notions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the Thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two Ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable; the first is the *Concha Anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in his *Natural History of Scotland*, B. 3, p. 2, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea-Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr Wallis in his Description of *Orkney* has done the like, and tells us, he has seen some Thousands of those *Concha*, sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311, seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea-Ware, and other maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had antiently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the *Scots* upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some time possess'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; but recover'd again by the *Scots*, and given by King *Alexander* to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, of whom one carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark*: But that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, afterwards by a natural Son of King *James V.* and now gives the Title of Earl to Lord *George*, Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland* who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown-Rent possess'd by his Ancestors, but redeemable by the Crown, for which he pays annually 600 Pounds. The King has the Revenue that formerly belong'd to the Bishop.

Isles of *Shetland*.

Eighty Miles farther North lie the Isles of *Shetland*; between them lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology

not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hethlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hethlandia* signifies Highland, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are called *Zelandia*, because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is called the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some Places 16 broad; it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes travelling there to strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correspondence from *October* to *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World. A known Instance of this was, that tho' the Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrafs for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly opens their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to strangers. They have Abundance of Fish of all Sorts on their coasts for most Part of the Year; those that abound most are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all Sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter Time they use Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all Sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have Abundance of Heath. They have Store of Geese, and many Sorts of Ducks. They have Plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for

Antient
Monuments.

the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have Abundance of black Cattel and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for most Part bring forth two, and sometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better Sort imitate the *Scotch* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney-Men*, very devout. They make no use of Physicians; and if at any Time they receive Wounds, they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West-side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing-Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several antient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those called *Pitts-Houses*, which we have not Room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 *Busses* fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zeal*, commonly called *Yell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chapels. Farther North lies *Vuist*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lies over against *Scalloway*, is 10 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North-East lies *Walsay*, 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Great-Rae*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in Length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 5 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it. No Mice will live here, and they forsake the Place, wherever the Earth of it is brought. *Vuist* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants say, no Cats will live in it. *Shetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned, whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-East Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Antients; but we have not Room to give an Account of the

arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclair*s, *Montgomeries*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Firth* there lie several Islands, the most considerable of which is the *May*; it was formerly dedicated to *St. Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chapel. The Monks gave out, That barren Women, who came to worship *St. Adrian* were annually, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish times: But whether *St. Adrian*, or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness, the Readers may judge. Yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea-Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from *James IV.* to be in Readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited *St. Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad; it lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh-water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer time it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattle. The West-side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks; but the East-side is plain, and has four Places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West-Wind. Fish of all Sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those called Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawax; the latter about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is prefer'd to a Pidgeon; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boil'd hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by *Charles I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintenance of which they were to allow two Pence *per Tun*. A Tower of forty Feet high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the first Builder was cast away, as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next; but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of Physical Herbs; it has four fresh-water Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; it lies in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a Sulphurous Smell when any of them are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts

Power of
Witches.

of this Island, and Abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the noble Family of Keith, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of Keith, *Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the hereditary Dignity of Earl *Mareschal* of *Scotland*, confer'd upon him by King *Malcolm XI.* in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battle against the *Danes* at *Berwick* in *Angus*: It came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John* Lord *Lion* of *Glames*, the Chief of the Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying the Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. It is observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a little time. Higher up within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island called *St. Columba's Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*. Higher up in *Inchgarvy*, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*, it was also fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both Sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland*, as that of *England*, is by King and Parliament. The *Scotch* Monarchy is justly reckon'd the oldest of the known World; his present Majesty being the 114th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Fergusius.</i> | 14 <i>Evenus II.</i> |
| 2 <i>Feritharis.</i> | 15 <i>Ederus.</i> |
| 3 <i>Meinus.</i> | 16 <i>Evenus III.</i> |
| 4 <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 17 <i>Metellanus.</i> |
| 5 <i>Nothatus.</i> | 18 <i>Caractacus.</i> |
| 6 <i>Rutherus.</i> | 19 <i>Corbredus I.</i> |
| 7 <i>Reutha.</i> | 20 <i>Dardanus.</i> |
| 8 <i>Thereus.</i> | 21 <i>Corbredus II. Cog. Galdus.</i> |
| 9 <i>Fosina.</i> | 22 <i>Luciacus.</i> |
| 10 <i>Finnenus.</i> | 23 <i>Moggaldus.</i> |
| 11 <i>Durftus.</i> | 24 <i>Conarus.</i> |
| 12 <i>Evenus I.</i> | 25 <i>Ethodius I.</i> |
| 13 <i>Gillus Nothus.</i> | 26 <i>Satrael.</i> |

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| 27 Donaldus I. | 72 Ethus. |
| 28 Ethodius II. | 73 Gregorius. |
| 29 Athirco. | 74 Donaldus VI. |
| 30 Natholocus. | 75 Constantinus III. |
| 31 Findochus. | 76 Milcolumbus I. |
| 32 Donaldus II. | 77 Indulphus. |
| 33 Donaldus III. | 78 Duffus. |
| 34 Crathilinthus. | 79 Culenus. |
| 35 Fincormachus. | 80 Kennethus III. |
| 36 Romachus. | 81 Constantinus IV. Cog. Calv. |
| 37 Angusianus. | 82 Grimus. |
| 38 Fethelmachus. | 83 Milcolumbus II. |
| 39 Eugenius I. | 84 Duncanus I. |
| 40 Fergusius II. | 85 Macbethus. |
| 41 Eugenius II. | 86 Milcolumbus III. |
| 42 Dongardus. | 87 Donaldus Banus. |
| 43 Constantinus I. | 88 Duncanus II. |
| 44 Congallus I. | 89 Edgarus. |
| 45 Goranus. | 90 Alexander I. Cog. Acer. |
| 46 Eugenius III. | 91 David I. |
| 47 Congallus II. | 92 Milcolumbus IV. |
| 48 Kimatullus. | 93 Gulielmus. |
| 49 Aidanus. | 94 Alexander II. |
| 50 Kennethus. | 95 Alexander III. |
| 51 Eugenius IV. | 96 Joannes Baliolus. |
| 52 Ferchardus I. | 97 Robertus Bruffius. |
| 53 Donaldus IV. | 98 David II. |
| 54 Ferchardus II. | 99 Edwardus Baliolus. |
| 55 Malduinus. | 100 Robertus II. |
| 56 Eugenius V. | 101 Robertus III. |
| 57 Eugenius VI. | 102 Jacobus I. |
| 58 Amberkelethus. | 103 Jacobus II. |
| 59 Eugenius VII. | 104 Jacobus III. |
| 60 Mordacus. | 105 Jacobus IV. |
| 61 Etfinus. | 106 Jacobus V. |
| 62 Eugenius VIII. | 107 Henricus Stuartus, cum
Maria Stuarta. |
| 63 Fergusius III. | 108 Jacobus VI. |
| 64 Solvathius. | 109 Carolus I. |
| 65 Acajus. | 110 Carolus II. |
| 66 Congallus. | 111 Jacobus VII. |
| 67 Dongallus. | 112 Gulielmus & Maria. |
| 68 Alpinus. | 113 Anna. |
| 69 Kennethus II. | 114 Georgius. |
| 70 Donaldus V. | |
| 71 Constantinus II. | |

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and as antient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a Cata-

a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the *Scotch Monarchy* is by *Buchanan, Lesley*, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*; till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britons*, and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops; upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands; and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing of Moment without their Consent; tho' all pass'd in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus I.* till *Kenneth III.* they dispos'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without Regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for the most Part Hereditary, till *Balliol's* Time, when he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*: Upon which the Sovereignty was confer'd on *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him his present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament; from which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in Case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the antient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in 1703, where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

Parliament.

The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of three Estates, viz. Lords, Barons and Boroughs; but this Distinction is modern; for antiently all Freeholders that held of the Crown *in Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all called Lords of Parliament; but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers: However, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages called Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now called Lords of Parliament, in *Craig de Feudis, Lib. I. Digest XI.* by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtesy of the Nation; not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons.

ions in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, called Barons, being very numerous, and Barons. Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to a great Charge, in the Reign of King *James I.* an Act was made, empowering them to chuse two or more wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the antient Constitution the *Scotch* Peers were nam'd in Parliament the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity; were submitted to their Cognisance; and the Patent ratified by Parliament did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident and reasonable*; and when any Borough was elected with a Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it was always with Consent of the States. It appears also by the Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the Interregnum they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting. But since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of Parliaments abridg'd. This laid the foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* But upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrendred by a pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution, when the Convention of States resum'd Part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resum'g the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles; they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament; in the Year 1617, that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and choose so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like Manner, and they two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles. By this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Common-wealth; and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance. When

The Present STATE

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next, was laid aside, the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valued at 40 Shillings Scots, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common-Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected; but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.*

Riding of
the Parlia-
ment

When the Day came, on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity: This Cavalcade was called the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus. The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace, in a Coach, carried by three of the antientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King or his Commissioners; and as the *Regalia* pass'd through the Streets, the People were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession began thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgesses two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a-piece, two Trumpeters and two Purservants all in their Coats bare-headed, ushering the Way; and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback. Next came the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgesses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up the Rear. Next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two; four Purservants in their Coats, two and two; six Heralds in that same manner; then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next the *Lyon King* at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the antientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Macebearers with their Maces bare-headed; after them comes a No-

bleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present, the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside. Every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquiss 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Mottos, in Plate or Embroidery, on their Backs and Breasts. The great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an Hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne: All the Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree; the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both Sides with the Train'd-Bands. The Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both Sides of him; on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable and the Earl Mareschal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament: On the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs. If the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Mareschal ride on the Commissioner's right and left Hand, with Caps of Permission. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind, until all withdraw, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from thence to the Parliament.

liament-House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the antient Constitution; for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government; but this Liberty was several times invaded by arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protections or Dissents, as to publick Acts, were accounted treasonable: But at the Revolution the States claim'd Freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protections and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or *I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *Non liquet*; which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the Way of passing it was by the Touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the antient Constitution, that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a Negative Voice; and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, Care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constitute the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

DUKES.

Duke of *Rothsay*, Prince of *Wales*.
James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.
Anne Scot, Dutches of *Buccleugh*.
E. Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.
P. George Gordon, Duke of *Gordon*.
James Douglass, Duke of *Queensberry*.
John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*.
Archibald Douglass, Duke of *Douglass*.
John Murray, Duke of *Athol*.
James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*.
John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

MARQUISES.

John Hay, Marquifs of *Twedale*.
William Ker, Marquifs of *Lothian*.
William Johnston, Marquifs of *Annamdale*.

E A R L S.

John Lindsay, Earl of *Crawford*.
† *John Hay*, Earl of *Errol*.
† *William Keith*, Earl *Mareschal*.
John Southerland, Earl of *Southerland*.
† *John Areskine*, Earl of *Marr*.
James, Earl of *Dalkeith*.
Archibald Douglass, Earl of *Forfar*.
John Lesley, Earl of *Roths*.
James Douglass, Earl of *Morton*.
David Areskine, Earl of *Buchan*.
William Cunningham, Earl of *Glencairn*.
Alexander Montgomery, Earl of *Eglington*.
John Kennedy, Earl of *Cassils*.
John Sinclair, Earl of *Caithness*.
Charles Stuart, Earl of *Murray*.
† *P. William Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale*.
† *George Seton*, Earl of *Winton*.
George Livingston, Earl of *Linlithgow*.
Alexander Hume, Earl of *Hume*.
P. James Drummond, Earl of *Perth*.
William Fleming, Earl of *Wigton*.
John Lyon, Earl of *Strathmore*.
E. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of *Abercorn*.
Alexander Areskine, Earl of *Kellie*.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of *Haddington*.
James Stuart, Earl of *Galloway*.
John Maitland, Earl of *Lauderdale*.
P. William Mackenzie, Earl of *Seaforth*.
Hugh Campbell, Earl of *Lowdon*.
William Creighton, Earl of *Drumfrize*.
E. Alexander, Earl of *Stirling*.
E. Thomas Bruce, Earl of *Elgin and Ailesbury*.
James Carnagie, Earl of *Southesk*.
P. Charles Stuart, Earl of *Traquair*.
David Weems, Earl of *Weems*.
William Ramsay, Earl of *Dalhousie*.
James Ogilvy, Earl of *Airly*.
James Ogilvy, Earl of *Findlater and Seafeld*.
† *Robert Dalziel*, Earl of *Carnwath*.

David

David Lesley, Earl of Leven.
E. Lionel Talmaish, Earl of Dysert.
† *James Maul, Earl of Panmure.*
Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
David Carnagie, Earl of Northesk.
Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine.
Colin Lindsay, Earl of Belcarras.
Charles Gordon, Earl of Abyon.
E. Levingston, Earl of Newburgh.
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
William Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
George Douglass, Earl of Dunbarton.
John Keith, Earl of Kintore.
George Campbell, Earl of Braidalbin.
George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
John Hamilton, Earl of Rutherglen.
William Douglass, Earl of March.
Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
John Carmichel, Earl of Hyndford.
George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
James Stuart, Earl of Bute.
Charles Hope, Earl of Hoptoun.
David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Delorain.
Archibald Campbell, Earl of Islay.
Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.
David Collier, Earl of Portmore.

VISCOUNTS.

E. Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
† *William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.*
John Arbuthnot, Viscount of Arbuthnot.
Archibald Primrose, Viscount Primrose.
Archibald Seaton, Viscount of Kingston.
Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
E. Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irwing.
James Levingston, Viscount of Kilgith.
E. Peregrine Osborn, Viscount of Dumblain and Duke of Leeds.
William Cheney, Viscount of Newhaven.
† *James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.*
Patrick Crawford, Viscount of Garnock.
Richard Graham, Viscount Preston.

LORDS

LORDS.

E. Walter Ashton, Lord Ashton.
 William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Alexander Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patrick Gray, Lord Gray.
 Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.
 George Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinston, Lord Elphinston.
 Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
 Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat.
 James Butler, Lord Dingwall.
 William Kerr, Lord Jedburgh.
 P. E. Thomas Fairfax, Lord Fairfax.

— Fraser, Lord Fraser.

William Ross, Lord Ross.
 Walter Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.
 David Lesley, Lord Lindros.
 John Elphinston, Lord Balmerinock.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.
 William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
 Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
 Francis Napier, Lord Napier.
 Patrick Kinnaird, Lord Kinnaird.
 Francis Abercromby, Lord Glasford.
 George Mackay, Lord Rae.
 George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
 Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitfign.
 William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
 George Ogilvy, Lord Banff.
 Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
 David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
 John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.
 Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
 Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
 Robert Colvil, Lord Colvil.
 Robert Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
 John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
 David Lesly, Lord Newark.
 William Nairn, Lord Nairn.

John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, and Duke of Marlborough.

Note, Those who have P before them are *Papists*, those who
 have E before them are *English*, and those who have † before
 them are forfeited.

K

Commis-

Leeds.

R D

Commissioners for Shires 85.

Edinburgh	4.	Bute	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircudbright	2.
Selkirk.	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanerk	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry of Ork-	
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	ney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Rofs	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argyle	3.	Kintros	1.

Commissioners for Boroughs 67.

Edinburgh	2.	Selkirk	1.
Perth	1.	Dumbrition	1.
Dundee	1.	Renfrew	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Dumbar	1.
Sterling	1.	Lanerk	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Aberbrothick	1.
St. Andrews.	1.	Elgin	1.
Glasgow	1.	Peebles	1.
Air	1.	Crail	1.
Haddington	1.	Tayn	1.
Dysert	1.	Culrofs	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Bamf	1.
Montrofs	1.	Whithorn	1.
Cowper	1.	Forfar	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Rothefay	1.
Dumfries	1.	Nairn	1.
Inverness	1.	Forres	1.
Bruntisland	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Inverkeithing	1.	North Berwick	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Breechen	1.	Cullen	1.
Irving	1.	Lawder	1.
Fedburgh	1.	Kintore	1.
Kircudbright	1.	Annan	1.
Wigton	1.	Lochmaban	1.
Dumfermling	1.	Sanguhar	1.
Pittenweem	1.	New Galloway	1.

Kilreny	1.	Inverury	1.
Fortrose	1.	Wick	1.
Dingwall	1.	Kirkwall	1.
Dornoch	1.	Inverbervie	1.
Queensferry	1.	Stranraer	1.
Groverara	1.	Campbeltown	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of *Scotland*, before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows. The Peers of *Scotland* are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election, Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

the Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i> .	1.	<i>Kincardin</i>	1.
<i>Haddington</i>	1.	<i>Aberdeen</i>	1.
<i>Berwick</i>	1.	<i>Inverness</i>	1.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	1.	<i>Nairn and Cromarty</i> by turns	1.
<i>Selkirk</i>	1.	<i>Nairn</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Peebles</i>	1.	<i>Argyle</i>	1.
<i>Lanerk</i>	1.	<i>Fife</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries</i>	1.	<i>Forfar</i>	1.
<i>Wigton</i>	1.	<i>Banff</i>	1.
<i>Air</i>	1.	<i>Kircudbright</i>	1.
<i>Dumbarton</i>	1.	<i>Sutherland</i>	1.
<i>Bute and Caithness</i>		<i>Clackmannan and Kinross</i>	1.
by turns	1.	by turns; <i>Clackmannan</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Bute</i> to have the first Election.			
<i>Renfrew</i>	1.	<i>Ross</i>	1.
<i>Stirling</i>	1.	<i>Elgin</i>	1.
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1.	<i>Orkney</i>	1.
<i>Perth</i>	1.	In all for the Shires.	30.

The Election for the Boroughs.

*Edinburgh**Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall and Tain,**Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,**Elgin, Cullen, Banchory, Inverury and Kintore,**Aberdeen, Bervy, Montrose, Aberbrothick and Brechin,**Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Comper and St. Andrews.**Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester and Pittenweem,**Dysert, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn and Bruntisland,**Innerkeithing, Dumfermling, Queensferry, Culrofs and Stirling,**Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dumbarton,**Haddington, Dumbar, North-Berwick, Lawder and Jedburgh,**Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow and Lanerk,**Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben and Kircudbright,**Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer and Whitehorn,**Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Campbeltown and Inverara,*

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to elect a Commissioner in the same Manner as they did formerly (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd one for itself) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their respective Districts, as his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen Districts above mentioned; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of Great Britain shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent. The Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now called in the Rolls of the Parliament of Scotland. And in Case any of the said fifteen Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect, or to be elected for any of the three Estates, but such as are one and twenty Years of Age complete and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the Formula, contain'd in the third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King William's Parliament, entitled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scotch* Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the united Crowns directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*; that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make farther Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy Council to issue out a Proclamation in her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit, to elect the said sixteen Peers; and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and giving made up the Lists in presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the sixteen Peers chosen (certified under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy Council of *Scotland*. And in like Manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above-mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy Council. And the City of *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint. The common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certified under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy Council, that the Names of the sixteen Peers, twenty Commissioners for Shires, and fifteen Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom.

The present *Representatives* will be found in the List of the *British Parliament*.

Having mention'd the *Regalia*, on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union-Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Present STATE

*The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz.
the Crown, Scepter, and Sword.*

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: First it is compos'd of a large broad Circle or Fillet (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with twenty two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnats, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are placed great oriental Pearls, of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately, and on each Point there is a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heighten'd with ten Crosses-floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond between four large Pearls put cross-wise, but some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper Part of the Crown besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross-patee are ten; and those Crosses-floree are interchanged with ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*; it differs from other Imperial Crowns in that it is heighten'd with Crosses-floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of *France* is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of *England* with Crosses-patee, and native with Flower-de-luces. The *Scotch* Crown, since King *James VI.* went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by *Holland* Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee, save that on the Top of the Globe; for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Church Doors. Those Crowns were not antiently arch'd or close: *Charles V.* is said to be the first King of *France* who wore a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495, where it is called *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of *England*, in the Year 1483, is observ'd by *Selden*, to have carried a close Crown.

Fourthly, Our Crown is thus clos'd; from the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorn'd with enamel'd Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a celestial Globe of Gold, enamel'd with blue Semees, or powder'd with Semees.

cross'd and enamell'd with a large Cross-patee on the Top, adorn'd in the Extremities with great Pearls, (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holyrood-house*) and canton'd with other four in the Angles. In the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore Part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyft, and on the other Side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the polar Part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it would appear that King *James V.* was the first that clos'd the Crown with Arches, and top'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee. Yet it is evident, that the Money and Medals, coin'd in the Reigns of King *James III.* and *IV.* have a close Crown: And it is no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because first, they are join'd with Tacks of Gold to the antient Crown; and secondly, the Workmanship of the Arch is not so good: And there is a small Distinction in the Fineness betwixt the first and last, the latter being superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; whereof Trial has been made.

Fifthly, The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685, there was put in a Cap of crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches; and the Cap is faced with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which there are tied two Diamonds, and precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches Diameter, being twenty seven Inches about; and in Height, from the under Circle to the Top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem or Stalk of the Scepter, being Silver double overgilt, is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same: Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three Sides engraven; upon that under the Virgin *Mary* (one of the Statues on the Top of the Stem) there's the Letter *J*; upon the second Side, under St. *James*, the Letter *R*; and on the third, under St. *Andrew*, the Figure 5: On the Side betwixt the *J* and *R* there are engraven fourteen Flower-de luces; and on the Side betwixt the Fi-

gure 5 and Letter J, there are ten Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are antique Engravings, *viz.* sacramental Cups, antique Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stem there is an antique Capital of Leaves emboss'd, upon the Abacus of which there arise round the Stem three Statues; first that of the blessed Virgin, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her right Arm our blessed Saviour, and in her left Hand a Globe with a Cross; next to her, on her right Hand, stands the Statue of St. *Andrew*, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a *Scotch Bonnet*, holding in his right Hand a Cross, or Saltire (Part of which is broke off) and in his left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book. On the blessed Virgin's left Hand, and St. *Andrew*'s right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent St. *James*, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the *Roman Pileum*; in his right Hand half extended, a Book open, and in his left a pastoral Staff (the Head broke off) and above each Statue, being two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin *Mary*'s, which is a little less) the finishing of a *Gothick Niche*. Betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the Turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues, stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a chrysal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth Part of an Inch Diameter; within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an oval Globe, top'd with an oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diameter. The whole Scepter in Length is thirty four Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is five Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the middle of each there is a Garland of emboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamel'd Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, seventeen and a half Inches long; the Form of it is like two Dolphins, their Heads joining, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd (or rather like a green Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indented with Gold, *Julius II. P.* The Scabard is of crimson Velvet, cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near the Chape are enamel'd

enamel'd blue, and thereon in golden Characters, *JULIUS II.*
ON. MAX. N. At the Mouth of the Scabard, opposite to
the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamel'd Purple
a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or,
above the Cartouch the papal Ensign, *viz.* two Keys in Sal-
adoffee (three Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils) tied
with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the
rtouch: Above the Keys is the papal Tiara, environ'd with three
owns, and two Labels turn'd up adorn'd with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had
his Armorial Figures an Oak Tree fructuate (which is the Rea-
that the Sword is adorn'd with such Figures) a Hill and a
; which two last Figures I find not on any Part of the
ord: Unless they have formerly been on the two enamel'd
es which are now lost off from the Pommel. But it is cer-
this Pope had such Arms, from those Verses made by *Vol-*
e, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Her-*
mus Hermes, a *German* Writer, who give us these Lines found
Monastery:

Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps;
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.
Quota ratis Petri, mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.

The Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols, and Knights of
Sr. Andrew.

next to the Regalia, it is proper to give a Description of the
ievement of the Sovereigns of *Scotland*, and of the Reasons
at Bearing, which we shall do from Sir *George Mackenzie's*
dry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langued
e, within a double Tressie flower'd and counter-flower'd with
er-de-luces of the second, incircled with the Order of *Scotland*,
os'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of *St. Andrew*
his Cross on his Breast appendent to it, and this Motto round
image, *Nemo me impune lacesset.* Above the Shield, an Helmet
erable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with
tle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown,
sied with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir *George*, but ac-
g to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-
es surmounted on the Top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant,
c'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his *dexter* Paw a naked
d proper, and in the *sinister* a Scepter, both erected pale-
supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Im-
and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last Chains affix'd,
g between their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs
ne on the *Dexter* embracing, and bearing up a Banner of
Cloth

Cloth of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, he on the *Sinister* another Banner Azure. charg'd with a St. Andrew's Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each Side of the Escutcheon: And for the Sovereign's Royal Monogram in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET*.

The *Scotch* and foreign Historians say, that *Fergus* took the Lion for his Arms when he beat the *Picts*. Thus *Hoping* cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obvius Fergusius, sublati signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, affixitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, caudam, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 1. Limneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. num. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Cap. pag. 146. It is observ'd by Boetius, lib. 1. Hist. cap. 7. §. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, (born as a Cuckoo) is crown'd, is *Corona Vallaris*, though our Painters crown it with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agree better with the breaking of the *Picts* Barriers, for which the Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd, counter-flower'd, was added by *Charlemaine*, when he entered into League with *Achaius* King of Scots, to signify that the French Lilies should defend and guard the *Scotish* Lion. *Hoping* in the Place above-quoted, says, that *Charlemaine* adorn'd the Crown of Scotland (being then Emperor, as well as King of France) with four Lilies, and four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the Scots.*

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland, are a Thistle of Gold crown'd, the white Cross of St. Andrew in a blue Field, the Standard bearing St. Andrew's Cross, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Picts*, after the *Scotch* conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was created by *Achaius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold having thereunto appendent, on a blue Rundle, the Image of St. Andrew, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a white Circle of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Image, beautified with Pearls, this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was affixed a Thistle of Gold crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, containing the above-said Motto. Upon the anniversary Festival of St. Andrew, being the thirtieth of November, the Knights of the Order meet solemnly in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, during which Solemnity they are richly apparel'd, in their

ament-Robes, having on their left Shoulders an Azure Run-
le, on which is embroider'd St. *Andrew's Cross Argent*, invi-
on'd in the Center with a Crown, beautified with *Flower-de-*
Or.

Of the Privy Council of Scotland.

It appears by the antient Acts of Parliament, that the Members
of the Privy Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, be-
ing an equal Number of each Estate; they continued from Par-
ament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Par-
ament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in
ublick Matters without it; and except six of them were pre-
ent, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders
were not to be obey'd. They were sworn in Presence of the
King and Estates, to give him true and plain Counsel in all
Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the
Union of the Crowns, King *James* the VI. (and 1st of *Eng-*
land) alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd
them all himself, tho' before that Time any Lord of Parliament,
who was present, had a Right to come to Council without
eing sent for. In King *Charles* I's Time the Parliament of
Scotland had their antient Power of naming the Privy Counsel-
ors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them; but
nce the Restoration of King *Charles* II. the naming of them
as been solely in the Crown. They consult about the publick
Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as
o Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murthers, Witch-
rafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most
art People plead their own Causes before the Council; but in
ase of Riots, Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the
major Vote carried it. Causes of great Weight were commonly
eter'd by them to the Parliament. If the Lord Chancellor be
resent, he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other
imes their own President takes the Chair. The Privy Council
as been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State are,

Salary,

l. s. d.

<i>F. Graham, D. of Montrose, Keeper of the Great Seal,</i>	3000	00	0
<i>John Kerr, D. of Roxburgh, principal Secretary of</i>			
<i>State, and Keeper of the Signet,</i>			
<i>Johnston, M. of Annandale, Keeper of the privy Seal,</i>	2000	00	0
<i>Alexander Lord Polwarth, Lord Register,</i>	444	16	8
<i>Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate,</i>	1000	00	0
<i>Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk,</i>	400	00	0
<i>Sir James Stuart, Solicitor,</i>	400	00	0

Sir

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Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of *Precedency*, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia, &c.* and in King Malcolm's II's Parliament were rank'd thus; the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Marechal. In King James VI's Time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, (which Office is now join'd with the Treasurer) the Justice General, Justice Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the high Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Marechal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State: The specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State, they sit as Members, by Virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. whereas the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Marechal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677, the Officers of State that should have Place in Parliament were limited to eight, and thus rank'd; Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deputy, and Master of Requests: And the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of *Precedency* among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King Charles I. his Majesty, for preventing Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take Place of all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland should in Scotland take Place of all those of the same Degree in England: But by the Articles of the Union all the English of the same Degree, at the Time of the Union are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the Scotch of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union; but the present Peers of Scotland are to have the Precedency before all Peers of Great Britain of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly called the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King James V. by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the Manner of their Proceeding was regulated; the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administered to the Subjects by a Committee of the three Estates chosen in Parliament from Time to Time, without being allow'd any Thing

Thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts; the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above forty Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in seven Years: So that there was a Rotation of the judicial Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge. This oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which requir'd long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had long Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates: And it was also alleg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause. Therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and fourteen Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary Lords of the secret Council; and they had three Clerks, who were afterwards augmented to six, commonly called the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings. But as nothing human is perfect, it soon appear'd that the same Inconveniences of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery; and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable. This occasion'd several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James* the Sixth, for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King *James* the Sixth, *cap.* 1. it was enacted, "That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy Council, sometimes to proceed in civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrees given; the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary". And *cap.* 93. it is enacted, "Because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses young Men without Gravity, Knowledge, and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session, that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Under-
"standing

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“ standing of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate,
 “ who shall first be sufficiently tried and examin’d by a Num-
 “ ber of the said Lords ; and if they find him not duly quali-
 “ fied, they are at Liberty to reject him, and the King is to
 “ present another until he be found so qualified”. But not-
 withstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of
 King *Charles* the First was so sensible of the Corruption of the
 Judges, that they insisted upon and obtain’d their antient Pri-
 vilege of having them chosen in Parliament ; but this Privilege
 being again surrendred in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second
 which brought on the old Corruption, the Convention of States
 at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and
 particularly that the Judges should not be *durante beneplacito*
 but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all civil Causes are tried at stated Times
viz. from the first of *November* to the last of *February*, and
 from the first of *June* to the last of *July*.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament
 and the Custom of the Nation ; and where those are defective
 they determine according to the *Imperial* and *Civil Law*, not ac-
 cording to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity
 and Justice. They sit every Day in the Week during the ap-
 pointed Terms, except Lord’s Days and *Mondays* ; and *Fridays*
 are appointed for the Causes of the Crown, of which the Lord
 Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There is
 no Appeal from his Court but to the Parliament, and their Sen-
 tences or Decrees are not valid, except nine Judges at least be
 present. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are
 first heard on both Sides, and the Heads of their Debates are
 writ down by the Clerks ; after which, before the late Revo-
 lution, the Advocates were ordred to withdraw, and the Doors
 being shut, the Judges debated the Matter among themselves.
 But in the Year 1693, it was enacted that they should advance
 and vote with open Doors. When the Debates are over, the Lord
 President collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on the
 Right-Hand. There are two Houses, the inner and outer : In
 the outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them con-
 tinues a Week ; in this House all Causes are originally heard.
 If the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week
 gives Sentence ; but if it be difficult, or if he pleases, at the
 Desire of either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the
 Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him
 or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire
 it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates pre-
 sent are uncover’d and standing, except they be Lords of Parliamen-
 tary Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen’s Advocate. There is
 also a 7th Clerk, who is called Clerk of the Bills ; he exhibits
 Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the

er House, whose Business it is to sign those Petitions when receives them: He consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes in the outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the substance of what has been argued by the Advocates on both sides; and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is argued before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mentioned. The Lord President only introduces Causes into the inner House; two of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses, and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Case be refer'd to their Oath. The Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them. It is to be noted, that when they have a Chancellor in Scotland, he, by virtue of his Office, presides in the Sessions of the Court, as also in all other Courts where he pleases to be present, except those of the Justiciary and Exchequer.

The Names of the present Lords of Session are,

R Hugh Dalrymple of North-	}	Salary 800 l. per Annum.
erwick, Lord President,		
Dundas of Arncliffe,		
John Lawder of Fountain-Hall,		
John Maxwell of Pollock,		
Cockburn of Ormiston,	}	Salary 500 l. per Annum.
Robert Elliot of Minto,		
Alexander Ogilby of Forglan,		
James Erskine of Grange,		
Francis Grant of Cullen,		
James Mackenzie of Rosslyn,		
David Erskine of Dun,		
William Calderwood of Polson,		
Hamilton of Pancaistland,	}	
James Elphinstone of Cowper,		
Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame,		

The Extraordinary Lords are,

Duke of Athol,
Marquiss of Amundale,
Earl of Loudon,
Earl of Islay.

They have no Salaries as extraordinary Lords, but only the charge of sitting and judging.

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The Clerks of Session are,

Mr. John Mackenzie of Delving, Mr. John Dalrymple of Kilmarnock,
Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury, Mr. James Robertson,
Sir James Justice of Creighton, Mr. R. Alexander of Black-hill.

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Place which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount *Annua* to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are six Under-Clerks, viz.

Alexander Finlason, George Livingston,
Matthew Brown, William Robertson,
Thomas Hay, Thomas Gibson.

They depend upon the principal Clerks, and their Profits also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each *per Annua*.

Principal Clerks to the Bills.

Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. *per Annua* each.

Under-Clerks to the Bills.

Charles Inglis, Clerk to the Bills of Suspension.

James Sinclair, and Gilbert Mackye, Clerks to the Law-borrowing of Arrestments, and recording of Adjudications.

Other Officers of Session.

Mr. John Mitchelson, Keeper of the Register of Hornings.

Thomas Butter, Keeper of the Mint-Book.

Mr. James Craig, Keeper of the Books of Enrollment.

Charles Maitland,

Andrew Graham,

Patrick Grant,

John Mitchel,

John Johnston,

William Murray,

Macers.

Keepers of the Session-House.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting Churches, and valuing Tithes; for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose

Their Clerk, as they make up this Committee, is Mr. George Euchar, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Under-Clerk, David Cam.

Lords of the Juslitiary are,

EARL of Isla, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.

Sir Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,

Sir William Calderwood of Poltoun,

Mr. David Erskine of Dun,

Sir James Hamilton of Pancaitland,

John Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Alexander Ross, Clerk Deputy, 40 l.

Edmonstoun of Ednam, heretable Coroner of Scotland.

Andrew Majoribanks, of that Ilk, King's Writer, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

John Grierson,

Charles Kinross,

James Forest,

Macers of the Court, Salary each 10 l. per Ann.

Dempster, Salary 5 l. per Annum.

In this Court are tried all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is submitted to the Cognisance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of fifteen Persons, and the Foreman is called the Chancellor of the Assize or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest Part of the Jury are to be Peers; but they are now to be tried as Peers of *Great Britain*. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor, or Foreman, and the major Part determines the Matter. This Court sits every *Monday* in the Forenoon during the Time of the Session or Term; and oftner, as Business requires, and the Court directs. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of Exchequer in Scotland is establish'd by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, *Anno Sexto Anna Regina*, entitled, *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain, called Scotland*; pursuant to

L

a Clause

a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the nineteenth Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of Exchequer in England relating thereto, are likewise competent to the Exchequer of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of Exchequer of Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the Exchequer at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in Use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Baristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Courts of England; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in Scotland for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *Quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

JOHNSMITH, Esq; Lord Chief Baron, Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
 John Scroop, Esq;
 Alexander Maitland, Esq; } Barons, Sal. to each 500 l.
 John Clerk, Esq;
 George Dalrymple, Esq;

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.
 William Stuart, Esq; Sal. 400 l. per Ann.
 The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, William Allenson, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyas, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.
 Colin Mackenzie, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont, Gent. } Sal. to each 50 l. per Ann.
 Richard Wood, Gent.

Clerks Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip, Esq; } Sal. to each 150 l. per Ann.
 Robert Arbuthnot, Esq; }
 Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures, Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.
 George Oswald, Examiner, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 Thomas Rogers, Clerk to the Port-Bonds, Sal. 40 l. per Ann.
 Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property-Roll, Sal. 35 l.
 Mr. William Bowles, King's Solicitor to the Court, Sal. 80 l. per
 Ann. and for defraying the Charge of Prosecutions, 200 l.
 Mr. William Montgomery, Mareschal, 80 l.
 Robert Ballantine, }
 John Hog, } Macers of Exchequer, Sal. 150 l.
 David Graham, }
 Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher, 11 l. 10 s.
 James Stephens, Usher Deputy, 200 l.
 William Dowle, Messenger, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.
 Robert Morison, }
 William Keith, } Door-Keepers, 30 l.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons
 as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be
 distributed quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

A List of Advocates.

1665	MR. William Dundas	Mr. Archibald Hamilton	
	Mr. James Daes	Mr. William Brodie	
1667	Sir Patrick Hume	Mr. John Horn	1691
1672	Mr. Robert Bennet	Mr. Robert Pringle	
1675	Mr. Charles Gray	Sir Alexander Cuming	
1677	Sir James Dalrymple	Sir Robert Forbes	
	Mr. Michael Lumsdane	Mr. John Fairholm	1692
	Mr. John Menzies	Mr. Robert Craig	
	Mr. Robert Cook	Sir Robert Douglas	
1678	Sir John Ferguson	Mr. George Lelly	
1683	Sir James Nasmyth	Mr. John Murray	
1684	Mr. Alexander Macleod	Mr. Simon Mackenzie	
1685	Mr. Alexander Ferguson	Sir Alexander Anstruther	
	Sir Archibald Sinclair	Mr. Alexand. Abercromby	1694
1687	Mr. James Oliphant	Mr. John Belshes	
	Sir Walter Pringle	Mr. John Mitchelson	
1688	Mr. Matthew Mackaill	Mr. John Fleming	
	Sir David Dalrymple	Mr. William Carmichael	1695
	Mr. Alexand. Wedderburn	Mr. George Hutcheson	
	Sir Thomas Wallace	Mr. Alexander Forester	
1690	Mr. John Stuart	Mr. Thomas Wallace	
		L 2	1696

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1696	Mr. James Colvill	Mr. John Ogilvy	
	Mr. William Forbes	Mr. James Baillie	
	Mr. David Bethune	Mr. Colin Campbell	
	Mr. Adam Watt	Mr. Alexander Bruce	
	Mr. Thomas Kennedy	Mr. Patrick Turnbull	
	Mr. William Ayton	Mr. Kenneth Gordon	1703
	Mr. John Spottiswood	Mr. John Carnegie	
1697	Mr. Isaac Fullerton	Mr. Andrew Lawder	
	Mr. James Ferguson	Mr. James Hume	
	Mr. James Morison	Mr. Gilbert Burnet	
	Mr. Alexander Hay	Mr. William Lyon	
	Mr. William Hall	Mr. James Cathcart	
	Mr. Thomas Rigg	Mr. Francis Hume	
1698	Mr. Charles Binning	Mr. James Hamilton Sen.	
	Mr. Walter Stuart	Mr. Andrew Ramsay	1704
	Mr. James Graham	Sir James Dunbar	
	Mr. John Pringle	Mr. James Hamilton Jun.	
	Mr. John Dundas	Mr. Neil Campbell	
	Mr. Adam Cunningham	Mr. Charles Erskine Sen.	
	Mr. Thomas Haliburton	Mr. Alexander Irving	
	Mr. James Boswell	Mr. James Stuart	
1699	Mr. John Elphinstone	Mr. David Kennedy	
	Mr. John Falconar Sen.	Mr. William Clerk	1709
	Mr. George Douglas	Mr. Joseph Douglas	
	Mr. Patrick Leith	Mr. George Ross	
1700	Mr. Mungo Law	Sir Alexander Ramsay	
	Mr. John Falconar Jun.	Mr. Thomas Buchan	
	Mr. William Fowles	Mr. Alexander Falconar Jun.	
	Sir John Erskine	Sir Alexander Maxwell	
	Mr. John Hume	Mr. Charles Cockburn	
	Mr. Adam Coult	Mr. James Barclay	
	Mr. Alexander Meinzie	Mr. James Gillon	1706
	Mr. Archibald Ogilvy	Mr. Francis Wauchop	
1701	Mr. Colin Mackenzie	Mr. William Scot Sen.	
	Mr. William Weir	Mr. William Muir	
	Mr. Alex. Falconar Sen.	Mr. James Dundas	1707
	Mr. George Seton	Mr. David Lawder	
	Mr. George Shaw	Mr. George Gordon	
	Mr. John Borthwick	Mr. William Montgomery	
	Mr. John Mackintosh	Mr. Thomas Meinzie	
	Mr. James Craig	Mr. John Laurie	
	Mr. Thomas Hope	Mr. John Dunbar	
	Mr. James Bethune	Sir John Rutherford	
	Mr. David Plenderleith	Mr. David Lundin	
	Mr. Thomas Hamilton	Mr. Alexander Stevenson	
	Mr. Harry Foulis	Mr. John Carr	
1702	Mr. Andrew Massie	Mr. William Stuart	
	Sir William Scot	Mr. James Paterson	

1708	Mr. Hugh Wallace	Mr. Patrick Grant	
	Mr. Alexander Campbell	Mr. Laurence Craigie	
	Mr. Andrew Macdoulal	Mr. Alexander Garden	
	Mr. Charles Cochran	Mr. John Crawford	
	Mr. Robert Dundas	Mr. George Sharp	
	Mr. George Smollet	Mr. Andrew Wauchop	
	Mr. John Hamilton	Mr. John Scot	1713
709	Mr. John Kennedy	Mr. John Sinclair	
	Mr. Robert Dunbar	Mr. William Frazer	
	Mr. Duncan Forbes	Mr. George Lindsay	
	Mr. Patrick Campbell	Mr. John Forbes	
710	Mr. Robert Craigie	Mr. Thomas Hunter	
	Mr. David Walker	Mr. George Gordon	
	Mr. William Scot <i>Fun.</i>	Sir Robert Dalrymple	1714
	Mr. James Murray	Mr. James Holburn	
	Mr. John Stuart	Mr. Alexander Cuming	
	Mr. John Macleod	Mr. John Polson	
	Mr. Alexander Murray	Mr. Alexander Bayne	
	Mr. John Reid	Mr. James Lumsden	
	Mr. Hugh Dalrymple	Mr. Archibald Grant	
	Sir Harry Stirling	Mr. John Alves	
	Mr. George Mackenzie	Mr. Patrick Haldane	1715
711	Mr. Patrick Houston	Mr. Peter Wedderburn	
	Mr. Philip Anstruther	Mr. Charles Burnet	
	Mr. John Innes	Mr. Archibald Cockburn	
	Mr. James Ferguson <i>Fun.</i>	Mr. James Bruce	
	Mr. Archibald Stuart	Mr. Gilbert Elliot	
	Mr. Robert Sinclair	Mr. George Dundas	1716
	Mr. Charles Erskine <i>Fun.</i>	Mr. James Don	
712	Mr. Robert Gordon	Mr. Thomas Erskine	
	Mr. Patrick Boyle	Mr. John Potterfield	
	Mr. David Scot	Mr. David Rutherford.	
	Mr. William Douglass		

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- | | | |
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| 1696 | Mr. James Colvill | Mr. John Ogilvy |
| | Mr. William Forbes | Mr. James Baillie |
| | Mr. David Bethune | Mr. Colin Campbell |
| | Mr. Adam Watt | Mr. Alexander Bruce |
| | Mr. Thomas Kennedy | Mr. Patrick Turnbull |
| | Mr. William Ayton | Mr. Kenneth Gordon |
| | Mr. John Spottiswood | Mr. John Carnegie |
| 1697 | Mr. Isaac Fullerton | Mr. Andrew Lawder |
| | Mr. James Ferguson | Mr. James Hume |
| | Mr. James Morison | Mr. Gilbert Burnet |
| | Mr. Alexander Hay | Mr. William Lyon |
| | Mr. William Hall | Mr. James Cathcart |
| | Mr. Thomas Rigg | Mr. Francis Hume |
| 1698 | Mr. Charles Binning | Mr. James Hamilton <i>Sen.</i> |
| | Mr. Walter Stuart | Mr. Andrew Ramsay |
| | Mr. James Graham | Sir James Dunbar |
| | Mr. John Pringle | Mr. James Hamilton <i>Jun.</i> |
| | Mr. John Dundas | Mr. Neil Campbell |
| | Mr. Adam Cunningham | Mr. Charles Erskine <i>Sen.</i> |
| | Mr. Thomas Haliburton | Mr. Alexander Irving |
| | Mr. James Boswell | Mr. James Stuart |
| 1699 | Mr. John Elphinstone | Mr. David Kennedy |
| | Mr. John Falconar <i>Sen.</i> | Mr. William Clerk |
| | Mr. George Douglas | Mr. Joseph Douglas |
| | Mr. Patrick Leith | Mr. George Ross |
| 1700 | Mr. Mungo Law | Sir Alexander Ramsay |
| | Mr. John Falconar <i>Jun.</i> | Mr. Thomas Buchan |
| | Mr. William Fowles | Mr. Alexander Falconar <i>Jun.</i> |
| | Sir John Erskine | Sir Alexander Maxwell |
| | Mr. John Hume | Mr. Charles Cockburn |
| | Mr. Adam Coult | Mr. James Barclay |
| | Mr. Alexander Meinzie | Mr. James Gillon |
| | Mr. Archibald Ogilvy | Mr. Francis Wauchop |
| 1701 | Mr. Colin Mackenzie | Mr. William Scot <i>Sen.</i> |
| | Mr. William Weir | Mr. William Muir |
| | Mr. Alex. Falconar <i>Sen.</i> | Mr. James Dundas |
| | Mr. George Seton | Mr. David Lawder |
| | Mr. George Shaw | Mr. George Gordon |
| | Mr. John Borthwick | Mr. William Montgomery |
| | Mr. John Mackintosh | Mr. Thomas Meinzie |
| | Mr. James Craig | Mr. John Laurie |
| | Mr. Thomas Hope | Mr. John Dunbar |
| | Mr. James Bethune | Sir John Rutherford |
| | Mr. David Plenderleith | Mr. David Lundin |
| | Mr. Thomas Hamilton | Mr. Alexander Stevenson |
| | Mr. Harry Foulis | Mr. John Carr |
| 1702 | Mr. Andrew Maffie | Mr. William Stuart |
| | Sir William Scot | Mr. James Paterfon |

08	Mr. Hugh Wallace	Mr. Patrick Grant	
	Mr. Alexander Campbell	Mr. Laurence Craigie	
	Mr. Andrew Macdoulal	Mr. Alexander Garden	
	Mr. Charles Cochran	Mr. John Crawford	
	Mr. Robert Dundas	Mr. George Sharp	
	Mr. George Smollet	Mr. Andrew Wauchop	
	Mr. John Hamilton	Mr. John Scot	1713
09	Mr. John Kennedy	Mr. John Sinclair	
	Mr. Robert Dunbar	Mr. William Frazer	
	Mr. Duncan Forbes	Mr. George Lindsay	
	Mr. Patrick Campbell	Mr. John Forbes	
10	Mr. Robert Craigie	Mr. Thomas Hunter	
	Mr. David Walker	Mr. George Gordon	
	Mr. William Scot Jun.	Sir Robert Dalrymple	1714
	Mr. James Murray	Mr. James Holburn	
	Mr. John Stuart	Mr. Alexander Cuming	
	Mr. John Macleod	Mr. John Polson	
	Mr. Alexander Murray	Mr. Alexander Bayne	
	Mr. John Reid	Mr. James Lumsden	
	Mr. Hugh Dalrymple	Mr. Archibald Grant	
	Sir Harry Stirling	Mr. John Alves	
	Mr. George Mackenzie	Mr. Patrick Haldane	1715
11	Mr. Patrick Houston	Mr. Peter Wedderburn	
	Mr. Philip Anstruther	Mr. Charles Burnet	
	Mr. John Innes	Mr. Archibald Cockburn	
	Mr. James Ferguson Jun.	Mr. James Bruce	
	Mr. Archibald Stuart	Mr. Gilbert Elliot	
	Mr. Robert Sinclair	Mr. George Dundas	1716
	Mr. Charles Erskine Jun.	Mr. James Don	
12	Mr. Robert Gordon	Mr. Thomas Erskine	
	Mr. Patrick Boyle	Mr. John Potterfield	
	Mr. David Scot	Mr. David Rutherford.	
	Mr. William Douglass		

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The Under-keeper of the Library, Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.

The Bar-keeper, *Thomas Inglis*.

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 Paul Methuen, Esq;
 Mr. *Thomas Pringle*, Principal Keeper.
 Mr. *James Graham*, } Under-Keepers.
 Mr. *Andrew Grame*,

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Sir James Elphinston *Baronet, Commissioner*, 16 August 1671.

William Menzies, 6 August 1675.

Mr. William Stirling, 23 February 1680.

Mr. David Lyon, 11 August 1682.

Edward Wallace, 4 January 1683.

John Strachan, *Commissioner*, 5 November 1683.

James Menzies, 4 December 1685.

Mr. Thomas Aikman, 18 December 1685.

Mr. James Hume, 2 March 1686.

Mr. John Montgomery, 23 December 1687.

Mr. James Anderson, 6 June 1691, *Commissioner*.

Mr. John Plenderleigh, 6 July 1691.

John Inglis, *Commissioner*, 7 August 1691.

Mr. Thomas Pringle, *Commissioner*, 10 May 1693.

Mr. John Nisbet, 26 July 1693.

Mr. James Baille, *Commissioner*, 14 April 1694.

Patrick Home, *Commissioner*, 13 July 1695.

James Brisbane, 20 July 1695.

Mr. David Ramsay, 7 August 1695.

Ronald Campbell, *Commissioner*, 15 August 1695.

Alexander Glafs, *Commissioner*, 4 November 1695.

Hugh Somervell, *Commissioner*, 1 June 1696.

George Turnbull, 1 June 1696.

Andrew Ker, *Commissioner*, 2 October 1696.

Mr. Arthur Forbes, 1 March 1697.

Charles Menzies, 15 March 1697.

James Baird, 19 July 1697.

Alexander Fife, 20 August 1697.

Mr. William Wilson, 2 October 1697.

George Cockburn, *Commissioner*, 8 December 1697.

Alexander Guthrie, 3 January 1698.

James Taylor, 9 June 1698.

Alexander Alifon, 15 June 1698.

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Mr. William Robertson, 22 January 1699.
 Andrew Haliburton, *Commissioner*, 26 August 1699.
 Andrew Sutherland, 6 December 1699.
 William Alvis, *Commissioner*, 28 July 1700.
 Robert Ereskine, 16 August 1700.
 Charles Bell, 19 August 1700.
 Robert Wallace, *Commissioner*, 29 January 1701.
 John Lumsdaine, *Commissioner*, 3 February 1701.
 William Edmonstoun, 14 July 1701.
 John Stuart *Sen. Commissioner*, 17 November 1701.
 Mr. James Ure, 8 December 1701.
 Mr. Henry Scrimseour, 9 February 1702.
 Mr. George Aëdie, 13 June 1702.
 Andrew Majoribanks, *Commissioner*, 16 December 1702.
 Patrick Murray, 23 January 1703.
 Alexander Farquharson, 26 July 1703.
 Patrick Comrie, 8 March 1704.
 William Innes, 18 March 1704.
 Patrick Macdougall, 20 July 1704.
 John Ewing, 21 July 1704.
 John Ross, 23 October 1704.
 Patrick Pitcairn, 10 November 1704.
 John Stuart *Jun.* 29 January 1705.
 Mr. Robert Hepburn, *Commissioner*, 14 May 1705.
 Roger Oswald, 7 June 1705.
 Robert Fullerton, 10 August 1705.
 James Drummond, 5 October 1705.
 Mr. John Thomson, 15 October 1705.
 William Murray, 12 January 1706.
 David Brodie, 11 July 1706.
 Mr. James Cheyne, 12 December 1706.
 John Hamilton *Sen.* 3 March 1707.
 Mr. Robert Dalrymple, *Commissioner*, 31 March 1707.
 James Smith, 31 March 1707.
 Mr. Harie Maule, *Commissioner*, 4 April 1707.
 William Kelso, 13 May 1707.
 Mr. James Craig, 13 May 1707.
 John Ferguson, 13 May 1707.
 Mr. Robert Alexander, 30 June 1707.
 James Hutcheson, 1 August 1707.
 William Seton, 6 December 1707.
 David Hope, 20 December 1707.
 Charles Farquharson, 8 November 1708.
 George Duncan, 19 November 1708.
 Walter Riddel, 13 December 1708.
 George Fall, 24 December 1708.
 Charles Masterton, 8 February 1709.
 John Macfarlane, 12 November 1709.

James Gray, 16 February 1710.
 George Kennedy, 2 November 1711.
 Alexander Hamilton, *Commissioner*, 6 November 1711.
 John Ruffel, 16 November 1711.
 John Macgovan, 24 January 1712.
 Alexander Mitchel, 3 March 1712.
 Alexander Stevenson, 11 March 1712.
 John Dundas, 31 March 1712.
 William Cunningham 2 February 1713.
 John Cunningham *Jun.* 24 June 1713.
 John Bogle, 22 September 1713.
 William Caddel, 22 September 1713.
 Alexander Bannerman, 18 September 1714.
 Robert Fullerton *Jun.* 18 September 1714.
 Mr. David Maule, 27 September 1714.
 Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, 27 September 1714.
 Alexander Mackenzie, 15 December 1714.
 Colin Kirk, 5 April 1715.
 Alexander Stuart, 5 April 1715.
 Andrew Currier, 28 July 1715.
 John Hamilton *Jun.* 31 July 1716.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

Alexander Lord Polwarth, Lord Clerk Register.

Clerks to the Lord Register.

Mr. John Mackenzie,		Mr. John Dalrymple,
Mr. Alexander Gibson,		Mr. James Robertson,
Sir James Juslice,		Mr. Robert Alexander.

Sir *Alexander Anstruther*, and Sir *Philip Anstruther*, Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. Charles Inglis,	}	Under-Clerks of the Bills.
Mr. James Sinclair,		
Mr. Gilbert Mac-Kay,		

Mr. David Watson, Recorder of the Abbreviates of Adjudication.

Mr. William Fowlis, Clerk of the Registration of Seisins.

Mr. David Crawford, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

John Cors and Andrew Grame, Deputy-Keepers of the Records.

Officers of the Chancery.

Ord Charles Ker, Director of his Majesty's Chancery.

Mr. Ronald Campbell, his Deputy.

Robert Bell,

Mr. Robert Grant,

William Smith,

} Writers.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of Erroll, High Constable.

The Earl of Mareſchal, High Mareſchal.

The Earl of Kintore, Knight Mareſchal, Salary 400 l. per Ann.

The Officers of the King's Household.

Duke of Argyle, Heretable great Master of the King's Household.

Mr Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Deputy.

Mr Archibald Cockburn of Langtown, the King's Heretable Usher.

Mr John Anſtruther of that Ilk, King's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

Officers of the Mint.

	Sal.
THE Earl of Lauderdale, Master of the Mint.	300 l.
Master and Worker.	200
William Drummond, Principal Warden.	150
Counter Warden or Comptroller.	60
James Penman, Affay-Master.	100
William Hamilton, Surveyor of the Meltings.	50
James Clerk, Sinker and Graver.	50
Robert Miller, his Majesty's Clerk.	40
William Brown, Master-Smith.	30

The Baronets in Scotland, alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menſtrie, 28 May 1625. *Scottish Earl, extinct.*

Archibald Acheſon of Glencairn, 1 January 1628. *ex.*

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birckenboig.

Robert Anſtruther of Wrae, 28 November 1694.

John Anſtruther of that Ilk.

B. Tho-

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626.
 John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. *ex.*
 William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.
 James Balfour of Denmiln, 1631.
 James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. *ex.*
 William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.
 Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.
 William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 November 1670.
 George Bennet in the County of Fife, 28 July 1671. *ex.*
 William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February 1680.
 Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 December 1682.
 Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 February 1686.
 James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin.*
 John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625.
 William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.
 William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.
 Colin Campbell of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *ex.*
 Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.
 Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.
 William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.
 James Carmichael of that ilk, now Earl of Hindford.
 David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 February 1663.
 James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 November 1664.
 John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.
 Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 February 1672.
 James Campbell of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.
 ——— Cochran of Ochiltrie.
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 James Cockburn of that ilk, 24 May 1671.
 Colin Campbell of Aberuchil.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August 1673.
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *ex.*

James

James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664, *now Earl of Stair.*
 David Dumber of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, June 1667.
 James Douglas of Kilhead, 26 February 1668.
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 December 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binus, 7 November 1685.
 James Dumber of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 William Dumber of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698.
 Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 William Dumber of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.
 James Sutherland *alias* Dumber of Hemprigs, 21 Decemb. 1706.
 James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.
 Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
 Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
 James Elphinstoun of Togie, 2 December 1701.
 Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666.

F.

George Forester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, *now Lord.*
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
 Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 26 September 1628, *an Irish Earl.*
 William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 April 1630.
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
 Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.
 John Fowlis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
 Alexander Falconer *younger* of Glentarquhar, 30 March 1670.
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.
 John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.
 Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625. *ex.*
 G. Gordon of Lesmoir, 2 September 1625.
 William Graham of Braco, 28 September 1625. *ex.*
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631. *S. E.*
 Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626, *late Viscount Kenmure.*
 Andrew Gilmoire 16 August 1661.

William

William Grahame of Grathmore, 28 June 1665.
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678.
 Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685.
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
 James Graunt *Advocate*, 10 August 1688.
 Tho. Gibson, *Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland*, 31 Dec. 1702.
 William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 February 1705.
 Francis Grant of Cullin, 7 December 1705.
 William Gordon of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
 James Gray, *Esq*, 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *now Earl of Marchmont*.
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun.
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670, *ex*.
 Patrick Houston of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Keife, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglass, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Col. Scipio Hill, 4 February 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625, *whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive*.
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Samuel Johnstoun of Elphistoun, 18 February 1628, *ex*.
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628.
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1687.
 John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K. William

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Kinloch of *that* Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Kinlock of Girmartoun, 16 September 1686.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, *ex.*
 Jo. Lesley of Wardis, 1 September 1625, *ex.*
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockhart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltoun, 27 March 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idington, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1689.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Macdonnald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, *ex.*
 John Moncrief of *that* Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermonth, 1 July 1626.
 Donald Mackay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627. *Lord Rea.*
 John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 James Macgil of Cranstoun-Riddle, 18 July 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, *S. L.*
 John Mackenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628, *Earl of Cromarty.*
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglistoun, 2 June 1664, *ex.*
 Alexander Macculloch of Myrstoun, 10 August 1664.

John

John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, S. E.
 William Maxwel of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwel of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwel of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 February 1704.
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, with
 his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbet's } 8 Feb. 1704.
 Precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627, now Lord.
 John Nicolson of Lefswade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637, ex.
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicolson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, ex.
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 September 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April 1626, ex.
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, S. L.
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701.

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Pateron of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Pateron of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R. Gilbert

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.
 John Riddle of *that* Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancairland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerleith, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627, *now Earl of Mountstuart*.
 ——— Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeille, 24 April 1630, *ex*.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, *and* } 2 January 1631.
 ——— Sinclair of Canisbay, }
 Jo. Skeen of Currihil.
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, *Son to the Lord Wintoun*, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, *second Son to the* } 23 September 1681, E. S.
 Earl of Murray, }
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Cultnesh, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T. Patrick

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May 1625, now Earl of Weems.

Henry Wardlaw of Pittrevie, 5 March 1631.

John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.

Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.

George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.

Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 December 1697.

Adam Whiteford of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.

John Widderburn of Blackness, 9 August 1704.

James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.

George Wishart, 17 June 1706.

George Warrender, May 1705.

Total 238.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh,

WAS establish'd by the 20th Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, Anno Dom. 1695, and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy-Seal: But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great-Britain, by Mr. James Anderson, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per Annum.

His Accomptant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.

The Clerk's Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.

Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

Commissioners, Officers and Clerks of his Majesty's Customs in North-Britain.

Edinburgh.

Patent Officers.

SIR James Campbell, Bar.
William Cleland, Esq;
Lancelot Whitehall, Esq;
Humphrey Brent, Esq;
John Haldane, Esq;

Commissioners, each 400 l. per Ann. for managing the Customs, and 100 l. for the Excise on Scotch Salt.

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John Crookshanks, Esq; Comptroller General, 300 l. per Ann. for himself, 100 l. for Clerks.

Joseph Tudor,
Edward Montgomery,
Anthony Norman,
Daniel Fidler,
Strahan, } His Clerks.

Mungo Grame, Esq; Receiver General, 300 l. per Ann. and 30 l. for Clerks.

Edward Lewis,
Bryan Leavens,
William Murray, } His Clerks.

Jessop Boughton, Esq; constituted Secretary, at 200 l. per Ann. for himself, and 100 l. for Clerks.

Richard Savage,
Robert Fullerton,
William Franklin, } His Clerks.

Charles Eyre, Esq; constituted Solicitor, at 150 l. per Ann. for himself, and 50 l. for a Clerk.

Robert Stuart, his Clerk.

Officers appointed by the Commissioners.

Alexander Legrand, } Inspectors General of the Out-Ports,
Edmund Pargiter, } each 130 l. per Ann.

George Cruickshanks, Examiner, 100 l. per Ann.

William Kelfo, Inspector of Securities, 70 l. per Ann.

Robert Fullerton, Inspector of imported Paper, 50 l. per Ann.

Walter Hume, Register of Shipping, 50 l. per Ann.

George Towry, Register of Seisures, 40 l. per Ann.

William Caddeſ, Assistant Solicitor, 30 l. per Ann.

William Rowley, Housekeeper and Doorkeeper, at 35 l. per Ann.

John Mackenzie, Messenger,
William Clark, Watchman, } each 20 l. per Ann.

Hugh Montgomery,
Robert Bannatayne,
James Perſſe, } Surveyors of the Landcarriage Officers, each
Henry Lampton, } 30 l. per Ann.

Twelve Landcarriage Officers, each 20 l. per Ann.

Mr. William Edgar, Secretary to the Excise on Scotch Salt, at 100 l. per Ann.

Ditto, Storekeeper of the Stationary Wares, 30 l. per Ann.

John Cosnan, Supervisor General of the Excise on Scotch Salt, 100 l. per Ann.

Charles James, Clerk to the Secretary, 40 l. per Ann.

M

Leith.

The Present STATE

Leith.

John Colquitt, Collector, at 100 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 60, Land-Surveyor at 50, Tide-Surveyor at 40, six Land-Waiters at 35, a sworn Appraiser at 40, Warehouse-Keeper at 30, Cooper at 24, twelve Tidesmen at 20 each, four Boatmen at 20 each, and two Weighing-Porters at 10 each.

Aberdeen.

William Gordon, Collector, at 50 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, Land-Surveyor at 35, Tide-Surveyor at 35, four Land-Waiters at 25 each, twenty Tidesmen at 18 each, three Boatmen at 14 each and a Cooper at 5 *l. per Ann.*

Aire.

Edward Bruce, Collector, at 40 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, eight Tidesmen at 15 each.

Burrowstonness.

John Crawford, Collector, at 60 *l. per Ann.* a Deputy-Collector at 30, Comptroller at 40, his Deputy at 20, Land and Tide-Surveyor each 40, four Land-Waiters each 25, twenty three Tidesmen each 20, two Boatmen each 15, a Tide-Surveyor at 30, four Boatmen at 15 *l. each* at *Queensferry*.

Campbelton.

—— *Macallaster*, Collector, at 30 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 20, Land-Waiter at 25, four Tidesmen at 15 *l. each*.

Caithness.

William Higginson, Collector, at 35, a Comptroller at 20, Land-Surveyor at 25, four Tidesmen at 15 *l. each*.

Dunbar.

Thomas Richardson, Collector, at 40 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, a Land-Waiter at 25, eight Tidesmen at 20 *l. each*.

Dundee

Dundee.

Alexander Golvil, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, Land-Waiter at 25, seven Tidesmen at 18 each, four Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

Dumfries.

John Macdonald, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 40, a Deputy-Collector at 25, a Deputy-Comptroller at 20, a Land-Surveyor at 40, a Land-Waiter at 25, another Officer at 30, ten Tidesmen and four Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

Fort-William.

Alexander Muir, Collector, at 25 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller and Land-Surveyor at 20 each, three Tide-Waiters at 12 *l.* each.

Glasgow.

George Maxwell, Collector, at 30 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 25, Surveyor at 25, four Officers at 20 *l.* each.

Inverness.

— *Cuthbert*, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land-Surveyor at 50, three Land-Waiters at 25 each, nineteen Tidesmen at 18 each, two Boatmen at 14 each.

Irwin.

Charles Boyle, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, Land-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, ten Tidesmen at 15 *l.* each.

Kirkcaldy.

Hercules Smith, Collector, at 60 *l.* per Ann. a Deputy-Collector at 30, a Comptroller at 40, a Deputy-Comptroller at 20, two Land-Surveyors at 40 each, four Land-Waiters at 25 each, twenty Tidesmen at 20 each, two Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

Montrose.

John Saffin, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, eight Tidesmen at 18 *l.* each.

The Present STATE

Lewis.

Donald Macleod, Collector, at 30 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, Surveyor at 20, four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Orkney.

Alexander Dalmahey, Collector, at 30 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Surveyor at 20, four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Perth.

Lauchlin Mackintosh, Collector, at 30 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 20, a Surveyor at 25, three Tidesmen at 18 *l.* each.

Port-Glasgow.

David Graham, Collector, at 120 *l.* per Ann. a Deputy-Collector at 30, a Comptroller at 60, his Deputy at 20, a Land-Surveyor at 50, a Tide-Surveyor at 40, another at 50, a Warehouse-Keeper at 30, six Land-Waiters at 35 each, 37 Tidesmen at 20 *l.* each, and many other Officers in the Members and Creeks.

Prestonpans.

John Haldane, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, eight Tidesmen at 20 each, two Boatmen at 15 each, a Tide-Surveyor at North-Berwick at 40 *l.*

Shetland.

Collector vacant, the Salary 30 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller and Surveyor at 20 *l.* each, four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Stranraer.

William Erskine, Collector, at 50 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 35, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35 each, a Deputy-Collector at 20, a Deputy-Comptroller at 15, a Land-Waiter and Searcher at 25 each, nine Tidesmen at 15 each, four Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

Wigtown.

Cornelius Neilson, Collector, at 40 *l.* per Ann. a Comptroller at 25, a Surveyor at 30, six Tidesmen at 15 each, a Tide-Surveyor at Whithorn 30, 6 Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

N. B. There

N. B. There are many other inferior Officers in Members and Creeks, Places of Prevention, but of small Account.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Excise on Beer and Ale, Duties on Leather, Candles, &c. in North-Britain, viz.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;
David Ross, Esq;
Sir William Bennet, Bar.
Gilbert Burnet, Esq;
George Drummond, Esq;
Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Clerk of the Securities and Correspondents, for himself and Clerks, 300 l. per Ann.
Peter Crisp, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 350 l.
George Tilson, Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks, 260 l.
James Gregory, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 300 l.
Mr. Robert Forest, Accomptant-General for the Excise, 120 l.
Mr. John Dickie, Accomptant-General for the new Duties, 80 l.
Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Accomptant for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, 50 l.
Mr. John Ross, Accomptant for the Country Collectors Accompts, 50 l.
Mr. Andrew Home, Accomptant for the Duties on Leather, 35 l.
Mr. Neil Bothwell, Accomptant for the Duties on Candles, 35 l.
Mr. John Lothian, Assistant-Clerk in the Accomptant-General's Offices, 30 l.
Mr. Sandys Woolrych and Mr. Francis Park, Assistant-Clerks on account of the Duties on Leather, 30 l. each.
Mr. William Pinkstan, Clerk of the Diaries, 30 l.
Mr. John Parkhill, Agent and Bill-man, 30 l.
Mrs. Mary Clifton, House-keeper, 30 l.
Mr. Richard Rance, Door-keeper and Store-keeper, 50 l.
Mr. Thomas Lightbody, Hall-keeper, 25 l.
Mr. James Liddel, Messenger, 25 l.
Mr. Daniel Monro, Assistant Door-keeper and Watchman, 25 l.
Mr. Francis Guy, chief Examiner and Port-Gager at Leith, 60 l.
Mr. John Tidiman, General Surveyor, and Dry Gager, 80 l.
Three Surveyors of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, at 50 l. each.
One Surveyor of Ditto, at 65 l.
Four Examiners of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, and Country Gagers Books, at 35 l. each.
Nineteen Gagers for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, at 30 l. each.
Four Assistant-Gagers for Ditto, at 20 l. each.

There are in the whole fifteen Collectors, two General Supervisors, sixteen Supervisors, and about two hundred Officers and Supernumeraries, in the several Country Collections.

The Revenues of the Crown of Scotland, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury, as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows:

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scotch, and now farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the same manner as in England, may amount to ———— } 50000

The Customs have been let at 34000 l. and were in time of the late War let for 28500 l. with a Condition in the Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease, and may amount to ———— } 50000

The Crown-Rents about ———— } 5500

The Casualties and Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer *communibus Annis* about ———— } 3000

The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may amount to ———— } 2000

The Imposition for Coinage ———— } 1500

Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal with the 4 s. per Pound in England, it is propos'd to be ———— } 48000

Commissioners of the Equivalent.

16000

The Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmuir,

Sir John Swinton of that Ilk,

Sir James Swolter of Bonhil,

Sir Patrick Johnston,

Mr. William Seton of Pitmedden, Younger,

Capt. Alexander Abercromby of Glassoch,

Salary 300 l. per Ann. each.

Officers.

James Nimmo, Secretary, Sal. 200 l.

Daniel Campbell, his Clerk, Sal. 45 l.

Mr. Patrick Campbell of Menzie,

Gavin Plummer,

John Symmer, Accomptant, Sal. 150 l.

Cashiers, { Sal. 200 l.
Sal. 150 l.

Commissioners of Trade, &c.

John Earl of Sutherland,

David Earl of Buchan,

Patrick Earl of Marchmont,

James Earl of Bute,

Earl of Hindford,

Earl of Haddington,

Mr. Charles Areskine, Brother to the

Earl of Buchan,

Mr. John Haldane of Gleneagles,

Mr. Charles Cockburn, Advocate,

Mr. Neil Campbell, Advocate, their Clerk, Salary 300 l. per Ann.

Salary 800 l. per Ann. each,

Salary 500 l. per Ann. each

Of the Commissariot Courts.

The chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of four Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several Parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir *James Elphinston* of *Logie*, Sir *James Smellet* of *Bonil*; *Andrew Majoribanks* of that Ilk, Mr. *William Brady*, Advocate, each 70 l. per Ann. *William Nairn* of *Dunfermline*, Principal Clerk, *Thomas Mercer* of *West-Binning*, his Deputy, Mr. *David Hope*, Fiscal.

Of the Sheriff's Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts, not exceeding the Value of 100 l. Scots. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They judge also in Thefts, Murthers, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice-General, or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were antiently Hereditary; that Office being confer'd upon Families for eminent Service to the Publick; and being always profitable, it gave those Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires: Upon which account King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* purchas'd most of them from the Proprietors; after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

The principal Sheriffs of all the Shires in Scotland.

<i>Edinburgh,</i>	<i>William Marquis of Lothian.</i>
<i>Hadington,</i>	<i>Thomas Earl of Hadington.</i>
<i>Berwick,</i>	<i>Patrick Earl of Marchmont.</i>
<i>Roxburgh,</i>	<i>Archibald Douglas of Cavers.</i>
<i>Selkirk,</i>	<i>John Murray of Philiphaugh.</i>
<i>Peebles,</i>	<i>William Earl of March.</i>
<i>Lanerk,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Selkirk.</i>
<i>Dumfries,</i>	<i>Charles Duke of Queensberry.</i>
<i>Wigton,</i>	<i>Sir James Agnew Bar.</i>
<i>Air,</i>	<i>Hugh Earl of Loudon.</i>
<i>Dumbarton,</i>	<i>James Duke of Montrose.</i>
<i>Bute,</i>	<i>James Earl of Bute.</i>
<i>Renfrew,</i>	<i>Alexander Earl of Eglinton.</i>
<i>Stirling,</i>	<i>James Duke of Montrose.</i>
<i>Linlithgow,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Hopson.</i>

The Present STATE

<i>Perth,</i>	<i>John Duke of Athol.</i>
<i>Kincardin,</i>	<i>Mr. John Arbourthnot of Fordon.</i>
<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>John Earl of Rothes.</i>
<i>Inverness,</i>	<i>Brigadier Alexander Grant of that Ilk,</i>
<i>Nairn,</i>	
<i>Cromarty,</i>	<i>George Earl of Cromarty.</i>
<i>Argyle,</i>	<i>John Duke of Argyle.</i>
<i>Fife,</i>	<i>John Earl of Rothes.</i>
<i>Forfar,</i>	<i>David Earl of Northesk.</i>
<i>Bamf,</i>	<i>James Earl of Finlater.</i>
<i>Kircudbright,</i>	<i>William Marquiss of Ammandale.</i>
<i>Sutherland,</i>	<i>John Earl of Sutherland.</i>
<i>Caithness,</i>	
<i>Elgin,</i>	<i>Alexander Dunbar of Bishopmilln.</i>
<i>Orkney,</i>	<i>James Earl of Morton.</i>
<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Hugh Ross of Kilravock.</i>
<i>Kinross,</i>	<i>Colonel ——— Hope.</i>
<i>Glacannan,</i>	<i>Mr. William Dalrymple.</i>

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murther, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Bayliffs of the Regalities.

<i>Aberbrothock,</i>	<i>David Earl of Airly.</i>
<i>Bathgate,</i>	<i>——— Cochran of Balbachlaw.</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Alexander Earl of Eglinton.</i>
<i>Carrick,</i>	<i>John Earl of Cassils.</i>
<i>Dunfermling,</i>	<i>John Marquiss of Tweeddale.</i>
<i>Fife-Stuartry,</i>	<i>John Duke of Athol.</i>
<i>Kyle,</i>	<i>Hugh Earl of London.</i>
<i>Lauderdale,</i>	<i>John Earl of Lauderdale.</i>
<i>Monteith,</i>	
<i>Mussilburgh,</i>	<i>Duchess of Buccleugh.</i>
<i>Pittenweem,</i>	<i>Sir John Anstruther.</i>
<i>Strathern,</i>	

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony; and antiently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdiction, being infeoff'd with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Boroughs of Scotland.

The Boroughs are of three Sorts, viz. Royal Boroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony.

The Royal Boroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations. *Edinburgh* sends two Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by Turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is by a Provost or Mayor, four Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually. The Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade, annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferior to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

IT appears by History that the *Scotch* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Antients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels: For this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britons* and *Picts*, and in Regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem, by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scotch* Kings were

were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstans*, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains; who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei*, or Heads of Tribes, according to Bishop *Lesley*. And indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus*, under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scotch Kings* for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scotch Histories* and Acts of Parliament, that their Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they could do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates. But since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all their Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the Standing-Army, a Thing unknown in *Scotland* till within these last hundred Years: For before that Time, all the Subjects were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended. And by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry, and Boroughs were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing-Army needless; for in Case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by Turns; and in Case of an Offensive, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most Part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons, and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had the great Council at Hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispense immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it: Which being many Times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative-Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes, not considering that those very Persons, who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and by Consequence at Hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, to be in Readiness, with forty Days

Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any Part of his Dominions against foreign Invasion, or intestine Rebellion; and by this Act the King was impow-er'd to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvous, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was Six-pence a Day, and of a Horseman Eighteen-pence, and each Horse was to be of ten Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the Sort that ever was settled in Scotland; for by the old Constitu-tion, as has been mention'd already, all Men between sixty and sixteen were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require: But when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were un-grateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvous, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the antient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in Case of an Invasion, in Consideration of a present Levy of 2700 Foot then granted to King William for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Re-cruits.

The standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

Lord Carpenter, Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief.

Regiments of Dragoons.

Earl of Portmore's.
Lieutenant-General Carpenter's.
Colonel Newton's.
Colonel Stanhope's.

Regiments of Foot.

Brigadier Morison's.
Colonel Mountague's.
Colonel Clayton's.
Lord Irwin's.
Major-General Wightman's.
Lieutenant-General Mackartney's.
Lord Shannon's.
Colonel Egerton's.
Sir Charles Hotham's.
Brigadier Grant's.

Independent

Independent Companies.

Colonel *Campbel's* of *Finab*.
 Colonel *Grant's*.
 Lord *Lovat's*.

Muste-Maste, Sir *William Gordon*.
 Chief Engineer, Captain *Dury*.
 Physician General, Dr. *Stuart*.
 Surgeon Major, *George Preston*.

Edinburgh-Castle.

G EORGE Earl of *Orkney*, Constable, Governor, and Captain of it.

Brigadier General *George Preston*, Deputy-Governor.

Major *Francis Lindsay*, Lieutenant and Major.

Henry Mackenzie, Lieutenant.

James Smith,
James Pringle, } Ensigns..

James Campbel, Store-Keeper.

James Rob, Deputy Store-Keeper.

Mr. *Alexander Ker*, Chaplain.

John Knox, Surgeon.

Gabriel Griffin, Master-Gunner.

3 Under-Gunners.

A Gun-Smith.

4 Serjeants.

4 Corporals.

3 Drummers.

100 Centinels.

The Artillery Company, *John Slexer* Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardier, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Stirling-Castle, *John* Earl of *Rothes*, Constable, the Honourable Sir *James Campbel* of *Ardringlas*, Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Store-Keeper, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 3 Gunners, and 60 Centinels.

Dumbarton-Castle, *William* Earl of *Glencairn*, Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drummer, and 15 Centinels.

Blackness-Castle, Lord *John Hay*, Governor, Captain *Seton*, Deputy-Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, 1 Gunner, 1 Porter, and 15 Centinels.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

The Lieutenants of the Militia of Scotland.

Charles Earl of *Hopton*, of the Shire of *Linlithgow*.

John Duke of *Roxburgh*, of *Roxburgh*.

Alexander

Alexander Lord Polwarth, of Berwick.
 Archibald Duke of Douglas, of Angus.
 John Duke of Athol, of Perth.
 John Earl of Rothes, of Fife, Kinross and Aberdeen.
 James Earl of Bute, of Bute.
 John Earl of Stair, of Galloway.
 Thomas Earl of Hadington, of East-Lothian.
 Charles Earl of Selkirk, of Cliddisdale.
 John Duke of Argyle, of Argyle and Dumbarton.
 Hugh Earl of London, of Air.
 Archibald Earl of Isla, of Mid-Lothian.
 William Marquis of Amundale, of Dumfries, Peebles and Kircudbright.
 David Earl of Buchan, of Sterling and Clacmaman.
 Brigadier Alexander Grant, of Inverness and Bamf.
 John Earl of Sutherland, of Sutherland, Caithness, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, Murray, and Orkney.
 William Lord Ross, of Rensfrew.
 Sir Peter Frazer of Durris, of Merns.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a Competency of Ships of War. This must be in Part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet:

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa & muris patriam, sed Mater tueri.

Another Reason may be, That their Wars being for the most Part defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the naval Force: But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140th Act of King James I. by which it is ordain'd, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their antient Tenure; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coasts, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With

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With these Gallies they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and others in the Face, is evident from History: For in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which invested their Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the *Firth* near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a *Scottish* Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mart from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father, and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the Time of Peace, surpris'd, at the Instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason, why the *Scots* neglected improving their naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their naval Force, were either Minors, or engag'd in a War with *England*, or intestine Broils at home; as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III.* *IV.* and *V.* Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI.* during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for the Neglect, but for the Decay of the naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that it is needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits for the most Part at *Edinburgh*, and sometimes at *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom; where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognisance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for the most Part, since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom; particularly in the Family of *Lenox*, and in the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty, Hereditary in some great Families; as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward Justiciary, and Admiral of *Orkney*; and his Deputies are, his Brother, Mr. *Robert Douglass*, and Mr. *Stuart*.

Officers

Officers of the Admiralty.

Duke of *Queensbury*, Lord Vice-Admiral of *Scotland*, and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Alexander Bayn of *Logie*, Secretary.

Mr. *James Graham*, Advocate, Judge of the Admiralty.

Mr. *John Elphinston* is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Deputy.

Of the Herald's Office.

THIS Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to their Country, in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take Care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is called *Lion King* of Arms, because the *Lion* is the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in 1515, for striking the *Lion*, and narrowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Luttrells*, *Speidel*, and some other learned Men, say, That the *Scots* and *Picts* were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks of Distinction to his Sons when he blessed them, as to *Judah* a *Lion*, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting of it into an Art, is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederick Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that Time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lion*, and his Brethren the Heralds, did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which used to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom confer'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit: Their antient Orders of Knighthood were those of the *Thistle* or *St. Andrew*, and *Banners*, or *Bannerets* created under the *Royal-Standard* for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner. Knights Baronets were first instituted by King *James*

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VI. to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an Orange-tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is affixed in the Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azure, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights-Bachelors are the same with those of *England*.

The Lord Lion and the rest of the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms.

Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Cambo*, Bar. Lion King at Arms.

Mr. *Harry Maul*, Lion Deputy.

Mr. *Charles Areskine*, Clerk of Court.

Heralds.

- 1 Henry Frazer, *Ross*.
- 2 James Barr, *Albany*.
- 3 Walter Melvill, *Rothsay*.
- 4 James Steel, *Ilay*.
- 5 David Deuchar, *Snowdown*.
- 6 Alex. Drummond, *Marchmont*.

Salary of the Heralds, 25 l.
per Ann. each.

Pursuivants.

- 1 David Achmouty, *Dingwall*.
- 2 James Kirkwood, *Unicorn*.
- 3 Robert Brown, *Carrick*.
- 4 George Glas, *Bute*.
- 5 Alexander Martin, *Ormond*.
- 6 John Mason, *Kintyre*.

Salary of the Pursuivants, 16 l.
13 s. 4 d. per Ann. each.

Of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland.

THE Order of the Thistle, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is upon all Occasions according to the *Scotch* Stile, called, *The most Antient and most Noble Order of the Thistle*, being founded, as all the *Scotch* Historians assert, by *Achaius* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a signal Victory obtain'd over the *Saxons*, Anno 819, and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, the Patron, or tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James V.* who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince. He caus'd the Collar of the Order to be compos'd of two ancient Badges or Symbols of the *Scotch* and *Picts*, viz. The Thistle, and Sprigs of Rue; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Desuetude, and was scarcely us'd by the Knights then; being so very zealous for the Reform'd Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and it was never after reassum'd till the Reign of King *James VII.* who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, sign'd a Body of Statutes, and appointed

appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of St. *Andrew* upon a blue-water'd Tabby Ribbon, and likewise nam'd the royal Chapel at *Holy-rood-House* to be the Chapel of the Order: For which End it was put into excellent Repair, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights Brethren's Stalls, and their respective Banners hung over them; which still continues to be the Chapel of the Order, tho' divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by the Fury of the Mob at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, was pleas'd to revive the said Order upon the 31st of *December*, 1703, and sign'd a Body of Statutes, in which the Colour of the Ribbon was chang'd from *Blue* to *Green*; all which Statutes our present gracious and glorious Sovereign King *GEORGE*, upon the 17th of *February*, 1714, was pleas'd to confirm, with four or five additional ones; amongst which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar, is no small Demonstration of his Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendor and Magnificence of the said Order: And tho' hitherto from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispens'd with, his Majesty is graciously pleas'd for the future, that Chapters of Election shall be held in his royal Presence; to which End he has order'd the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and Officers of the Order with such Mantles as the Statutes of the said Order appoint.

A List of the present *Knights Brethren* and *Officers* of the most antient and most noble Order of the *THISTLE*, with the Time of their Admittance.

John Duke of Athol, 7 February 1703.

William Marquis of Annandale, 7 February 1703.

James Earl of Finlater, then Earl of Seafield, 7 February 1703.

George Earl of Orkney, 7 February 1703.

William Marquis of Lothian, 30 October 1705.

Charles Earl of Orrery, 30 October 1705.

Hugh Earl of Loudon, 10 August 1706.

John Earl of Stair, 25 March 1710.

David Earl of Portmore, 17 January 1713.

John Earl of Sutherland, *Ann.* 1716.

William Lord Cadogan, *Ibid.*

Sir David Nairn, *Knight, Secretary.*

Thomas Brand, *Esq; Usher.*

Note, That according to the antient and primitive Institution, this Order is to consist of 13 Persons, viz. the Sovereign and 12 Knights Brethren, in allusion to our blessed Saviour and his 12 Apostles.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the *Scotch* Historians have asserted this to have been their primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century. And tho' what they said of their antient Ministers called *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters, that liv'd either in separate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his Collections concerning the *Scotish* History, that there were such in *Scotland* very early, and that they continued, without being totally subdued by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the fourteenth Century. And that the Church of *Scotland* was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According to this Form of Government, the Kingdom is divided into thirteen Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. <i>Lothian and Tweeddale</i> , containing,	1 <i>Edinburgh</i>	31
	2 <i>Linlithgow</i>	19
	3 <i>Biggar</i>	12
	4 <i>Peebles</i>	13
	5 <i>Dalkeith</i>	16
	6 <i>Haddington</i>	16
	7 <i>Dumbar</i>	10 117

II. *Mor...*

II.
Merse and Trivisdale.

1	Dunse	11	
2	Chirnside	14	
3	Kelfoe	10	
4	Fedburg	15	
5	Selkirk.	11	
6	Ersilton	10	71

III.
Dumfries.

1	Midlebee	11	
2	Lockmahen	15	
3	Penpont	9	
4	Dumfries	18	54

IV.
Galloway.

1	Kircudbright	16	
2	Wigton	10	
3	Stranrawer	11	37

V.
Glasgow and Aire.

1	Aire	28	
2	Irwin	19	
3	Paisley	16	
4	Hamilton	15	
5	Lanerk	13	
6	Glasgow	19	
7	Dumbarton	17	127

VI.
Argyle.

1	Denoon	8	
2	Campbelton	10	
3	Inverary	8	
4	Kilmoir	12	
5	Skie	11	49

VII.
Perth.

1	Dunkeld	20	
2	Perth	21	
3	Dumblane	12	
4	Stirling	12	
5	Auchterarder	15	80

VIII.
Fife.

1	Dumfermling	20	
2	Kircaldy	10	
3	Coupar	20	
4	St. Andrews	23	73

IX.
Angus and Mearns.

1	Meegle	14	
2	Dundee	17	
3	Forfar	10	
4	Brechen	18	
5	Aberbrothock	11	
6	Merns or Fourdon	16	85

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X. <i>Aberdeen.</i>	1	<i>Kincardine</i>	15
	2	<i>Aberdeen</i>	21
	3	<i>Alford</i>	16
	4	<i>Garioch</i>	15
	5	<i>Deer</i>	13
	6	<i>Turreff</i>	10
	7	<i>Fordice</i>	8
	8	<i>Ellen</i>	8
XI. <i>Murray.</i>	1	<i>Strathbogie</i>	11
	2	<i>Elgin</i>	13
	3	<i>Forreſs</i>	10
	4	<i>Inverneſs</i>	13
	5	<i>Abernethie</i>	5
	6	<i>Aberlour</i>	7
XII. <i>Roſs.</i>	1	<i>Chanry</i>	7
	2	<i>Tain</i>	9
	3	<i>Dingwal</i>	13
	4	<i>Dornoch</i>	9
XIII. <i>Orkney.</i>	1	<i>Caithneſs</i>	12
	2	<i>Orkney</i>	18
	3	<i>Zetland</i>	12

Provincial Synods 13. Presbyteries 68. Parishes 938

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister, or Minister when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with Clerk and Beadle. The Elder's Business is to assist the Minister, visiting the Congregation upon Occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in Case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, and the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accused to appear before them: They hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according to the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue, it is proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing, and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same Manner; their Office is to take Care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly applied; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, except

except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country-Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualified Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court are Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table, or debarring from it in their respective Parishes : The Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court there lies an Appeal to the Presbytery, if any Persons think themselves injur'd by their Censures ; and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders, or of such as by Reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censur'd by this Court, before the Presbytery. In Country-Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's Day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyters, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together ; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders, when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Præses*, or Chairman, for such Time as they think fit ; the Person so chosen is called *Moderator*, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of Scripture, and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take Care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any thing comes to a Vote ; and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down, and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are tried Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People. They take Care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts ; for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Trial of their Learning, and of their other Qualifications ; or admit them, if they have been ordain'd elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyters, &c. They also try and license young Men who offer themselves to Trial, or are by the Presbytery requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it. They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew*, Divinity, Philosophy, Church-History, Chronology, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Trial on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause ; the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is called afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes

for

for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflicted on any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance. This Sentence is seldom pronounced, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the Meeting of each Presbytery, which is once *per* Month at least; and this is found to be of very good Use to oblige the Ministers to keep a constant Exercise of their Learning, and other Ministerial Abilities, whereas any Decay or Neglect would soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a *Probationer*; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytery, or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto *Jesus Christ* for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Church; and of his entering upon the Ministry, out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish; they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator; their Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District, to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books. They likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyters may not think proper for them to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, there lies an Appeal to the General Assembly.

This General Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytery of the Nation; the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferior Church-Judicatories, and makes Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Præses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the Part of the Crown, and takes Care to prevent any Thing that may displease the Government; but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his Presence there necessary by the Constitution. They are empower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Ann.* and there lies no Appeal from them.

In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer: They can inflict no temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being Elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easy, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members, and left with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, or Government of the Church of *Scotland*: And therefore such Principles as thought fit to attempt any thing of that Nature, found always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution; but whenever the People recover'd their Liberty, they return'd to



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F I N I S.



THE
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OF
IRELAND.

PART III.

CHAP. I.

*Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
Bounds, &c.*



IRELAND is called by the Latins, *Hibernia*; Names. by *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ferna*; by *Mela*, *Juvenal* and *Solinus*, *Fuverna*; by *Ptolomy*, *Fuernia*, and sometimes *Britannia Minor*; *Martian* names it, *Foyepnia*, and *Vernia*; by others called *Bernia*; and *Plutarch* gives it the Name of *Ogygia*. The *Irish Bards* or *Poets* have mentioned the Names of *Trivolas*, *Totdanan* and *Banno*, as the most antient. In latter Times it went by the Name of *Scotia* and *Scotia Minor*, to distinguish it from the other *Scot-*
land.

land. It is called by the Inhabitants *Eryn*, and sometimes *Gwyd-bill*; by the *Welsh*, *Yverdon* and *Ywerdhon*; and the People they call *Gwydhelon*; and by the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French*, *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinlandt*, which in *Irish* signifies a Western-Land; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernae*, a *Phœnician* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation; there being no Country known among the Antients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an Island subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all sides with the Ocean; it's bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea; called the *Irish-Sea*, or *St. George's Chanel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*; and on the North-East from *Scotland* or *North-Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantic*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; and on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucædonian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Virginian Ocean*.

Tho' *Ireland* is a distinct Island of it self, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great-Britain*: In particular, it's but a short Cut from *Hay Head* in the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be forty five Miles. It's nigher still to *North-Britain*, for from *Cape-Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cansire* in the South Part of that Country, it is but fifteen Miles distance. But from the East part of the County of *Down*, to *St. Bees Head* in *Cumberland*, it's eighty four Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South-East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New-France*, the nearest part of *America*, from which it lies exactly West, about 1440 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of celestial Bodies, it is situated between the fifth Degree and 58th Minute, and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*: But reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lies between the 8th and the 12th Degree and 55 Minutes of Longitude, equal with the greatest part of *Galicia* and *Asturia* in *Spain*; and between the 31st Degree, and 15 Minutes of North-Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*: By which we may see, that it lies wholly under the 9th and 10th Climes, with a little of the 8th; so that the longest Day in the most Southern Parts is 16 Hours and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours, and about 12 Minutes. It lies in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about five Degrees from the middle: So that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither indeed is it so.

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It is of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad,) somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more irregular Make. It is an Island of the Third Make for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*. In length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim*, to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its breadth in the widest Place, from the East parts of *Down*, to the West parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles: The whole Circuit, (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1260 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

IRELAND, if we may believe their Writers, is of very great Antiquity; who say, it was inhabited by one *Casim*, Noah's Niece, before the Flood: That about 360 Years after the Deluge, *Partholanus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemethius*, a *Scythian*, also arrived, and was soon expelled by the Giants; that after this, *Dela*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Guthel* and *Scota* his Wife (Daughter to *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*) landed here, and called this Island *Scotia*, after his Wife's Name; and that this was about the Time of the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*. That some few Ages after, *Hibernus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milesius*, King of *Spain*, by the Permission of *Gurgantius*, King of the *Britains*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence: But these are mere Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the antient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, being originally *Britons*, according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the highest County to it, the People had a more speedy Watage hither. Farther, the most antient Writers call this Island a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Solum, Caelumque, Cultus & Ingeria hominum, haud multum a Britannia differunt*. "The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the *Britons*." They were a rude and barbarous

Antiquity.

Old and present Inhabitants.

The Present STATE

People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be conquered by the *Romans*, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, we find them called by the Name of *Scots*, (the Reason thereof is uncertain;) They subdued the *Hebrides* or Western-Isles, and the neighbouring *Picts* and *Caledonians*, and gave the Name of *Scotland* to the Northern Parts of the *British* Continent; but not long after they left the Name of *Scot*, and returned to their first and more common Name of *Irish*, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, but at present they are only *English* and *Irish*. As for the *English*, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more civilis'd sort of *Irish*, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of our Nation: But as for the *Kernes*, *Rapparees*, &c. (those wild *Irish*, who as yet have not been thoroughly civilis'd) they are of a middle Stature, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than any other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and the Flexibility of all Parts of the Body; they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bagpipe, at the first of which many of them are very skilful.

Language.

The Language is originally *British*, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by Reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the *British* and old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language, being that, I may say, of the *Aborigines* of *Spain*, before the *Romans* knew that Country, much more the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and *Saracens*; and perhaps was a Dialect of the old *Celtick*. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains and Places, are still mostly *British*. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before them, as O Neah, O Rorck, &c. some of the better sort also carry the Name of *Mac*, (which signifies Son) as *Mac-Decan*, *Mac-Cannon*, *Mac-Carry*, &c. but when they are baptis'd, they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are perswaded that their Death is hasten'd thereby; but when the Father is dead, the Son commonly assumes his Name.

They

They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots, delight in Butter temper'd with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broath, and Flesh oftentimes, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses; when they are hunger-bitten in time of Dearth, they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large Quantities of *Uisquebaugh* or *Aquavite* after it. They commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag-Rug deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour, and long.

Their Cows and Cattel are the chief Wealth they have; they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob, they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a booty. They also suppose, that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God; for if it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin, not to make use of a fair Opportunity. Moreover, they say, that this sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimsies and foolish Credulities, and at every third Word rap out an Oath, as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *Patrick*, by *St. Brigid*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's head, and such like; and have no great regard in forswearing themselves.

Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract of Marriages. Marriage with them in the Country; they pass their Promise, not for the present, but for the future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them afterwards. They are very much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under pretence of Conscience.

Their Burials are singular enough, for when any one lies a Burial. long. Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling on him with great Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Exultations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is dead, they keep a Mourning with loud Howling and clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a deal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all Recovery. Neither do they mourn for those that are slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho' they count such to have an easier Death. They suppose, that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, famous in those Places; of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say oftentimes see by Illusion.

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6.
Religion.

Their Religion is the *Romish*, and attended with more Indecency and Superstition than usually in other Countries; for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Knee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou hast found us.* They used to look through the Shoulder-Blade-Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Corps shall shortly be carried out of the House. Somewhat like this is still retain'd by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welsh* Nation, who very probably were their Ancestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by King *Edward* the First, it was observ'd that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves, and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse; nay, the very Hoofs are esteem'd as a hallow'd and sacred Relick. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from them on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it is fit we should offer a few Words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their Country.

Air.

The Air is most mild and temperate, in respect of Heat and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer, and warmer in Winter than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here; therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, than by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters, in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter is more subject to the Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessive moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosnesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape those Distempers; for the stopping of which they drink *Usquebaugh*.

Soil.

As for its Soil, it is of it self abundantly fruitful, but naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn: In some places the Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long and withal so sweet, that the Cattle in those places would graze to surfeit, if they were not sometimes hindred. In some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it, doth abate its Fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. It is in many Places incumbered with vast Barren and unwholesom Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Swamps, and is also overgrown with many large Woods: But of late Years those Inconveniencies have been very much corrected.

drying and draining up many Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several of the Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here, brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders: For thus we find her speaking of herself according to the Poet:

*Ille ego sum Graiis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Fus commune dedit cum Creta, Altrice Tonantis,
Angues ne nostris diffundant Sibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of Old
The Greeks did call *Hibernia* Icy cold;
Secured by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Crete*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never here be bred,
Nor dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

But tho' *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Crea- Wolves, tures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other; particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

It produces a vast Number of goodly Flocks of Sheep, which Flocks. they shear twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good horses, called Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round gait, setting one Leg before another very finely. As for cattle, here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk, if their Calves be not by them, or their skins stuffed with Straw or Hay. For Bees they have such numbers, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Conies and the like Animals, in hunting which our Gentry in *England* usually take more Delight than of *Ireland*. It has Variety of all sorts of wild and tame fowls; and vast quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

The principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattle, Products. Hides, Tallow, Suet, and great store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Wax, Honey, Wax, Furs, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great quantities of Wool, of which they make Cloth and Frizes, with those coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented to Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl, and also

several Metals, as Lead, Tin and Iron; and in a Word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure or Profit, every thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants has not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English*, they are more civilis'd than formerly: and if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, the gentle Methods of Christianity, to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short Time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. It is observ'd, their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women, and Grey-hounds.

CHAP. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Fountains.

IRELAND is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the mountainous and hilly Parts, but even in the flat and Champaign Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling; for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Rock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

Spaws and Holy Wells.

There were some Fountains discover'd in *Ireland* about three score Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running thro' certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaws: besides which, there are also a great Number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-Wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet is believed to be effectual for the curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Virtues are not to be found in the Springs themselves, but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Virtue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water it self.

St. Patrick's Purgatory.

One of the *Irish* Islands, call'd *Lough-Divg*, has been very famous for some Ages upon the Account of a superstitious Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffer'd very strange and terrible Things. But about ninety Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the Time that *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, were

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Lords Justices; who enquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hewn out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite dark, and of so little Depth, that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons. Now the Fryars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to watch and fast excessively; which, together with their recounting to him before-hand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Fantoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices remov'd the Fryars, and demolish'd the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and fictitious Purgatory, believ'd by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by St. Patrick's Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, called Wood turned *Lough-Neaugh*, of turning Wood into Stones; to which some have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which upon Enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed: Adding withal, that the Water has only this Virtue on the Sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places, especially about that part, where the River *Black-water* dischargeth it self into the *Lough*.

It is very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Trees* in *Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees, as well as of *Ha-Bogs*. *fel* in Bogs, and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great Quantities retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt: And such Trunks of Trees are not only found in wet Bogs, but even in the heathy ones, or red Bogs.

There were no Mines discover'd in *Ireland*, till the Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; some have affirm'd, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three sorts there: First, the Bog-mine, found in low Grounds, and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Metal, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayie Substance: The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which it is hewn; it is raised with little Trouble, is not quite so rich as the Bog-Mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the Pin or White-Mine, of a middle Substance between the other two; it is dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle

as that of Rock-Mine, but tough, and in many places as good as *Spanish Iron*.

Silver and
Lead.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, that do not at present turn to any considerable account.

Marble.

If the Free-Stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland* in Goodness, *Ireland* has the Pre-eminence of the other upon the account of its Marble, which is found in many places of several sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: The two first are found in small Quantities, especially the second; but there is plenty of the last in some places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks greyish, but being polish'd, assumes a fine blueish Colour, inclining somewhat to black.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into four Provinces; and first of the Province of Connaught.

IRELAND is divided into four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties, we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

Bounds.

The Province of *Connaught*, or *Connaught*, sometimes *Connah*, in *Latin* *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachtia*, by the Irish *Connaughty* and *Connaughly*, and sometimes the County of *Clare*, is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and East with *Munster*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South Ends narrow.

Extent.

It is in length, from the North Parts of *Letrim* to Cape *Leam*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, one hundred and thirty Miles; in breadth, from the East Points of *Letrim*, to *Black-Harbour*, in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about eighty four Miles; and the Circumference may be about five hundred Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The chief are, *May*, in the County of *Mayo*, which

which for a little way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. *Suck*, which divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon* not far off *Clonefert*. *Drofos*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County of *Gallway*, discharges it self into the Bay of *Gallway*.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Fruitfulness. Creeks fit for Navigation: In some places it is fresh and fruitful, in some places dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, and thick set with Woods (tho' of late much cleared of both) the Air not so clear as in some places, by reason of the vaporous and foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing abundance of Cattle, good store of Deer and Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the four Provinces in general, and contains one Archbishoprick, viz. *Tuam*, five Bishopricks, and seven Market-Towns, eight Places of Commerce and Trade, twelve Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, twenty four Castles of old Erection, besides Fortresses raised in the latter Troubles, and three hundred sixty six Parishes. The principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

The Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: First conquer'd by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd again among the *Irish* and degenerate *English*, till *Tir-Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Conquest the Province was also reduc'd to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly conquer'd as the rest till the last War: It is govern'd by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

It was antiently divided (in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gan-Antient Diganis*, said to dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gillway*; vision. the *Auteri*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nag-nati* in *Roscommon*, and the North Eastern Parts, after it became one Province: Here is to be noted, that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim*, 2. *Slego*, 3. *Mayo*, 4. *Roscommon*, 5. *Gallway*, and 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* County. Of these, four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) viz. *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway*, and *Thomond*: *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted; and these Counties are subdivided into fifty one Baronies.

CHAP. V.

Of the Province of Leinster.

Bounds.

THE Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Lemster*, in Latin, *Lagenia*, and in most antient Times *Lagen*; is called by the natural *Irish*, *Leighnigh* and *Leigningh*; and by the *Welsh*, *Lein*. It's bounded on the East with the *Irish* Ocean, or *St. George's Chanel*, on the West with the Province of *Connaught*, from which it's separated by the *Shannon*, on the North with *Ulster*, on the South with the Ocean; and on the South-West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle.

Extent.

Its Length from the most North Parts of *East-Meath* to *Hooker-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; Breadth from the Town of *Wicklow* to the most West part of *King's-County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about 360 Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are, the *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's-County*, running East, and then South, washes *Catherlagh* and *Lughlin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's-County*, and runs towards the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine* and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses it self in the Ocean. It is famous for the Battle in 1690, *Liffe*, or *Leffy*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its Fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin*; and *Nuer* beginning in *Queen's-County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas-Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ros*. *Urrin* or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Balinglask* and *Inishcorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*. *Imy* in *King's-County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Lough-Ree*.

Fruitfulness.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and Pasture Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air clear and gentle, mix'd with a temperate Disposition, yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. Is it plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals; as Butter, Cheese and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-Fowl and Fish, and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in *Ireland*.

Honours.

The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made Marshal *Schomberg* Duke and Peer of *England*, by the Title of Duke of *Schomberg*, and the said Duke preferring his youngest Son *Charles* before the elder at that Time, he succeeded his Father

rather in that Honour; but before it devolved upon the present Duke, the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is one Archbishoprick, viz. *Dublin*, and three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into two Kingdoms, viz. *Leinster* and *Meath*, both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath*, and him of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry* the second of *England* to make a Conquest of it. *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee-Form to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman*: Since which came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was antiently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Catherlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's Counties*; the *Menapii*, in and about *Wexford*; the *Cauci*, and about *Wicklow*; and the *Blanii* or *Elbanii* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, and *West-Meath*; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

It is now divided into 11 Counties, viz. 1. *Longford*. 2. *Division*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklow*. 6. *Kilkenny*. 7. *King's County*. 8. *Queen's County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Catherlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*. Of these, four border on the Sea, viz. *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklow* and *Wexford*; the seven others are Midland Counties: and these Counties are subdivided into ninety Baronies.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

THE Province of *Munster*, many times call'd *Mounster*, is Name. call'd by the *Latins* *Monomia*, and by the *Natural Irish* *Mun*, and in common Construction of Speech *Woun*.

It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the River *Shure*) and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantick* or *Western* Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South South-West by the *Virginian* Ocean: The Form of it is a kind

Extent.

kind of a long Square. The Length from *Waterford* Haven to the Western Point in *Kerry*, not far from *Dingle*, about 130 Miles; Breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry* (which is more natural) but 68 Miles. The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turnings) above 600 Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure*, *Sewer*, or *Shoone*, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*, passes by *Cashel*, then runs East, and washes *Clonmel*, *Carrick*, and *Waterford*; then it takes in the *Barrow*, with which it falls into the Ocean. *Awdluffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Kerry*, runs East and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South, and falls into the Sea at *Youghall*. *Lee*, in the County of *Cork*, runs East washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea, making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs East, washes *Brandon-Bridge*, and falls into the Sea at *King'sale*. *Leane*, in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle-Bay*. *Cashon*, in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's* Mouth.

Fruitfulness.

This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and Harbours, and many rich Towns; the Air mild and temperate, neither too hot, nor too cold: The Soil in some places hilly, looking aloft, with woody, wild and solitary Mountains; yet the Vales lie below garnished with Corn-Fields: All both pleasant to the Sight, and fertile for Soil. The most general Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish; of the last where it affords abundance of all sorts, especially Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is *Cashel*, and five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, twenty five Places that return Parliament Men, called Boroughs, sixty six Castles of old Erection, and eighty Parishes in the whole. The chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned *Waterford*, but *Limerick* at present deserves the Pre-eminence.

Particular History.

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of it self, and govern'd by its own King; it then contained some part of *Connaught* (that is, the County of *Thomond*). Since the *English* became Masters of it, it has been kept close to the Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It was govern'd by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, several Learned Lawyers, and a Secretary, to keep it in Obedience, though the Office of President is disused. It was antiently divided among the *Ulsteri* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*; the *Waterfordi*, and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Luceni* in *Kerry*; the *Velibori* in *Desmond* and *Cork*; and the *Vodii* in some parts of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meawown*, and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Provinces, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Munster*, but now the Division is

Old and new Division.

divided among the *Ulsteri* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*; the *Waterfordi*, and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Luceni* in *Kerry*; the *Velibori* in *Desmond* and *Cork*; and the *Vodii* in some parts of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meawown*, and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Provinces, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Munster*, but now the Division is

stands thus ; 1. *Tipperary*, 2. *Waterford*, 3. *Cork*, to which is join'd the County of *Desmond*, 4. *Limerick*, and, 5. *Kerry* : Of these, three border on the Sea, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork* and *Kerry* ; *Tipperary* and *Limerick* are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into fifty two Baronies ; of which in their proper Places.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THE Province of *Ulster*, call'd in *Latin*, *Ultonia*, and sometimes *Ulidia* ; in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly* ; by the *Welsh*, *Ultrw* ; and by the *English*, *Ulster* ; is bounded on the East with *St. George's Chancel*, on the West with the main *Atlantic*, or Northern Ocean, on the North with the *Deucalidonian*, or Western Ocean, on the South with the Province of *Leinster*, and on the South-West with the Province of *Connaught* : So it is encompass'd on three sides with the Sea, being almost of a round Form. In Length, from the most West point in the County of *Dumagal*, to the County of *Down*, is about one hundred and sixteen Miles. In Breadth, from *Fairhead*, the most North Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh a Hundred. The whole circuit (counting all the Windings and Turnings) about four hundred and sixty Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, the *Banne*, rising in the County of *Down* in *Armagh*, which receives the River *Taney*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyle*, which washes *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Donnegal*, falling into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, with a kind of Lake. *Regen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*. *Newry-Water* parting *Down* from *Armagh*, falls into *Carlingford Bay*. *Main* in *Antrim* c.

This Country abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many thick Woods ; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but in some places a little barren : Howbeit, fresh and green to see every place, well furnish'd with Horses, Sheep and Oxen ; and

and it affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenish'd with Fish; and as for Salmons, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in Europe. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market-Towns, fourteen Towns of Commerce and Trade; thirty four Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, thirty Castles for the Defence of the Country, and two hundred and fourteen Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonerry*.

History.

This Province, before the *English* conquer'd it, was a Kingdom of it self, under its own Kings; first conquer'd by *John Courcy*, a valiant *Englishman*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the second (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord *Kingsale*, is descended from this Family.) Soon after it was neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the Natural *Irish*. In this Estate it continued (the Kings of *England* having but little Profit of it till *Tir-Owen's* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the Kings of *England*, and has ever since continued so, but not without some considerable Disturbances. *Uister* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly created Duke of *York*.

Antient Division.

It was antiently divided among the *Erdini*, in and about *Fermanagh*; the *Venionii*, in part of *Donnegal*; the *Robogii* in *Londonerry*, *Antrim*, and part of *Tyrone*; the *Volantii*, about *Armagh*; and the *Darni*, about *Down*, and the Western Part. Afterwards by the *English* it was divided into three Counties viz. *Down*, *Louth* and *Antrim*; but now into ten Counties viz. 1. *Antrim*, 2. *Londonerry*, 3. *Dunnagal*, 4. *Tyrone*, 5. *Armagh*, 6. *Fermanagh*, 7. *Cavan*, 8. *Monaghan*, 9. *Down*, 10. *Louth*. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. *Louth*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Londonerry* and *Dunnagal*. *Tyrone*, *Armagh*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan* and *Cavan*, are Midland Counties: Of all which in due time and place.

C H A P. VIII.

Particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order ; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY.

GALLWAY has on the East, Part of *King's-County* and *Tipperary* (from which it is parted by the *Shannon*) and on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East *Mayo* and *Roscommon*, and on the South *Thomond*: Length 82 Miles, and Breadth 48. A County very fruitful to the Husbandman, and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It is divided into seventeen Baronies, viz. *Ballinananen*, *Rosse*, *Ballinacullin*, *Clare*, *Donnamore*, *Ballimore*, *Kellehane*, *Tiaquin*, *Kilnaboy*, *Clon-Mac Owen*, *Loughbreagh*, *Kiltartan*, and the *Isles of Aran*: In which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs. The County Town is *Gallway*. Chief Places are, *Tuam* or *Tuamshingaun*, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of *Mayo*, once a famous City, but now reduc'd to a mere Village; however, it is dignified with a Title of Honour, the Right Honourable *Richard Wenman*, being Viscount *Tuam*. *Gallway* or *Gal-Gallway*, a Bishop's See, Market and Borough, 17 Miles South of *Tuam*, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all *Ireland*: It is built almost round, in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone: It is situated by the Fall of the Lake *Corbes* into the Sea, and by a large, safe, and delicate Harbour, call'd the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a great Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandise, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all *Ireland*; so much that a Foreign Merchant meeting an *Irishman*, ask'd him in what part of *Gallway Ireland* stood? The late King *William III.* was pleas'd to make *Henry de Massue*, otherwise better known by the Title of Marquis of *Rouvigny*, first Viscount, and afterwards Earl of *Gallway*. It stands 102 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Athenree*, or *Aterith*, a Borough-Town, nine Miles East of *Gallway*, enclos'd with a Wall of great Circuit, but

Clonefart.

Portumny.

but slenderly inhabited. *Edward Birmingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*. *Clonefart*, a decaying Town, 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and two from the *Shannon*. It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. *Portumny*, a small Place, eight Miles almost South of *Clonefart* upon the *Shannon* nigh *Lough-Derg*.

II. Of the County of LETRIM.

Letrim.

Carrick-
drumrugh.

James-Town.

LETRIM, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught* has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh*; on the West *Uister*, *Slego* and *Roscommon* on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster* and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*; in Length 40 Miles, and Breadth 18. A County mounted with Hills full of rank Grass, feeding an infinite Number of Cattle. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Rosclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim* and *Mobil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the River *Shannon*. It gives Name to the County and is reckon'd the chief of the County, but not else of *Connaught* at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 15 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Carrick-drumrugh*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles North-West of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough nigh four Miles South-East of *Carrick-drumrugh*, on the same River by the Borders of *Roscommon*.

III. Of the County of MAYO.

Killala.

Mayo.

MAYO, or *Majo*, has on the East and North-East *Roscommon* and *Slego*, on the West the main Western Ocean, bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the South with the County of *Gallway*: Its Length 58 Miles, and Breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattel, Deer, Hares, and plenty of Honey. It is divided into nine Baronies; viz. *Erris*, *Burithoole*, *Gallen*, *Costello*, *Clonemorris*, *Killmacarra*, *Corrah* and *Morrisk*; in which there is but one Borough, and never a Market-Town. The chief Town is reckon'd *Mayo*. Principal Places are *Killala* or *Killaloo*, a small Town, which was a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side, or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles South-East of *Killala*, is reckon'd the chief Town of the County, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now joyn'd to *Tuam*, and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*: It stands on the Mouth of the River *May* on the Borders of *Slego*, about 115 Miles almost West of *Dublin*.

lin. Mayo gives the Honour of Viscount to the Right Honourable Theobald Bourk of Mayo, now become a Protestant. *Cas-* Castlebar.
lebar, a small Borough Town standing on a little River, which
 falls into the *Lough-Conn.* *Shroule*, a little Town on the Bor- *Shroule*.
 ders of *Gallway*, 23 Miles South of *Castlebar*.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford* and *East-Meath* on the East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part of *Letrim*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*, on the West *Mayo* and *Gallway*, on the North and North-East *Slego* and *Letrim*, and on the South and South-East *Gallway* and *King's-County*; its Length five and fifty Miles, and Breadth twenty eight: A County plain and fruitful, and with mean Husbandry yieldeth plenty of Corn. It is divided into six Baronies; viz. *Boyle*, *Ballinsuber*, *Roscommon*, *Ballimore*, *Athlone* and *Moyearne*; in which are two Market-Towns, and four Boroughs. The principal Town is *Athlone*, and the chief Places are *Boyle*, a little Place by the Lake *Boyle*. *Key*, nigh the Borders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an old Abbey. *Elphin*, a Bishop's See, ten Miles South of *Boyle*, but of *Elphin*. no great Note. *Tulsk*, a small Borough Town, nigh three Miles *Tulsk*, South-West of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, thirteen Miles North of *Tulsk*, *Roscommon*, a Borough, and Market-Town, which gives Name to this County, and is but a poor Place, all the Houses being mean and thatch'd; however, it has many Years ago been rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, *Athlone*, a Borough, a Market-Town, and once a Bishop's See, about fifteen Miles South-East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*, and the chief of these Parts, standing on the *Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough-Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridge of hewn Stone. King *William III.* made one of his Dutch Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his eldest Son. It stands sixty Miles South-West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Gallway*.

V. Of the County of SLEGO.

SLEGO has *Letrim* County on the East, on the West Part the County of *Mayo*; the Western Ocean lies to the North or North-West Part of it; and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This County is five and thirty Miles in Length, and four and forty in Breadth: A very plentiful County for feeding and raising of Cattel. It is

divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by the Names of *Carbury*, *Tiraghrill*, *Corran*, *Coolavan*, *Leney* and *Tyre-ragh*. There is a Place called *Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as I take it, her late Majesty was pleas'd to create *Sir Christopher Wandsworth*, Baronet, a Viscount; in which Honour he is succeeded by his Son. There is but one Market-Town, and but one Borough in the County; of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour, and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market-Town: The Right Honourable *John Scudamore* is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands ninety five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, once a City and Bishop's See, now quite ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor*, seventeen Miles nigh West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of THOMOND.

THOMOND, or *Clare* County, sometimes *Twomond* and *Twowoun*, or *North-Munster* (then part of *Munster*) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary* *Limerick* and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in Length fifty five Miles, and Breadth thirty eight: A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-Brian* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanc'd to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VIII.* He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in *June*, 1710; and was created Viscount *Tadcaster* in *England*, in 1714.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin*, *Inchiquin*, (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-Brians*, of which *William O-Brian* is now Earl) *Sullah*, *Bunratty-Islands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlay* and *Mossarta*: In which are two Market-Towns, and but one Borough. The chief Town is *Killalow*. Principal Places are *Killalow* or *Labu*, a Market-Town, and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County. It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South of *Enis-Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof: It stands nigh a Lake form'd by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-Brian*, a Roman Catholick, and out-law'd, was Viscount *Clare*.

Lord was an Officer in the *French Service*, and mortally wounded at the Battle of *Ramillies* in 1706. He married the eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkeley Esq*; sometimes Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters, I know not. *Bun-Bunrotty.* *rotty* stands eleven Miles South-East of *Ciire*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortified with a Castle.

CHAP. IX.

A Particular Description of each County of the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken, especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. Of the County of CATHERLAGH.

CATHERLAGH, *Caterlagh*, or *Carlagh*, has *Wicklow* and *Wexford* on the East, and *Kilkenny* and some Part of *Queen's-County* on the West. *Kildare* lies to the North of it, and *Wexford* on the South and South-East. It is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 broad. It is a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with Woods, being divided into five Baronies, known by the name of *Ravilly*, *Catherlagh*, *Forth*, *Idrone*, and *St. Mullin*. It contains one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief *Catherlagh.* *Catherlagh*, *Caterlagh*, or *Coterlogh*, standing on the *Barrow*, at the Borders of *Queen's County*. This Place lately gave the title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Ogles*, of which *William Ogle* was the last Viscount of *Catherlagh*, at present the Marquiss of *Wharton* is also Marquiss of *Catherlagh*. It is a Market-Town, and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortified with a Castle. It stands almost 38 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Loughlen*, *Laghlin*, or *Old Lough-Laghlin*, eight Miles almost South-West of *Catherlagh*, a Borough Town of Note. *Loughlen*, or *Laghlin*, three Miles East of the *Loughen.* *ther*, on the River *Barrow*, once a considerable City, and *Bishop's*

shop's See, now reduc'd to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to *Fearns* and *Wexford*.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Divelin*, has on the East the *Irish* Ocean, on the West *St. George's Chancel*, on the North and North-West *Kildare* and *East-Meath*, and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County, but twenty eight Miles long, and sixteen broad: A County very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they have a kind of fat Turf or Coal here.

It is divided into six Baronies, *Balrudery*, *Crofs*, *Cooleck*, *Castleknock*, *Newcastle* and *Rathdowne*; in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs; the chief is *Dublin*.

Swords.

Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Borough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumonts*, but is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stands the City of *Glendelach*, once Bishop's See, now ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Dublin*.

Newcastle.

III. Of the County of EAST-MEATH.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *County of Navan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its Length thirty eight Miles and Breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Moyrgallon*, *Slane*, *Duleek*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Lune*, *Moysenragh*, *Deece*, *Ratoth* and *Dunboyne*. In which are two Market-Towns, and six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The principal Places are *Kells*, a Borough on a small River call'd *Black Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondley*, Earl of *Cholmondley* in England, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne* twelve Miles East of *Kells*, and seven West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholic, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but outlaw'd. *Duleek*, a Borough, seven Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and four South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard Bellew*, a Romanist, Baron of this Place, by the Title of Lord *Bellew* of *Duleek*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, ten Miles West of *Duleek*, and seven almost South-East of *Kells*. *Athboy*.

Kells.

Slane.

Duleek.

Navan.
Athboy.

Aboy, eight Miles South West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market-Town, well inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, six Miles almost South-East of *Ath-boy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market-Town of good Trade, reckon'd the Chief in the County. It stands twenty three Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratoath*, a little Borough-Town, twelve Miles East of *Trim*, and as many North-West of *Dublin*.

IV. Of the County of KILDARE.

KILDARE has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North *East-Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its Length thirty eight Miles, and Breadth twenty three. A County now rich and plentiful in all things; which is divided into eight Baronies, *Carbury*, *Ikeathy*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Connel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh* and *Reban*, *Killeshah* and *Mone*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs, and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are, *Carbury* or *Carbre*, toward the North-West Part, a Market-Town, but much decay'd. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Barony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Naas*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles South-East of *Carbury*, near the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildar*, eleven Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the Chief of the County, a Market-Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Briget*. It stands twenty seven Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This is dignified with giving the Title to the first Earl of the Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Antient *Geraldine English* Race that helped to conquer *Ireland*. *Athy*, a Borough-Town, twelve Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far from the borders of *Queen's-County*.

V. Of the County of KILKENNY.

KILKENNY has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tipperary* on the West, on the North *Queen's County*, and on the South *Waterford*, from which it is parted by the *Shure*. Its Length forty Miles, and Breadth twenty two. A County with Towns and Castles on every Side, makes a fine Shew, and Plenty of all Things gives Place to none. If my Memory does not fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this Part of the Country, at least of that near its Capital; *That is Water without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.*

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig, Galmoy* (which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Catholick Lord, who is outlaw'd) *Cranagh, Kilkendyllib, Shellegher, Cowean, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Ibercon and Iverk*. In there is one Market-Town, and eight Boroughs: The chief *Kilkenny*, a Market-Town, and once a Bishoprick, in the middle of the County on the *Muer*; a large and strong City, the most populous, rich and well-traded Inland Town, in *Ireland*. It consists of two Parts, the *Irish Town*, in which is the Cathedral, and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands five Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Gowran*, a Borough, eight Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the Borders of *Catherlagh*, made famous for being erected into a Barony by King *William III* in favour of that renown'd Hero, *John Lord Cuts*, who died in the Year 1707. at *Dublin* (after the Performance of many signal Actions) full of Fame and Glory. *Callen*, a Borough, fifteen Miles almost South-West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*, the third Town of the County. *Kells*, a Town on the same River, six Miles West of *Callen*. *Thomas-Town*, a Borough, four Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Neur*; a walled Town, the second in the County. *Inishteige*, a Borough on the same River, four Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*, and the fourth in the County. *Knocktopher*, another Borough, seven Miles West of *Inishteige*. Here is a little Borough called *St. Canice*, three Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

KING'S-COUNTY, formerly called *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Galloway*) and part of *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-West *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. It is in Length forty eight Miles, and in Breadth fourteen; a County not so rich as some others, and divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown, Coolstown, Philipstown, Gesbil*, (which gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby*) *Kilcoursi, Billicowen, Balliboy, Carri-Castle, Eglish, Ballibrit and Clonsilla*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Philipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the North Part, three Miles off the Borders of *West-Meath*, a Market-Town and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunaboy* or *Bannabet*, a small Borough Town, twenty five Miles almost South-West of *Philipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the Borders of *Galloway*. *Bir*, another little Borough-Town, five Miles

Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the Borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

VII. The County of LONGFORD.

LONGFORD (by some plac'd in *Connaught*) and the most North-Western County, has on the East and South *West-Meath*, on the North and North-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*: Its Length twenty seven Miles, and Breadth sixteen. A small, but rich and pleasant County, divided into six Baronies; *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom, in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Rathlin* and *Shrowle*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough-Town on the River *Camlin*, almost in the middle of the County. *Longford*, on the same River, five Miles almost West of *St. John's-Town*, a Market-Town, and a Borough, the chief of the County, but of no great Note, tho' dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about fifty eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, six Miles South-East of *Longford*, a little decay'd Market-Town. *Lanesborough*, almost twelve Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough-Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over it into *Roscommon*: The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in *Irish Lease*, has on the East *Kildare*, on the North and West *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*, and on the South *Kilkenny*; it is in length 35 Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portneuh-inch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmarginie*, *Cullinah*, *Mariburow* and *Upper-Ossory*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Mariburow*. Chief Places are *Port-Arlington*, a small Borough-Town in the North Parts of this County, on the River *Barrow*, on the Borders of *King's-County*. *Mariburow* or *Mariburow*. *Queenstown*, ten Miles South of *Port-Arlington*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County. It stands seventy two Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, another Borough-Town, eight Miles South of *Mariburow*, and about a Mile from the Borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. Of the County of WEST-MEATH.

WEST-MEATH has on the East *East-Meath*, on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*, on the North *Carval* in *Ulster*, and on the South *King's-County*: It is in Length forty Miles, and in Breadth twenty. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populousness. It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore*, *Delyn*, *Moygoish*, *Corkerry*, *Molingal*, *Fabill*, *Furtullagh*, *Moycashell*, *Rathconrath*, *Kilkenny* and *Clunlona*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles off the Borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note. *Molingar* or *Mullengar*, thirteen Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*: It stands forty Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, thirteen Miles West of *Molingar*, a small Town nigh the South part of *Longford*. *Killbegan*, ten Miles South-East of *Ballimore*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Brafnagh*, by the Borders of *King's-County*.

Foore.

Molingar.

Ballimore.

Killbegan.

X. Of the County of WEXFORD.

WEXFORD or *Weesford*, in Irish *Loghbhagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Catherlagh* and *Kilkenny*, on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which it is parted by *Waterford-Haven*; its Length forty seven Miles, and Breadth twenty seven. A County fruitful for Corn and Grass, and divided into eight Baronies, *Gory*, *Scarewalsh*, *Bantry*, *Ballageen*, *Skelmaliere*, *Shelbourne*, (which last Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty, Lord Shelbourne*) *Bargie* and *Fourth*. In which are two Market-Towns, and eight Boroughs: The principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are *Fearnes*, or *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's See. *Inishcortky*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles nigh South of *Fearnes*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Ross*, a Borough and Market-Town on the *Barrow*, fifteen Miles South-West of *Inishcortky*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruin'd. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, seventeen Miles East of *Ross*, a Market-Town and Borough; it was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the Ri-

Fearnes.

Inishcortky.

Ross.

Wexford.

ver *Urrin* or *Slany* : It stands about sixty two Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough-Town, *Taghmon*. Seven Miles nigh West of *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough-Town, five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne* another, four Miles *Banne*. South of *Clamine*, by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, nigh five Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle *Duncannon*. on *Waterford-Harven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *Ros* without leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, two Miles from *Featherd*. *Duncannon*.

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

WICKLOW was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin* ; it has *St. George's* Chancel at the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lie on the West of it, *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it ; the Length of the County is thirty six Miles, and the Breadth twenty eight. It is a County sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, viz. *Rathdocen*, partly in *Dublin*, *Newcastle*, *Talletstone*, *Balinetur*, *Archlow*, and *Shelaly*. There are two Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County ; *Wicklow* is the Principal. The chief Places are *Blessinton*, a small Borough on the *Liffe*, bordering on *Blessinton*. *Kildare* ; I take this to be the Place that gives the Title of Viscount *Blessinton* to the Right Honourable *Moragh Boyle*. *Baltinglass*, another Borough here, about thirteen Miles from *Blessinton*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*, by the Borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*. *Wicklow*, a Market-Town or Borough twenty two Miles East of *Baltinglass*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Sea-side, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall. It stands twenty four Miles almost South of *Dublin*. *Banister Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in *England*, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in *Ireland*. *Arcklow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate twelve Miles South of *Wicklow*, by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, and now a Title to the Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who is Baron of this Place.

C H A P. X.

A particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

Bounds.

CORK, or *Coreach*, has on the East *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East the *Virginian Ocean*. It is (taking in *Desmond*, which is thirty Miles long and eight broad) the largest County of *Ireland*, being in Length eighty six Miles, and in Breadth fifty. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into fifteen Baronies, viz. *Dunhallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory* or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibbod*, *Kilnatallon*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corkelib*, *Kinalea*, *Kineatmeaky*, *Muskery*, and *Carbury*. *Desmond* contains the other two, viz. *Bantry* and *Bear*. In these are two Market-Towns and ten Boroughs; the chief Place is *Cork*.

Division.

Charleville.

Mallo.

Youghill.

Cloyne.

Ballicora.

Cork.

Chief Places are *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Borough on the Borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough on the River *Blackwater*, fourteen Miles South of *Charleville*. *Youghill*, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by the Borders of *Waterford*, thirty Miles South-West of *Mallo*. It is a rich and populous Town, well-walled round, in form somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well fenced Key. *Cloyne*, eight Miles nigh West of *Youghill*, a little Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Ballicora*, a small Borough four Miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, thirteen Miles West of *Ballicora*, a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, the chief of this County. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous City, inhabited much by *English*, standing on the River *Leo*, where it has a commodious Haven. It is of good strength, enclosed within a Circuit of Walls in form of an Egg, with the River flowing round about it, and running between, not passable through but by Bridges, lying out in length as it were in one direct broad Street,

reet, and the same having a Bridge over it. It stands an hundred twenty four Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard* *le*, Earl of *Burlington* in *England*, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingsale*, *Kingsale*. twelve Miles South of *Cork*, a Borough and Market-Town, on the Mouth of the River *Barne*. It is a populous and well-walled Town, the second in the County; it has an excellent Haven for Ships, and is fortified with old Walls. *Kingsale* gives the Title of Baron to the antient Family of the *Courcys*. *Bandon-Bridge*, a Borough on the same River, eight Miles almost West of *Kingsale*. *Rosse*, sixteen Miles South-West of *Bandon-Bridge*, on the Sea, and a City and a Bishoprick, now united with *Cork*, and is a mere Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the noble Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough and commodious Port, fourteen Miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*: the Right Honourable _____ *Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and Protestant.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckon'd a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and *Cork* on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick* Ocean, to the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*, and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its Length is 60 Miles, and Breadth 47. A County full of woody Mountains, and in many places good Corn-Fields. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice* is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; it is divided into eight Baronies, *z. Iraghticoner, Clanmorris, Corkaguinie, Trughenackmy, Magunihie, Manaroghty, Dunkeron* and *Ivreeagh*; in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs.

Principal Places are *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, *Ardfeart*. to a Bishop's See; but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough-Town about five Miles South-East of *Ardfeart*, and four Miles from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market Town, thirty three Miles almost West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in *Ireland*; it stands very commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, an hundred sixty four Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*.

Castlemain is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles II.* rais'd to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few Years ago without inheritable Issue, the Honour is now extinct.

III. Of

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* on the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Thomond*) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Cork*; its Length forty eight Miles, and Breadth twenty seven; a fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns. The West-Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into nine Baronies, viz. *Clonello*, *Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Owneybeg*, *Cannaught*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Coshlea*, in which is *Limerick*.

Limerick.

Limerick, or *Lough-Meath*, a Market Town, a Borough, and Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*: An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted two Towns; the Upper wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has two Gates open to it, and each of them a fair Bridge of Stone into it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West the other to the East; unto which the lower Town joins, being strengthened with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the entrance into it; it stands fifty Miles off the Sea, yet Ships and Burthen can come up to the Walls: It is about ninety five Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endured two sharp Sieges in 1690 and 91, and in the last was obliged to surrender to King *William* the Third. *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick, is Earl of this Place, but I believe not outlawed. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, thirteen Miles almost West of *Limerick*, *Athdora*, a small Town, eight Miles South-East of *Askeaton*, and nine South-West of *Limerick*, of old time fortified. *Killmallock*, sixteen Miles South of *Limerick*, and a Borough Town, both rich and populous, and inclos'd with a Wall. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of *Sarsfield*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

Killmallock.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY, or *Holy-Cross*, by the *Irish* *Thobruidearn* *Cuntae*, has on the East *Queen's County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Thomond*, on the North or North-East *King's County*, and on the South *Waterford*; its Length fifty eight Miles, and Breadth thirty six. The South Parts exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good Buildings. It is divided into fourteen Baronies, viz. *Lower Ormond*, *Ormond-Arra*, *Owney*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Ikerin*; *Ileagh*, *El...*

Curry, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middlethira*. In this Barony lies the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lord Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*, *Sliewardagh*, *Comsey*, *Iffa* and *Offa*; in which are two Market Towns and five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

Chief Places are *Thurles*, a Borough Town on the *Shure*, six *Thurles*. Miles from the Borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, twelve *Cashel*. Miles from *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little Borough *Fethard*. Town, eight Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary* or *Holy-Tipperary*. *Cross*, a Borough-Town, seventeen Miles West of *Fethard*, gives Name to this County, and was once a very famous Place. *Emly* or *Emly*. Town, about seven Miles West of *Tipperary*, near the Borders of *Limerick*, a Bishop's See, once a famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholic Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which ——— *Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmel*, a Market-Town and Borough, twenty *Clonmel*. Miles East of *Emly*, a rich Place of good Strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the Borders of *Waterford*, about eighty two Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a *Carick*. Market Town on the same River, ten Miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

V. Of the County of WATERFORD.

WATERFORD has on the East *Waterford-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West *Cork*; on the North the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South the Ocean: It is in Length forty six Miles, and in Breadth twenty four. A fine Country, as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Blanebery*, *Oppertbird*, *Middlethird*, *Desees*, *Coskmore*, and *Cosbrid*; in which is one Market Town, and four Boroughs: the chief Town is *Waterford*.

Chief Places are *Waterford*, call'd by the Irish *Phuirtargie*, a *Waterford*. Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *Shure*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very wealthy, well-traded, and populous City, the second for bigness in this Kingdom, endow'd with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together; it stands in an unhealthy Air, but for Trade as conveniently seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, tho' a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships of the greatest Burden may easily ride at the Key: It stands seventy five Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, twenty *Dungarvan*. Miles almost South-West of *Waterford*: It is a Borough-Town, seated on the Sea, well fortified with a Castle, and has a very commodious

Lismore.

commodious Road for Ships, *Lismore*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's See, but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, about five Miles South of *Lismore*, by the Borders of *Cork*.

Tallagh.

C H A P. XI.

A particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of ARMAGH.

ARMAGH, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough Neagh*, and on the South *Louth*. It is in Length thirty two Miles, and in Breadth seventeen; a County for rich and fertile Soil said to surpass any in *Ireland*. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Towrany*, *Armagh*, *Fewes*, and *Orior*, in which is one Market Town, and two Boroughs: The chief Town is now *Charlemont*.

Charlemont.

Principal Places are *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong Fortrefs, now the chief of the County. It stands on a River called *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*, four Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemont* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Caulfield*, and endured a Siege the late War. *Armagh*, or *Ardmagh*, about seven Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small wasted Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery, Prior's and Primate's Palace, yet is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all *Ireland* and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, seven Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Castle*, nineteen Miles South-East of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Lough*, nigh five Miles North of *Dundalk*.

*Armagh.**Tyan.**Mayre-Castle*

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

ANTRIM is the most Northern County of all Ireland, having St. George's Chanel on the East, Londonderry lies to West of it, from which the River *Banne* parts it. The *Den-*
donian Ocean lies to the North of it, and the County of *Down* to the South, or rather South-East.

The Length of this County is forty six Miles, and the Breadth twenty seven; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the ancient Family of the *Mackdonnells*, of which *Alexander Mackdonnel* is the present Earl, a Roman Catholic. It is divided into nine Baronies, and those are *Ballin-*
ry, *Dunlace*, *Kilconway*, *Tome*, *Antrim*, *Glenarm*, *Carrickfergus*, *Cast*, and *Killaltagh*; in which is one Market Town and four boroughs: The chief Town is *Carrickfergus*.

The principal Places are *Dunlace-Castle*, on the North Part of *Dunlace*, on the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then *Comor*, standing twenty eight Miles South-East of *Dunlace*, a *Conor*.
all Bishoprick united to *Down*, and not else of Note. *Antrim*, *Antrim*.

is about five Miles South of *Comor*, nigh the Lake *Neagh*: It's a Borough, a very ordinary one, tho' the County is denominated from

Another Place is *Carrickfergus* or *Knockfergus*, East of *An-Carrickfergus*, about twelve Miles, and lying on a Bay of the same Name: It is a Borough and Market Town, a very rich and populous Place, chief of the County; it has an excellent good Harbour, and well strengthened with a Castle; it stands ninety Miles North of *Dublin*. Another Place is *Belfast*, eight Miles almost South of *Carrickfergus*, on the Mouth of *Lagen-Water* by *Carrickfergus*: *Belfast*.

Belfast is a Borough, a thriving Town, every Day improving. *Lis-Lisburn*.
Lisnagarvy, lies seven Miles South-West of *Belfast*, on the River *Lagen-Water*, by the Borders of *Down*. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Lofius*, who was mortally wounded before *Limerick* in 1691, and dying without Issue, his Majesty King *William III.* was pleas'd to promote the Right Honourable *John Vaughan* of *Trawscoed*, in the County of *Down*, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

CAVAN, or *Cavan*, sometimes *East-Braeny*, has on the North-East *Monaghan*, on the West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, the South *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *East Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in Length 47 Miles, and in Breadth 22; a County whose inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. *Cavan* gives

The Present STATE

gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of the *Lamberts*, where *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of *Cavan*. It is divided into several *Baronies*, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullahonoke*, *Cavan*, *Tolgarry*, *Clonchy*, *Castle Raghen*, and *Clonomoghan*. In which are Boroughs, but never a Market Town.

Belturbet.

The chief Town is *Cavan*. Principal Places are *Belturbet*, a little Town on the end of *Lough Earne*, nigh the Borders of *Fermanagh*, about 16 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*. The *Viscount Fermanagh*, is Baron of *Belturbet*. *Cavan*, 7 Miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands 55 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about 3 Miles South-West of *Cavan*. It is a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Castle Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Barony, 13 Miles South-East of *Kilmore* and *Cavan*, nigh the Borders of *East-Meath* and *Leinster*.

Kilmore.
Castle-
Raghen.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

DOWN has on the East *St. George's Chanel*; on the West *Armagh*, partly separated by the River *Neury*; on the North or rather North-West, *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in Length 44 Miles, and in Breadth 30: A County very fertile, though some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into 8 *Baronies*, viz. *Ards*, *Castlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekeale*, *Killylearty*, *Lower-Evagh*, *Upper-Evagh*, and *Mourane*. In which one Market Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Bangor.

Newtown.
Hillsborough.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough Town on *Carlingford Bay*, 7 Miles South-East of that Place. The Duke of *Schofield* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Bangor*. *Hillsborough*, a Borough Town on the North of the *Lough of Strangford*, 16 Miles South-West of *Newtown*, and 3 from *Lisburn* in *Antrim*. *Dromore*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Hillsborough*, a small Bishoprick. *Charles Fanshawe* is Lord *Fanshawe* of *Dromore*. *Killyleagh*, a little Borough 17 Miles East of *Dromore* on the *Lough of Strangford*. *Strangford*, 6 Miles South-East of *Killyleagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a *Lough* of the same Name. ——— *Smyth* is *Viscount Strangford*. *Down* or *Downpatrick*, a Borough and Head of this County, 6 Miles West of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and one of the most antient Towns in *Ireland*, famous for the Burial of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget*, and *St. Columbus*. It stands 65 Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of *Viscount* to the Noble Family of the *Dawneys*. *Newry*, 25 Miles South-West of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, and on the River *Neury*, by the Borders of *Armagh*.

Down.

V. Of the County of DUNNEGAL.

DUNNEGAL, or *Tir-Cornel*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the West the *Western Ocean*, on the North the *Deucalionian Ocean*, on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunnegal*. It is in Length 64 Miles, and in Breadth 35; a County in a manner compact, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, *Enish Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Raphoe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* or *Banagh*, and *Tyrebugh*. In which is one Market Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunnegal*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the late Earl, *Arthur*, after many glorious Services performed in *Spain*, Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in the Defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough Town *St. John's-Town*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*, nigh 6 Miles North-West of *Londonderry*. *Raphoe*, 8 Miles South of *St. John's-Town*, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since reduced to *Londonderry*. *Lifford*, a small Borough Town 5 Miles South-East of *Raphoe*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called *Lord Fitzwilliams*; tho' Count *Marton* had a Grant for this Title in King *William's* Reign, but no Patent that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Dunnegal*. *Dunnegal*, 35 Miles South-West of *Lifford*, on a large River of the same Name, nigh the Mouth of the River *Eask*: It is a Borough, and a Market Town, the chief of the County, stands an hundred Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or *Kilbeg*, 12 Miles West of *Dunnegal*, a Borough Town, affords a Haven, and a commodious Harbour for Sailors. *Ballishannon*, or *Bellishannon*, 12 Miles South-East of *Kilbeg*, and 8 Miles South of *Dunnegal*, having a good Haven, and stands nigh the Borders of *Fermanagh*, near the Sea: *Ballishannon* gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot of Shannan*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

FERMANAGH or *Farmanagh*, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-West *Dunnegal*, on the North and North-West *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-West *Leitrim* and *Maugh*. It is in Length 38 Miles, and in Breadth 24; a County full of Woods and Bogs, being a third part filled with

the *Lough-Earne*. Soon after her Majesty Queen Anne's Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable Sir John Verney Bart. was created Baron Verney of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*; being the first Irish Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz, *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *rokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienekelly*, *Knocknie* and *Coole*, which is never a Market Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Eniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note, on the North Part of the great Lake, on the Borders of *Dunnemegal*. *Balleck*, a Town 10 Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake, by the Borders of *Dunnemegal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishammon*. *Tully-Castle*, 9 Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the Borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling*, *Eniskilling*, 7 Miles South-East of *Tully Castle*, and 42 South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough, the only Place of Note in the County, but small; yet of notable Strength and Fame in the War, as you may find hereafter. It is situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts, the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands 78 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, 12 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krine*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which it is parted by the River *Banne*; on the West lies *Dunnemegal*; the *Deucaledonian Ocean* on the North, with some part of *Dunnemegal*. And *Tyrone* is on the South and South-West part of it. The Length of the County is 36 Miles, and the Breadth 30. It is a County that is somewhat *Champaign* yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghinsholm*, *Kenought*, *Tyrekeri*, and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; wherein there is one Market Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The principal Places are, *Colerain* on the River *Banne* by the Borders of *Antrim*, 4 Miles distant from the Sea, and 6 South of *Dunlacc Castle*. It is a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to the County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a Borough 10 Miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough-Foyle*. *Londonderry*, sometimes called *Derry* or *Dory*, 14 Miles almost South-West of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Foyle*, nigh the Borders of *Dunnemegal*. It is a Market Town, Borough, and a Bishop's See, made a Liberty Colony in 1612. a Place of no great bigness, and of inconceivable Strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other noble Resistances, as

last most memorable Siege in 1689. It is now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands 108 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*: *Robert Ridgway* the present Earl of *Londonerry*. *Cumber* a small Town about 10 Miles South East of *Londonerry*, by the Borders of *Tyrone*. *Castle*, a Fortrefs almost 26 Miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough*.

VIII. Of the County of LOUTH.

LOUTH, anciently *Lurva* and *Luda*, in *Irish Iriel*, has on the East *St. George's Chancel*, on the West *Monaghan* and *Meath* in *Leinster*, on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford Bay*, which parts it from *Down*, and on the South-East *Meath*, from which it is parted by the River *Boyne*: It is but 25 Miles long, 13 broad; a County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. It gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholic, and outlawed. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee* and *Ferrand*, in which little Compaſs five Market Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford*, *Carlingford*. On the Borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, a considerable Place of good Refort, standing on a commodious Bay of the same Name. The famous *Francis Count Taſſ*, a Roman Catholic, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign, came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by particular Clause in the *English Act* of Parliament is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is since dead. *Dundalk* 8 Miles South-West of *Carlingford*, a Borough, Market Town and Bishoprick: It was formerly walled, but now dismantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the quartering of Forces in the last War; also for giving the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorge*, Lord Gorge of *Dundalk*. *Louth*. *Louth*, 7 Miles South-West of *Dundalk*, a small Market Town, now remarkable for any Thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets*, a Roman Catholic family as aforeſaid. *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market Town 6 Miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh*, stands 10 Miles South-East of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market Town, chief of this County; a Place very strong and well inhabited with an excellent Harbour; it is situated on the *Boyne*, on the Borders of *Leinster*, about seven Miles West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Lord of *Drogheda*, who was three several times one of the Lord's Justices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the seven

Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of *England*, to enquire into the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-East *Louth* and part of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in Length 34 Miles, and in Breadth 20. A County mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartry*, *Cremone*, and *Ferry Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market-Town.

Glasshlogh.

The chief Town is *Monaghan*; the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasshlogh*, a small Town not far from the Borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough Town and the Capital of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only must be remembred that the Right Honourable the Lord *Blakeney* is Lord of *Monaghan*. It stands 60 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. For Method sake I shall mention *Clonish*, a little Place 12 Miles South-West of *Monaghan*, on the Borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea*, a Castle 8 Miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far from the Borders of *Cavan*.

Clonish.
Lislea.

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

TYRONE or *Tir-Owen*, sometimes called *Tir-Eogain*, lies between *Lough-Neagh* and *Armagh* on the East, *Londonderry* lies to the North and North-West of it; *Monaghan* and *Fermanagh* to the South and South-West. The Length of the County is 34 Miles, and Breadth 33. This County, tho' rough and rugged yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the antient Family of the *Powers*. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are *Straban*, *Omagh*, *Cloghan* and *Dungannon*, in which are four Boroughs, but never a Market-Town: The principal Town is *Dungannon*.

Straban.

The Places of Note are *Straban*, a Borough-Town and Capital with the River *Lough-Feyle* by the Borders of *Dumagal*, 12 Miles South of *Londonderry*. It is remarkable for giving the Title of a Lord to *James Hamilton*, Viscount *Straban*, and Earl of *Abercorne* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *Omagh* or *Drammagh*, a Borough-Town on the River *Roe-Water*, about 15 Miles almost South of *Straban*. *Montjoy* a strong Fortrefs 24 Miles East of *Omagh* on the *Lough-Neagh*, which gives Title of Honour to *William* Lord Viscount *Montjoy*, Lieutenant General in her late Majesty's Armies. *Dungannon*, about 6 Miles South

Omagh.

Montjoy.

Dungannon.

West of *Montjoy*, a Borough-Town, and reputed the Capital of the County, a Place of some Strength, situated upon a Hill, 4 Miles from *Charlemont* in *Armagh*. It stands 72 Miles almost North of *Dublin*. The noble *Mark Trevor* Colonel of a Regiment in her late Majesty's Service in *Spain*, where he died some years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour. *Brinburgh* a little town on the Borders of *Armagh*, lying South of *Dungannon* about 6 Miles. *Agber* a small Borough, West of *Brinburgh* about 15 Miles, and 9 almost South of *Omagh*. *Clogher*, eight Miles South of *Agber*, a Bishop's See, but a very slender

CHAP. XII

A Description of the City of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, the capital City of Ireland, called *Dublinum* in Name. Latin, in *Irish* *Balaclay*, but *Eblana* by *Ptolomy*, is situated in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*, which is a noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a capacious Haven here, at about 20 Miles Distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Champain-Situation, ground, and on the East the Sea at hand in sight; it was first built on Piles of Wood.

It is the largest and best built City of the three Kingdoms of Extent. *England*, *Scotland*, (*Great-Britain*) and *Ireland*, next to *London*, and still very improving. The Boundaries, or Liberties and franchises of it, as they are rode and perambulated every third year by the Lord Mayor and Corporations, which are in all four and twenty, stand thus. Beginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Essex-street*, *Temple-bar*, and to the end of *Lazars-Well*, from thence a-cross the *Strand* to *Rings-End*, so on to the *Water-Mark*, where the Dart is thrown; from this last Place they go to the *Black Rock*, and so Westward to the *Red House* on the East-side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden to the Back of the House, and a-cross the Fields to *Simon's-court*, and thence onwards a-cross the Fields to the Road of *Bray*; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the South side of it.

They steer next cross the Fields into the Road of *Clanskeagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibrook*, and along that Road to the Bridge of *Clanskeagh*, and through the Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*,

lane, and along the same to *Mill-Town Road*; then through *Berti's House* and Garden a-cross the Fields to *Donnibrook Road* near a little Cabbin on the Right Hand thereof. By the mentioned Road they move to the Sign of the *Current-Tree* on the West-side of the said Road, and thence by the South-end of the House through the Garden, and a-cross the Fields by the Back of *Leeson's* to the Corner House at *St. Cavan's-Fort*, on the East-side thereof, and through the said House; thence by the West-side of *Cavan's-Fort* to *Big-Butter-lane*, and so by *Bride-street*, along which they pass to *Ball-Alley*; thence by *Counsellor Swift's*, and through his House and Garden into *Patrick's-street*, and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary* on the West-side of the said Street. Then they pass through the back-side along the *Comb*, by the *Water-Course* and *Crooked-staff*, over whose Wall on the left Side they pass between the Willow-Trees, and along the *Water-Course* into the Road to *Dolphin's Barn*; and so by the *Water-Course* to the Malt-House at the West-end of *Dolphin's Barn*, including the said Malt-House and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and through the Garden and Red-House at the North-end of *Cutthroat-lane* moving forwards to, and passing under the middlemost Arch under *Bow-bridge*: From thence into the Hospital Fields, over the *Old Deer Park-Wall*, near the *Old Slaughter-house*. Their next way is through the Hospital Fields, and a-cross the *Liffy-Stream* to the Round-Stone by the *Deer-Park-Wall*, and onwards over the *Deer-Park-Wall*, and through the Park to a Corner of the Wall near the Dog-kennel on the North-side of it; from thence over the Wall Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round or Rising on the said Wall; thence Eastward through *Brownlow's Field*, to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*, on the South-end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens of *Colonel Stanley*, and through the said House to *Grange Gorman-lane*, and so by the South-end of the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the Broad-Stone. Their way next is through the *Water-Course* under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum-Condra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a Well in the Garden on the East-side of the Road, and from thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Horses in *Ballybough-lane*, along which Lane you go to *Ballybough-bridge*, and cross the River on the West-side of the Bridge, and along the Strand-side to *Clautarf*, from thence to the Shades of *Clautarf*, so to the Hill of *Rahemy*; and farther Northward an hundred and thirty Pearches, to a little Brook which is at the end of the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*.

Dublin has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, dedicated to St. *Patrick*, the Apostle of the *Irish* Nation, and built at several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and two and twenty Prebendaries : There is also another fair Collegiate Church in this City, called *Christ-Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. This City was built in 1012, and has about 13 Parochial Churches.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing but Wood, so that they use Sea-Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great-Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for Fuel, of which there is no Scarcity.

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the Castle. South, fortified with Ramparts ; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs, of great Length : It resembles *London* very much, not only in the form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places. Towards the East stands the King's-Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres*, a Bishop, in 1220, near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England* : The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, tho' but of little Strength in comparison of the Modern Fortification, and the way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable.

Here is a College for Students, which is an University of it self, founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320, obtained a Bull from the Pope for it, but the troublesome Times that ensued, obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly endowed, and consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13th of *March* the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin* ; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of *March* 1592, and Sir *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it ; *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost ; *Lucas Chaloner*, *William Daniel*, *James Fullerton*, and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows ; *Abel Walsb*, *James Usher* and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Pounds to Trinity College in this City, to enlarge it by some new additional Buildings, which are since erected : The present Provost is Dr. *Prax*.

The City of *Dublin*, in a grateful and perpetual Commemoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, arbitrary Power, and the worst Miseries they could suggest to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives and Estates, by the Conduct and

Royal Statue.

and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690, for that Purpose; on the first of *July* 1701, erected his Statue on Horse-back in Brass, in the *College-Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

Inscription.

G U L I E L M O Tertio,
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Regi:
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinenses hanc Statuam posuere.

To the Immortal Memory
 Of *WILLIAM* the III.

King of Great Britain, France and Ireland,

The Protector of Religion,

The Restorer of Laws, and

The Assertor of Liberty,

The Citizens of *Dublin* consecrate this Statue.

It was begun *Anno* M. DCC. Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs; Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

It was finish'd *Anno* M. DCCI. Sir *Mark Ransford* being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

It was open'd *July* 1. 1701, with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boyne* in 1690.

The Reader, I hope, will pardon my taking notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr. *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland*. Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Bridges.

Dublin, at the North-Gate, had a Bridge of hewn Stone, built by *Fohn*, King of *England*. In the Year 1676, the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, going over again Lord Lieutenant

tenant of Ireland, Sir *Humphrey Jervis* began to build *Essex Bridge* in the City, so called in Honour of that excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl, and a Minor. In the beginning of King *James II's* Reign, the City of *Dublin* built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been built of Timber two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Jervis*) in Honour of those two great Persons Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and Lord Deputy a great while.

Dublin, much after the same manner as *London*, being the Courts of Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and other chief Magistrates, so is it likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments; where the Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

It was in the Year 1683, that what they call the *Tholsel*, or *Tholsel* or *Exchange* of *Dublin*, was built, at the Charge of the City. It is a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and transact Business as they do at *London*.

This City in more antient Times was govern'd by a Provost, Civil Government. but in the Reign of *Henry IV.* An. 1409, the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV.* King *Charles II.* in 1660, gave a Collar of SS's to the City of *Dublin*; but this Collar having been lost in King *James's* Time, that is, when he was in Ireland, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Homrich*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697, and a Person very serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS's, a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds: And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles* in 1665, was pleased to honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, Sir *Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character; and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord Mayor.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Common Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished: Names of Tradesmen.

1. Merchants.

The Present STATE

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber-Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt-makers. |
| 6. Butchers. | 19. Stationers, Cutlers and
Paint-Stainers. |
| 7. Carpenters. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaiſte-
rers. |
| 8. Shoemakers. | 21. Curriers. |
| 9. Sadlers. | 22. Hoſiers. |
| 10. Cooks. | 23. Brewers and Maltſters. |
| 11. Tanners. | 24. Joiners and Wainſcoters. |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers. | |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | |

New Work-
house.

The Streets of the City of *Dublin*, for ſeveral Years paſt, having ſwarm'd with Crowds of miſerable Objects, whoſe Wants and Infirmities had been ſhamefully expoſed to publick View, to the Reproach of human Nature, and the Diſhonour of Religion, through the want of a due Proviſion for the Reception and Imployment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City Pariſhes; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchaſed Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* beſides a ſpacious and convenient Piece of Ground at the Weſt-end of *St. James's-ſtreet*, for erecting a Work-houſe, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament then in being, to have the ſame ſettled for the Uſe of the Poor for ever; which being kindly received by the Parliament, ſeveral additional Funds were ſettled by them, not only for employing the Labour of ſuch common Beggars as were fit for Service, but alſo for the Relief of thoſe, who by Age or Infirmity were unable to Work.

But in regard little or no Proviſion was made in the ſaid Act for the building of that Work-houſe, it is to be feared this charitable and pious Deſign will neceſſarily fall, unleſs ſupported by the generous Contributions of well-diſpoſed Perſons, who have had ſo bright and eminent an Example before them, in her Grace, *Mary Dutcheſs of Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular manner to promote this Deſign, not only by her own Liberality, but by a ſingular and unwearied Application in exciting ſeveral of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity: Of which Goodneſs and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was ſo very ſenſible, that the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground incloſed at the Weſt-end of *St. James's-ſtreet*, where her Grace laid the Foundation Stone of the ſaid City Work-houſe, and the Lord Mayor, *Francis Stoyt*, Eſq; invited her Grace to a ſplendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that Occaſion.

The

The Citizens of *Dublin*, in imitation of the famous Hospital *Blue-Coat* of *Christ-Church, London*, founded so long ago as the Year 1553, Hospital. by the pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much augmented and plentifully endow'd; took it into Consideration to build one in their City for poor Children, by way of voluntary Contribution, in 1688, which they happily effected: And the same is commonly call'd, *The Blue-Coat Boys Hospital.*

The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West-end *Kilmainham* of *Dublin*, was in 1685, built at the Charge of the Army; the Hospital. same being a very spacious, stately and commodious Building for aged and maimed Soldiers, who are there maintain'd to the Number of between four and five Hundred. The Officers, with their respective Salaries allowed them, are these.

Master 400 l.	Four Porters, each 16 l. 10 s.
Physician 50 l.	66 l.
Auditor and Register 50 l.	Twelve Nurses, each 6 l. 10 s.
Paymaster 50 l.	78 l.
Aid-Major 26 l.	One superannuated Nurse 2 l.
Reader 20 l.	Slater 10 l.
Chirurgion 50 l.	Glazier 32 l.
Chirurgion's Mate 20 l.	Incident Expences 72 l.
Providore 50 l.	Medicaments 50 l.
Apothecary 20 l.	Clock-Keeper 2 l. 10 l.
Butler 16 l.	Three Barbers 9 l.
Cook 16 l.	Looker after the Garden 7 l.
Under-Cook 8 l.	Overseer of the Works and
Feweller and Chamber-Keeper	Buildings 10 l.
16 l.	Late Treasurer's Annuity 30 l.
Clerk of the Chapel 3 l. 10 s.	Eight decay'd Commission
Hall-Keeper 1 l.	and Warrant Officers of
Messenger 6 l.	the Army, each 10 l. per
Scullery-Man 12 l.	Annun and their Table,
Scullery-Man's Assistant 8 l.	&c. 80 l.
Two Kitchin-Keepers 10 l.	494 Soldiers.
Watermen 16 l. 18 s.	

Ireland, above most other Countries, having from time to time been very liable to domestick Troubles and Rebellions, as well as foreign Invasions; her late Majesty, for the better Security of that Kingdom, under the Administration of the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, thought fit to order 31000 l. Sterling, to be applied for the building and furnishing an Arsenal near *Dublin*, so that a sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War may be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever against the Tranquillity of that Island. Arsenal.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland.

Eastern
Islands.

Coplands.

Borry.

Holm-Pa-
trick.Skerres.
Lambey.

Dalkey.

Legeri.

Saltes.

Southern
Islands.

Capel.

Cotton-Isle.

Cape-Clare.

WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, and from thence coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, thence proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage, the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, two Islands perhaps so call'd from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourish'd in *Ulidia*.

The next to these, on that side of the Kingdom, is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlane*, and one or two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispers'd in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

Holm-Patrick, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lies on the Coast of *Dublin*; the same is so call'd, at least traditionally, in memory of that Saint's Landing there in 432, from whence he pass'd over to the Continent to plant Christianity there.

The rocky Islands, call'd the *Skerres*, are next to these; and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, call'd *Limnus* by *Pliny*, and by *Ptolomy*, *Limni*; where, as Tradition goes, *St. Nessan* was frequent in Watching, Fasting and Praying.

Dalkey lies three Miles Southerly from hence, call'd by some *St. Bennet's Island*; from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, call'd the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Legeri*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, perhaps the same as the *Edros* of *Pliny*: Next to these are those call'd the *Saltes Islands*, which are thought likewise to belong to this County.

We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet with is that call'd *Capel*, three or four Miles distant from the Port of *Youghal*. Thus moving more to the South, we encounter *Cotton-Island*, *Deisteren*, *Dacollon*, *Cray* and *Doukin*; with others of less Note.

More to the West appears the Island call'd by Seamen *Cape Clare*, where *St. Kieran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the Author of his Life relates, was born; and lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inishstircan* and *Inishkirkcan*, *Anghra*, the long Island, the Isle call'd the *Horse*, and lower in the Bay of *Bantry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

We shall now turn to the South-West Part of the Coast of Western the Kingdom of Ireland, where at some distance in the Main Islands. appear three Islands, the greatest of which is call'd the Cow, the second the Bull, the third the Calf. Cow, &c.

Then in the Mouth of the River Kilmar, or Kilmare, there are also some small Islands; but the Pearls are more memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the neighbouring Coast.

In the Main also appear the three Skeleges or Skellix, being rocky Islands; in one of which there was formerly an Abbey, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, but afterwards translated to the Continent. Skeleges.

Next to these is the Island of Valentia or Daviry, which for some Miles over against the Shore of Kerry, is divided with a small Frith from the Continent. The Right Honourable John Annesley, Earl of Anglesea in England, is Lord Mountmorris, Viscount Valentia in the Kingdom of Ireland. Valentia.

More to the North lie the Blaskets, with the adjacent Rocks; neither are we to forget Inis-Cutte, or Inis-Cathaig, tho' within the Mouth of the River Shannon, heretofore an Episcopal See. Blaskets.

The next Islands of Note are the three Islands of Arran, which lie at the Entrance of the Bay of Gallway, the biggest of which is call'd Killenoy, the next to it Kiltronon, and the third Shere; but others distinguish them by the Name of Inis-fer, Inis-man, and Arran-more: The last of these is the chief of them, signifying great Arran, and call'd likewise Arn-nan-Emb, or Arran of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I shall not mention the Fables related of these Islands, it is enough to observe that they were raised to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661, in favour of Richard, second Son to the then James Duke of Ormond; but he dying without Issue Male several Years ago, the Honour was reviv'd by King William III. in the Person of Charles Butler, Brother to the late Duke of Ormond, who was created Lord Butler of Weston in England, and Earl of Arran in Ireland, in 1693. Isles of Arran.

There are many little Islands between the Isles of Arran and the Continent; but more to the North, among others of less Note, are Ardillan, Ilanemraher, Inisharke, the Island of Coines, and Inis-be-find, that is, the Island of the White-Heifer, where great Heaps of Ambergrease are sometimes found: On the same Coast appear Inisfark and Cerey, and between these and the Continent lie many little Islands in the Bay of Barisol, and next the two Achils or Akils, the greater and the less; and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, call'd the Black Rock, and then Inisken and Davilan. Black Rock.

We are in the next and last place to visit the North-West and North Islands on the Irish Coast; and first those which are reckon'd Northern Isles.

North
Arrans.

reckon'd part of *Thirconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donnegal*. And here, after some small Islands which lie at the Mouth of the River *Erm*, and the Ports of *Donnegal* and *Calaber*, we meet with those Isles call'd the North *Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mention'd; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Stags*; next you have *Cladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

Inis-Oen.

But *Inis-Oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho' call'd an Island is indeed a Peninsula, and join'd to the Continent by an Isthmus, the greatest Ornament of which is *London-Derry*.

Strahal.

The next are *Glossedy* and *Strahal*, or *Inis-Strahal*, being rocky Islands, frequented by Tortoises that betake themselves thither to sleep and breed.

Ragblin.

Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, which is part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is call'd *Rionea* by *Pliny*, but the *Irish* Historians call it *Rocarn*, or *Reccrain*.

Nine-Maids.

Between that and the Continent lie some small Islands, and more Southward nine rocky ones, call'd the *Nine-Maids*, not far from the Peninsula of *Magie*; and next to these, are *Copland*, with which we will conclude this Chapter of the Islands of *Ireland*.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers, and Mountains of Ireland.

Lakes.
Lough-Erne.

THE principal Lakes of this Kingdom are *Lough-Erne*, in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, nigh thirty Miles long, and ten broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and full of inhabited Islands, some containing two or three hundred Acres of Land, having vast Store of Trouts, Pikes, and Salmon.

Neagh.

Lough-Neagh, or *Sidney*, between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, twenty Miles long, and twelve broad, beset and shadow'd along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely pleasant.

Ree.

Lough-Ree, made by the River *Shannon*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, fifteen Miles long, and five broad.

Derg.

Lough-Derg, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, eighteen Miles long, and four broad.

Cerrib.

Lough-Cerrib, in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine-Trees. Besides these

these, there are *Lough-Conn*, in the County of *Mayo*; *Lough-Conn*.
Lough-Cilly, in the County of *Slego*; *Lough-Allyn*, in *Allyn*.
 the County of *Letrim*; *Dercuereagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West-Meath*;
 with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this Country may be reckoned, Bays.
 the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable *Gallway*.
 a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the
 South Isles of *Arran*: It lies between the Counties of *Gallway*
 and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, a large and spacious Har- *Dingle*.
 our in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the *Bantry*.
 County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of small Islands. *Donnegal-Bay*, *Donnegal*.
 is between the Counties of *Donnegal*, *Slego* and *Letrim*, at the
 entrance of *Lough-Erne*. That of *Londonerry* is a kind of a *Derry*.
 lake between the Counties of *Donnegal* and *Londonerry*; called
 so by the Name of *Lough-Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands be- *Carrickfergus*
 tween the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* be- *Carlingford*.
 tween the Counties of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the
 County of *Dublin*. *Wexford-Bay* in the County of *Wexford*.
Kingsale-Bay in the County of *Cork*; with many others of less *Kingsale*.
 note.

Ireland has some considerable Promontories or Capes in it: Capes.
 that called *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the most Nor- *Fairhead*.
 ern Point of this Kingdom, and about seventeen Miles off of
Scotland. *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County of *Down*, *St. John's*.
 about eight Miles South of *Down*. *Old-Head* is another Pro- *Old-Head*.
 montory, which stands about seven Miles South of *Kingsale*, in
 the County of *Cork*. *Missen-Head* is another in the most Sou- *Missen-Head*
 ern Point of the same County. *Lean* is a very strong Point *Lean*.
 in the County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth of the *Shannon*. *St.*
John's Cape lies in *Duma-Gate*, about thirteen Miles West of
 the Town of that Name. *North-Cape* is in the Northern Parts *North-Cape*.
 of the same County; and that called *Dog-Head* in the Western
 Parts of *Gallway*.

The Havens of this Kingdom are numerous and commodious, Havens.
 and perhaps not to be match'd in any Country in the World,
 for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well
 Security, they standing bold to the Ocean; but we have
 not room to name and describe them here. Those of most
 note are *Waterford*, at the Mouth of the *Shure*; *Cork* at that of *Waterford*.
 the River *Lee*; *Youghall* at the Mouth of the *Black-Water*: But
Kingsale, since the new Fort has been built there, in the Reign *Kingsale*.
 of King *Charles* the Second, chiefly under the Direction of
 the Earl of *Orrery*, seems to carry the Bell from all of
 them.

Tho' this Kingdom does not abound with many considerable Rivers.
 Rivers, yet it has some very good ones; the largest of all is
 the *Shannon* or *Shennon*, that takes its Rise in the County of
Letrim, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the most part

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of the way is divided by it from *Leinster* and *Munster* ; and it forms many Lakes : It runs by the Towns of *Lettrim*, *James-Town*, *Lanesborough*, *Athlone*, *Clonefert*, *Killalow* and *Limerick* ; and after a Course of two hundred Miles, about threescore of which 'tis navigable, it falls into the Western Ocean with a large Mouth, of about seven Miles in Breadth. The other Rivers are, *Swift*, *Awiduff*, or *Black-Water*, *Balesul*, *Shurewoody*, *Barrow*, rolling *Liffe*, pleasant *Boyne*, spreading *Lee*, &c. of which, and others of like Note, take these following Stanzas, of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway*, in the *Fairy-Queen* of the renown'd *Spenser*.

*There was the Liffe, rolling down the Sea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea ;
The pleasant Boyne, the lofty fruitful Banne.
First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
Is call'd Black-Water, and the Liffar deep,
Sad Trowis, that once his People over-ran
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher sleep,
And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep.*

*There also was the wide embayed Mayrc,
The pleasant Bandon crown'd with many a Wood,
The spreading Lee, that like an Island far
Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood ;
And hateful Oure, late stain'd with English Blood,
With many more.*

Mountains.

The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckon'd to be *Knock-Patrick*, or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the West Part of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a mighty Height, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the Sea, beholding afar off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Bloemy* in *Queens-County*, with their rising Tops mounted up a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer*, and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a Ridge of Hills not far off the Sea, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen* are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, dividing it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roscommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Gualty* Mountains in the County of *Tipperary*, nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork* ; of which we shall say no more.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

THERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because the Government of *Ireland* in all Things is so conformable to that of *England*, and rendered more and more so every Day. The *Romish* Religion having for many Ages prevail'd there, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*, when the happy Reformation began to break forth in *England*, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel in this their Kingdom also, where it was receiv'd by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the old *Irish* Natives were, and have continued to be, so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this Day. And here, I hope, I may be pardon'd, if I say that we have not yet taken any trae Methods to compass it. The *Irish* Titular Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattle, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in *North-America* is very commendable, and I believe has met with good Success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in *Ireland* among the ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they had the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their Hands at easy or no Prices, and some Encouragement given them that are illiterate to learn to read; it is not to be doubted, but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There was indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal on foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, at the close of the late Reign, tending to this pious and good End; and that was, the erecting of Free-Schools in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old *Irish* Natives to read, to learn the *English* Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion: Which if it had pass'd, would have been the most effectual way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents could have been by any means induced to suffer them to be thus brought up and instructed.

Four Arch-
Bishopricks.

But not to digress too far; the Ecclesiastical Government of *Ireland* is under four Archbishopricks; viz. *Armagh*, *Dublin*, *Cashel* and *Tuam*: The first is entitled Primate of all *Ireland*, the second Primate of *Ireland*, but the other two have no distinguishing'd Character. There were under these once a great Number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen: Six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonderry*, *Connor*, *Dromore*, *Clogher*, *Kilmore* and *Dundalk*: Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny*, *Kildare* and *Fearn*: Five under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Ardfeart* and *Emly*: And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Gallway*, *Athlone*, *Killala*, *Clomfort* and *Killalow*. These Bishopricks, tho' they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the inferior Clergy in this Kingdom are more competent, and much more upon an Equality than any other. It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said, but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

Civil Go-
vernments.

The Government of this Country is by a Vice-Roy, (tho' he has not that Name) first call'd Keepers or Wardens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is large, ample, and royal; having Power to make War, to conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights, &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune and Provision. There are assistant to him in Council the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons and Judges, which are of the Privy Council, formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

When any one entreth upon the honourable Place of Governour, first the Letters Patents are publickly read; after that he takes a solemn Oath, in a set Form of Words, before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be born before him; and then he is placed in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces there were formerly several inferior Governours to administer Justice; as a principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster*, who had to assist them certain

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tain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of State, this Country has the very same as in *England*; as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament (which at the King of *England's* Pleasure is call'd by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by him dissolv'd) the Chancery, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in the Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius*, and Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the King hath his Serjeant at Law, his Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is govern'd by the same with *England*.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, Strength being environ'd with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill-disciplin'd, or of such cowardly Dispositions (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily tame them.

The Arms of this Kingdom are, Azure, an Harp or stringed Arms. Argent; which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be marshalled with the Royal Arms of *Great Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Ulster* House in *Dublin*; viz. 1. *Ulster*, King of Arms. 2. *Athlone* Pursuivant.

C H A P. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

IRELAND, as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been govern'd by several petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them. Some good Authors have indeed been at the pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of *Ireland* from *Legerius*, the son of *Neal*, who was slain in 463, till the coming of *Hen-*

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ry the Second (by whom this Island was made subject to the Crown of *England*) in 1167, or thereabouts. But a great part of the History being not only confused, but fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the petty Kings of particular Provinces call'd Kings of *Ireland*, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

First Con-
quest of Ire-
land by the
Saxons.

This Country was first conquered, or rather invaded (setting aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland*'s destroying several Places with Fire and Sword in 693,) by some of the *English* *Saxon* Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made themselves Masters of *Dublin*, and several other considerable Places; which is manifest by the Charter of the same King *Edgar*, of *Oswald*'s Law, for depriving of married Priests, and introducing Monks, dated at *Gloucester* in 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the *Danes* at home, the *English* were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that roving and piratical Nation; so that the *Irish* soon recover'd their former Liberties, and were govern'd again by their own Princes.

Second In-
vasion and
Conquest by
the *Norwegi-
ans*, 795.

The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was made by the *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, going under the general Name of *Norwegians*: They scowred along the Coast by way of Piracy, and first infested the *Irish* in the Year 795, but more particularly the Isle of *Recream*. Three Years after the *Normans* harass'd *Ulster* and the *Hebrides*: They destroy'd *Roscommon*, and the adjacent Country, in the Year 807.

Turgesius,
835.

They receiv'd an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in *Ireland* about 812, but *Turgesius* in 835, coming with a great Navy and potent Army into *Ireland*, destroy'd almost all *Connaught*, together with some part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great part of *Ulster* was subdued by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great Cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications, commonly call'd *Danes Rathes*, which are to be seen to this Day in several Parts of *Ireland*. The *Norwegians* in 845 plunder'd and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonsford*, *Loghram* and *Tirdar-glass*; but *Turgesius* (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the *Norwegians* that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

Amlavus,
863.

But *Amlavus*, or *Amaleus* in 863, coming with a great Power into *Ireland*, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp and almost continual War was waged between them for many Years together, with various Success; wherein the Duke

Dukes of *Dublin* had a great Share, and much signalised themselves.

About the Beginning of the Year 1014, *Brian Boro* treated *Sitricus*, with most of the *Irish* petty Kings, to unite all their Forces 1014. with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the publick Enemies of the Kingdom; against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a bloody Battel fought between them on the 23d of *April*, at a Place call'd *Contarf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the Success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides seven thousand, others say eleven thousand, Soldiers, lost their Lives in this bloody Action; wherein the *Danes* also suffer'd extremely, and with the Relicks of their Army retired to *Dublin*: Soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian* sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Populace proclaim'd King of *Ireland*.

Many other Bickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them, since the latter became Christians: But at length it came to the Turn of the *English* to become Masters of this noble Island; which for the most part, though with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remain subject to them to this Day.

For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape upon the Wife of *O-Rork*, King of *Bresinia*, was forc'd at last to fly into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then in *Aquitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to that Prince, upon condition he would assist him to recover it. The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stevens* and the *Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon surrendred, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Person master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a handful of Men. *Strongbow* by his Compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter, had a mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controll'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster*. And the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II.* in 1172, which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Connor*, who stil'd himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable Opposition, but at length submitted; and *Henry*, in a Parliament held at *Windsor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he had faithfully serv'd him, that he should be King under him, and do him Service as his Man; and that

he should hold his Land as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went into *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* by the English.

Earl of Morton King.

Kingdom assumed by Richard, 1190.

King *Henry* about 1177, made his Son *John*, afterwards King of *England*, King of *Ireland*, in a Parliament held at *Oxford*: He went into *Ireland* in 1185, and his Retinue being rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quell'd again. *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious; when his elder Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he assumed the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lord Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he had obtain'd the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engag'd against the *Scots*, one *Donnival Onewal* rose up in Arms, and stil'd himself King of *Ulster*, and by Right of Inheritance the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II. in Ireland.

Richard II. going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Army, design'd to reduce all Things into a complete Order and Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Absence being invaded by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, he soon return'd and was dethron'd. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time govern'd *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas* of *Lancaster*, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant. *Henry V's* Wars and Conquests in *France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *York* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life; who constituting *Thomas* Earl of *Desmond* his Lord Deputy, this great Man, with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were, in a Parliament held in 1467, by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High Treason, for corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

L. Simnel crown'd.

Kildare continu'd in this Office till the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, he being Deputy in *Richard* the Third's Time to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirm'd him in his Office, during which *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first anointed at *Dublin*; but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner: Upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare*

and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King to mediate in their behalf, and they obtain'd their Pardon.

The Year 1491, was call'd the dismal Year in *Ireland*, by Dismal Year reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and Autumn, which caus'd great Scarcity of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arriyal of *Perkin Warbeck*, another Pretender to the Crown. The King having some Suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and Sir *Edward Poyning* soon after being made Deputy, this was *Poyning's Law*. he that, amongst others, in 1494, procur'd that memorable Law to be enacted, call'd *Poyning's Law*; by which the publick Statutes in *England* were to be receiv'd also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be call'd in *Ireland*, without transmitting or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the Great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Kildare, though declar'd a Traitor, came not only off, but in 1496, was constituted Lord Lieutenant. The Murrain and Pestilence were not the only Things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenantcy; but the *Clanrickards* and *Thomonds* *Clanrickards* making a League against the *English*, the Earl, after due Preparations, together with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, wth the loss of two thousand Men, without so much as one *Englishman* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in the Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, who perform'd several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels; but his Enemies having accus'd him to *Henry VIII.* of diverse Crimes and Misdemeanors, tho' the Earl clear'd himself of them all, the Earl of *Surry* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*; which made *O'Neal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho' he had an Army of four thousand Horse and twelve thousand Foot. *Surry* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having perform'd many other Exploits, finding no Money coming to supply the Wants of his Army, he desir'd to be recall'd, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy; who having held it about three Years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524.

But

But Cardinal *Wolsey* being his grand Enemy, he was recalled to *England*, articted against and condemned; but the King pardon'd him, and after some Years restor'd him to his Honour and Deputyship: But the Earl in 1534, being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival commanded to the *Tower*; a young Son of his, scarce one and twenty Years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice, by their Lies and other Machinations to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Turnes of warlike Actions, terminated in the Destruction of the whole *Giraldine Race*; only a Boy of thirteen Years of Age was stolen away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserv'd, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present time, they being the antientest and first Earls of *Ireland*.

All the *Giraldine Race* save one destroyed.

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry* the Eighth, determining by his Death in 1536, the Lord Deputy *Grey* had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with, from the Rebellions of *O-Neal* and *O-Connel*; and tho' this noble Lord behav'd himself with Conduct, Constancy and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevailed at last so far, that he was in 1541, condemn'd for High Treason, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Diverse Monasteries were before this dissolv'd after the *English* Mode. In *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the thirty third Year of *Henry*'s Reign, by the Lord Deputy *St. Leger*, wherein he was declared King of *Ireland*, and *Ireland* a Kingdom; whereas before the Kings of *England* stiled themselves Lords of *Ireland* only.

Lord Deputy *Grey*, 1541.

K. Henry VIII. declared King of *Ireland*, 1547.

The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, but when they were not at variance with the *English*, they quarrel'd among themselves: And the Reformation of Religion introduc'd by that Prince into *Ireland*, by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. Queen *Mary*, *Edward*'s Successor, endeavour'd to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd, tho' some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more Security than at home. The *Scots* also in those Times began to settle in the North, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*.

1563.
O-Neal's
Rebellion.

Queen *Elizabeth* having restor'd the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplex'd with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors: For *Shane O-Neal*, in 1563, notwithstanding he was pardon'd for his Desertion before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success. After two Years Sir *Henry Sidley*, Lord Deputy, march'd against him, broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had also injur'd, he was assassinated in cold

od, and soon after attained in Parliament, and the Title of *Neal* quite abolish'd.

Things after this continued in a tolerable State of Tranquil-^{*Spaniards in*} till the Year 1579, when the Earl of *Desmond* having not ^{*Ireland,*} sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that ^{1579.} Kingdom, where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduc'd to great Streights, liv'd some time upon selling of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon Complaint made to him, sent out a Party, follow'd the Track of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, one *Kelly* an *Irishman*, who headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in and finding only an old Man by the Fire in the Cabin, he gave him two Wounds, tho' he cry'd, *Save me, I am the Earl* ^{*Desmond*} *Desmond*; but he dispatch'd him, which for the present put murder'd. an end to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Balsinglase* to such Despair, that he retir'd into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after.

Some Years after this the *Bourks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and headed by *Hugh O-Neal* Earl of *Tyrone*, who after many Evasions, subtle ^{*Tyrone's Re-*} disloyal Practices, in 1595, took up Arms openly; he sued for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once: He gave Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort: He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597, to condescend to a Treaty with him: He had the Address in 1601, to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and garri-son'd *King'sale*. This cruel War lasted eight Years, till *King'sale* was taken in *Anno* 1603, and the *Spaniards* totally expelled; upon which *Tyrone* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.*

That Prince pardon'd him, and having pass'd an Act of Oblivion, remov'd the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and order'd that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former arbitrary Taxations; which gave them encouragement to repair their Houses, and manure their Land, so the great Increase both of the publick and private Revenue: Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go in Circuits; so that the People, being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoy'd by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue, and to live peaceably in their respective Habitations. The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612, *Derry* was made a *London-Colony*, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an old experienc'd *English* Commander, was sent to govern and take care of them.

Things

Irish Massacre, 1641.

Things continued in a pretty peaceable Posture in *Ireland* the dreadful Year 1641, when, by a general Conspiracy of the old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroyed and rooted out. The Design was to be put in Execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surpris'd; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that fatal Day, by the Discovery made by *Owen O Connelly*, of *Irish* Extract, but a Protestant, who learned the Design of one *Hugh Mac-Mahon*: But the general Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented; many Thousand of poor innocent People, and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut. The Rebels possess'd themselves of all *Ulster*; but *Derry*, *Colerain* and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish*, because of the Number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after, preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crush'd this Cockatrice in the Shell: So that the War here was more or less kept on foot, till some time after the Overthrow of the Monarchy; when the Parliament, who thereupon govern'd all, thought fit in 1649, to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an account for so much innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

1649.

This indeed he did with a Vengeance, for besieging *Drogheda* he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword; and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the Matter in less than a Year's time reduc'd to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Ireton* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however the *English* Soldiery and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthened, and the *Irish* reduc'd to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

1690.

King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration, shew'd them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been loyal were restor'd to them; but in the main, very many of them, by the Act of Settlement, were debar'd in a great measure of their antient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Soldiery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However, that Prince governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond*, and his Sons the Earls of *Offory* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

1685.

is incredible how elated this Nation presently was upon Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne, and not without Reason, since he was pleas'd soon to gratify them with all Liberty they could well desire; and *Tyrconnel*, a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, modelled all Things, as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and restor'd Countrymen to their forfeited Estates again. The Abdication of King *James* in 1688, put a Damp upon them, but his removal from *France* in *Ireland*, in the beginning of 1689, re-anim'd their Spirits to that degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness, as if all was their own: The Parliament repeal'd the Act of Settlement, and attainted all Gentlemen they pleas'd, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the Numerousness of their Army, strengthened with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the Weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Killing* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were unsuccessful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows; and they made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily reliev'd from *England*; and the *English* Army, after landing in the North of *Ireland*, under Duke *Schomberg*, took *Carrickfergus*, and made a stand at *Dundalk*, while the *Irish* defeated a Body of *Irish* near *Sligo*, as *Woofley* afterwards another near *Cavan*.

The Castle of *Charlemont* was surrender'd to *Schomberg* in 1690, before King *William* landed in *Ireland*, who gave a most glorious Overthrow to the *Irish* Army at the *Boyne*; upon which *Wexford* surrendred, and before the End of the Campaign all the strong Places of Moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the *Irish*, but *Athlone*, *Gallway* and *Limerick*.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the beginning of the Campaign of 1691, by General *Ginkle*: The Battle of *Aughrim*, that not long after ensued, determin'd the Fate of *Ireland*; for the Success of it brought *Gallway* to surrender, and *Limerick*, after a brisk Siege, was given up; and all other Forts, Castles, held yet by the *Irish*, were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to prevent the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been taken. An Act pass'd towards the latter end of King *William's* reign, to divide the Estates of the *Roman* Catholics amongst their Children, except any become Protestants, who in such Cases are to inherit the Whole: So that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of fifty Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently No-body be in a Condition to encourage, abet, and carry on another Revolution. But the Parliament of this Kingdom finding the Defectiveness of this Act,

did

did in 1709, under the Administration, and by the hearty Concurrence of *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, bringing another Bill to amend this Act, to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being passed into a Law, it is hoped to be effectually done the Work.

Having entertain'd the Reader with a compendious Account of the Civil Government of *Ireland*, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the chief Administration in that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the English in the Reign of King *Henry II.* Anno 1168, to the present Time.

1172, **H**UGH de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruce, Governors.

1173, Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, Lord Wardens.

1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.

1179, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governors.

1179, Hugh de Lacy, L.P.G.

1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governors.

1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury, Governors.

1184, Philip de Winchester, Governor.

Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.

1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governor.

1190, Hugh de Lacy the Younger, and John de Courcy, Governors.

1191, William Marshal, and William Petty, L. J.

1197, Hamo de Valis, L. J.

1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governor.

1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.

1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1210, King John.

1210, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1213, Henry Launders, Bishop of Dublin, L. J.

1215, Geoffrey March, Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.

1219, Henry Launders, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1224, William Marshal, L. J.

1225, Geoffrey March, L. J.

1227, Richard Baurk, L. J.

1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1245, John Fitz-Geoffrey, L. J.

1247, Theobald Butler, L. J.

Carrick, and John Coggan, L. J.

1257, Geoffrey Alan de Zouch, L. J.

1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.

1260, William Dean, L. J.

1261, Richard de Roches, L. J.

1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.

1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.

1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.

1272, Maurice Fitz-MacL. J.

1272, Sir Geoffrey de L. J.

1276, Sir Robert de L. J.

1279, Stephen Fulborn, L. J.

of Waterford, L. J.

1280, Sir Robert de L. J.

1282, *Stephen Fulborn*, Arch-
bishop of *Tuam*, L. J.
1288, *John Samsford*, Arch-
bishop of *Dublin*.
1291, *William Vesey*, L. J.
1293, *Will. de la Hay*, L. J.
William Dodingsale, L. J.
1295, *Thomas Fitz-Morris*,
L. J.
1295, *William Wogan*, L. J.
1308, *Sir Will. Bourck*, L. W.
erce Gaveston, L. J.
1310, *John Wogan*, L. J.
1312, *Sir Edm. Butler*, L. J.
1314, *Theobald de Verdo*, L. J.
1314, *Sir Edmund Butler*,
Earl of *Carrick*, L. J.
1317, *Sir Roger Mortimer*, L. J.
at the Lord *Birmingham* Gen-
eral.
1318, *William Archbishop of*
Shel, Lord Chancellor of *Ire-*
land, L. J.
1318, *Alexander Bignor*,
Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. J.
1319, *Roger Mortimer* again,
L. J.
1320, *Thomas Fitz-John*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
1321, *John Birmingham*,
Earl *Athenree*, and *Ralph de*
Arges, L. J.
1323, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
1326, *Thomas Fitz-John*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
Roger Outlaw, Prior of *Kil-*
mainham, L. J.
1326, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Roger Outlaw*, his Deputy.
1331, *Sir Anthony Lacy*, L. J.
1331, *William Bourck*, Earl
of *Ulster*, L. J.
1332, *Sir R. Mortimer*, L. J.
1334, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Thomas Bourck*, Lieutenant
him.
1337, *Sir John Carlson*, Bi-
shop of *Hereford*, L. J.

1340, *Roger Outlaw*, Prior
of *Kilmainham*, L. J.
1341, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1344, *Sir Ralph Ufford*, L. J.
1346, *Roger Lord Darcy*, L. J.
1346, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1348, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1348, *John Archer*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
1349, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1349, *Sir Tho. Rooksby*, L. J.
1350, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
1356, *Sir Tho. Rooksby*, L. J.
1357, *Almerick de St. Amant*,
L. J.
1359, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1366, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
1361, *Lionel Earl of Ulster*,
Third Son to *Edward III.* and
afterwards Duke of *Clarence*,
L. J. he staid till 1365.
1365, *Sir Thomas Dale*, L. J.
1367, *Gerald Fitz-Morrice*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
1369, *Will. de Windsor*, L. J.
1372, *Sir Robert Ashton*, L. J.
1374, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
1376, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1378, *John Bromwick*, L. J.
1379, *Edmund Mortimer*,
Earl of *March*, L. L.
1380, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl
of *March* and *Ulster*, L. L.
1382, *Philip Courtney*, the
King's Cousin, L. L. but the
Lord *Birmingham* General.
1384, *Robert de Vere*, Earl
of *Oxford*, L. L.
1385, *Sir John Standey*, L. J.
1386, *Alexander Bishop of*
Menth, L. J.

1389,

The Present STATE

- 1389, Sir John Stanley, L. J.
 1392, James Earl of Ormond, L. J.
 1394, William Scroope, L. J.
 1394, K. Rich. II. in Person.
 1395, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L. J.
 1398, Roger Gray, L. J.
 1399, K. Richard II. again.
 1402, Alexander, Bishop of Meath, his Deputy.
 1404, Stephen Scroop, D.
 1405, Gerard, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
 1408, Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, D.
 1410, Thomas Butler again.
 1411, The same again.
 1412, John Talbot, Lord Furnival, L. J.
 1416, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, L. L. and Stephen Scroope, D.
 1419, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.
 1420, John Duke of Bedford, L. L. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, D.
 1423, Edward E. of March and Ulster, L. L.
 1425, John Lord Talbot, D.
 1426, James Butler, Earl of Ormond, D.
 1427, Sir John Gray, L. J.
 1428, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath, Deputy; and the same Year Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, L. L.
 1429, Sir Thomas Strange, D.
 1432, Sir Thomas Stanley, L. L. Sir Christ. Plunket, D.
 1435, Sir T. Stanley returns.
 1436, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, D.
 1438, Lionel L. Wells, L. L.
 1440, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, D.
 The same Year James Earl of Ormond, D. and Lionel Lord Wells returns.
 1441, James Earl of Ormond, D.
 1442, William Wells, D. and Lionel Lord Wells.
 1443, James Earl of Ormond, L. L.
 1446, John Earl of Shrewsbury, L. L.
 1447, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L. L. Chancellor.
 1449, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1450, James Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, Lord Treasurer of England, L. D. to the Duke of York.
 1452, Bar. of Delvin, Deputy.
 1456, Thomas Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kildare, D.
 1459, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1459, Thomas Fitz-Morris, Earl of Kildare, D.
 1460, Sir Rowland Fitz-Engelstace, D.
 1460, George D. of Clare, L. L. for Life.
 1463, Thomas Earl of Desmond, D.
 1467, John Tiptoft, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1475, Bishop of Meath, D. Thomas Earl of Kildare, D. Sir Rowland Fitz-Engelstace, D. William Sherwood, Esq; D.
 1478, Henry Lord Gray, L. L. Gerald Earl of Kildare, L. L.
 1478, Sir Rob. Preston, L. L.
 1479, Richard Duke of York, L. L.
 1479, Gerald Earl of Kildare, D.
 1483, Prince Edward, Son to Richard III. L. L.
 1483, Gerald Earl of Kildare, D.

1484, *John de la Pole*, Earl of Lincoln, L. L.
 1485, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of Lincoln.
 1490, *Fasper* Duke of Bedford, L. L.
 1492, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.
 1494, *Sir Edward Poynings*, L. D.
 1495, *Henry Dean*, Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.
 1496, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. L.
 1501, *Henry* Duke of York, later King *Henry VIII.* L. L.
 Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1503, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.
 1504, *Gerald* Earl of Kildare, L. L.
 1513, *Gerald*, the Son of Gerald late E. of Kildare, L. J.
 1515, Lord Viscount *Gordon*, L. J.
 1519, *Sir Thomas Fitz-Morris*, L. J.
 1520, *Thomas Howard*, Earl of Surrey, L. L.
 1522, *Pierce Butler*, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1524, *Gerald*, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1526, *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of Tipperary, L. D. *Rich. Nugent*, Son of *Delvin*, L. J.
 1528, *Pierce Butler*, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1530, *Henry*, Duke of Richmond, L. L. *Sir William Skeffington*, L. D.
 1532, *Gerald*, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1534, *Thomas*, Son to the Earl of Kildare, L. D.
Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
 1535, *Leonard* Lord Gray,

Lord Viscount *Graney* in Ireland, L. D.
 1539, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.
 1540, *Sir William Brereton*, Baron of *Laglin* in Ireland, L. J.
 1543, *Sir W. Brabazon*, L. J.
 1544, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.
 1546, *Sir William Brabazon* a second time, L. J.
 1547, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, L. D.
 1548, *Sir E. Belingham*, L. D.
 1549, *Sir Francis Bryan*, Marshal of Ireland, and *Sir William Brabazon*, L. J.
 1550, *Sir Anthony St. Leger* a fourth time L. D.
 1551, *Sir James Crofts*, L. D.
 1552, *Sir Thomas Cusack*, and *Sir Gerald Aylmer*, L. J.
 1553, *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, the fifth time L. D.
 1556, *Thomas Ratcliff*, Viscount *Fitzwalter*, L. D.
 1557, *Hugh Corwin*, Archbishop of Dublin, and *Sir H. Sidney*, L. J.
 1558, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, L. L. *Sir Henry Sidney* his Deputy.
 1559, *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. J.
 1561, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex* returned L. L.
 1561, *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. J.
 1562, *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, L. L.
 1565, *Sir Nicholas Arnold*, L. J.
 1565, *Sir Henry Sidney*, L. D.
 1567, *Dr. Weston*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, L. D.
 1568, *Sir Henry Sidney*, L. D.

1571, Sir William Fitz-Wil-
liams, L. D.

1575, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.

1578, Sir William Drury,
L. J.

1579, Sir William Pelham,
L. J.

1580, Arthur, Lord Gray,
L. D.

1582, Adam Loftus, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, and Lord
Chancellor, with Henry Wallop,
Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.

1584, Sir John Perrot, L. D.

1588, Sir William Fitz-Wil-
liams, L. D.

1594, Sir Will. Russell, L. D.

1597, Thomas, Lord Berroughs,
L. D.

1597, Adam Loftus, Lord
Chancellor, and Sir Robert Gar-
diner, L. J.

1598, Robert Earl of Essex,
L. D.

1599, Sir Adam Loftus, Ld
Chancellor, and Sir George Cary,
Ld Treasurer, L. J.

1599, Sir C. Bluns, Lord
Mounsejoy, L. J.

1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.

1604, Sir Arthur Chichester,
L. D.

1613, Thomas Jones, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield,
L. J.

1614, Sir Arthur Chichester,
Lord of Belfast, L. D.

1615, Thomas Jones, Lord
Chancellor, and Sir John Den-
ham Chief Justice of the King's
Bench, L. J.

1616, Sir Oliver St. John,
L. D. and Richard Wingfield,
Lord Viscount Powers-Court,
L. J.

1622, Sir Adam Loftus, Vis-
count Ely, Lord Chancellor,

and Richard Wingfield, Lord
Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1625, Henry Cary, Lord Vi-
count Falkland, L. D.

1629, Sir Adam Loftus, Vi-
count Ely, Lord Chancellor
and Sir Richard Boyle, Ld
Treasurer, L. J.

1633, Thomas, Lord Vi-
count Wentworth, L. D.

1636, Sir Adam Loftus, Vi-
count Ely, Lord Chancellor
and Sir Christoph. Wandesford,
Master of the Rolls, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wen-
worth, L. D.

1639, Robert Lord Dillon
Kilkenny-West, and Sir Christoph
Wandesford, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount
Wentworth, Earl of Strafford,
L. L.

1640, Sir Christopher Wandesford,
Master of the Rolls,
L. D.

1640, Robert Lord Dillon
and Sir William Parsons, Master
of the Court of Wards, L. J.

1641, Sir William Parsons
and Sir John Borlace, Masters
of the Ordnance, L. J.

1643, Sir John Borlace,
Sir Henry Tichborn, L. J.

1647, June 19th, the
Lieutenant deliver'd up the
verament to Arthur An-
Esq; Sir Robert King, and
Robert Meredith, Kts. Col.
John Moor, and Colonel M.
Jones, Commissioners.

1649, Sirrick Bourne, Master
of Clamrickard, L. D.

1649, Oliver Cromwell, L.

1650, Hen. Ireton, Esq; L.

1654, Charles Fleetwood,
L. D.

1657, Henry Cromwell,
L. D.

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1660, Sir Maurice Eustace,
Lord Chancellor, Roger Boyle,
of Orrery, and Charles Coote,
of Montrath, L. J.
1661, Sir Maurice Eustace,
Lord Chancellor, and Roger
Boyle of Orrery, L. D.
1661, James, D. M. and E.
Ormond, L. L.
1664, Thomas, Earl of Oss-
ington, L. D.
1665, James D. of Ormond
returns from England, L. L.
1668, Thomas, Earl of Oss-
ington, L. D.
1669, John, Lord Roberts,
L. L.
1670, John, Lord Berkeley,
L. L.
1671, Michael Boyle, Lord
of Dublin, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes,
Marshal-General, L. J.
1672, Arthur, Earl of Essex,
L. L.
1675, Michael Boyle, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, and Sir Ar-
thur Forbes, Marshal-General,
L. L.
1676, Arthur Earl of Essex
dies, L. L.
1677, James Duke of Or-
mond, L. L.
1682, Richard, Earl of Ar-
lington, L. D.
1683, James, Duke of Or-
mond, L. L.
1685, Henry, Earl of Clarendon,
L. L.
1687, Richard, Earl of Tyr-
connell, L. D.
1690, Henry, Lord Sidney,
Thomas, now Lord Conings-
by, L. J.
1692, Henry, Lord Sidney, L. L.
1693, Sir Charles Porter, Lord
Chancellor, and Sir Cyril Wych,

1693, Henry, Lord Capel, Sir
Cyril Wych, and William Dux-
combe, Esq; L. J.
1695, Henry, Lord Capel,
L. D.
1696, Sir Charles Porter, Lord
Chancellor, L. J.
1696, Sir Charles Porter, Lord
Chancellor, Charles Earl of Mon-
trath, and Henry Earl of Drogheda,
L. J.
1697, Charles Marquis of
Winchester, and Henry Earl of
Galway, L. J.
1699, Henry Earl of Gal-
way, and Narcissus Marsh, Abp
of Dublin, L. J.
1699, Earl of Berkeley, and
Earl of Galway, L. J.
1701, Narcissus Abp of Dub-
lin, Henry Earl of Drogheda, and
Hugh Earl of Mount-Alexander,
L. J.
1701, Laurence, Earl of Ro-
chester, L. L.
1702, Narcissus Archbishop
of Dublin, and Henry Earl of
Drogheda, L. J.
1702, Hugh Earl of Mount-
Alexander, Thomas Earl, and
Thomas Keightley, Esq; L. J.
1703, James, Duke of Or-
mond, L. L.
1705, Duke of Ormond.
1706, Sir Richard Cocks, Lord
Chancellor, John Lord Cuss, L. J.
1707, Thomas, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery, L. L.
1707, Dr. Narcissus Marsh,
Archbishop of Armagh, and
Lord Primate of all Ireland,
Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord
Chancellor.
1709, Thomas, Earl of
Wharton, L. L.
1710, Richard Freeman, Esq;
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General Ingoldsby.

The Present STATE

1710, *Thomas, E. of Whar-*
ton, L. L.

1710, *Richard Freeman, Esq;*
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General *Ingoldsby, L. J.*

Ibid. The Lord Primate, Lieu-
tenant-General *Ingoldsby.*

1710, *James Duke of Or-*
mond, appointed L. L.

1711, Upon the Decease of
the Lord Chancellor *Freeman*,
Sir *Constantine Phipps* being ap-
pointed to succeed him, he,
upon his Arrival at *Dublin*, was
upon the Resignation of the
Lord Primate, constituted by
Patent, together with Lieute-
nant-General *Ingoldsby, L. J.*

1712, Sir *Constantine Phipps*,
Lord Chancellor, Dr. *John Ve-*
sey, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and
Primate of *Ulster*, in the Room
of General *Ingoldsby* deceased,
L. J.

1713, *Charles, Duke of*
Shrewsbury, L. L.

1714, Dr. *Thomas Lindsey*,
Archbishop of *Armagh*, Sir
Constantine Phipps, Ld Chancel-
lor, and Dr. *Vesey*, Archbishop
of *Tuam, L. J.*

1714, Dr. *William King*, Arch-
bishop of *Dublin*, Dr. *John Ve-*
sey, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and
Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl of *Ki-*
dare, L. J.

1714, *Charles, Earl of Sal-*
derland, L. L.

1715, *Charles, D. of Gr-*
ton, and *Henry Earl of Gall-*
ton, L. J.

1717, *Charles, Ld Viscount*
Townshend, L. L.

1719, *Charles, Duke of*
ton, L. L.

1721, *Charles, Duke of Gr-*
ton, L. L.



A List of the Privy Council of IRELAND.

Alan, *Lord Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellor.*



William, *Lord Archbishop of Dublin.*
John, *Lord Archbishop of Tuam.*
John, *Lord Bishop of Meath.*

Robert, *Earl of Kildare.*
Henry, *Earl of Thomond.*
Edward, *Earl of Meath.*
William, *Earl of Inchiquin.*
James, *Earl of Barrimore.*
Charles, *Earl of Montrath.*
Arthur, *Earl of Anglesea.*
Hugh, *Earl of Mount-Alexander.*
James, *Earl of Abercorn.*
Henry, *Lord Carlton.*
Thomas Fitz-William, *Lord Viscount Merion.*
Edward, *Lord Viscount Blessington.*
William, *Lord Viscount Mountjoy.*
Christopher, *Lord Viscount Castletomer.*
John, *Lord Bishop of Dromore.*
Henry, *Lord Santry.*
Thomas, *Earl Coningesby.*
William, *Lord Berkley.*
Henry, *Lord Shelburne.*

Charles, *Lord Tirawley.*
Heneage, *Lord Guernsey, since sworn.*
John, *Lord Percevell.*
Henry, *Lord Farrard.*
Robert, *Lord Moleworth.*
Gustavus, *Lord Viscount Boyne.*
Theophilus, *Lord Newtown.*
Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*
Sir William St. Quintin.
Sir Gustavus Hume.
Sir Ralph Gore.
Sir Edward Crafton.
William Whitshed, *Esq;*
Joseph Dean, *Esq; deceased.*
Thomas Keightley, *Esq;*
Lord Viscount Shannon.
Thomas Brodrick, *Esq;*
Edward Southwell, *Esq;*
Francis Gwin, *Esq;*
George Doddington, *Esq;*
William Conolly, *Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.*
Oliver St. George, *Esq;*
Major General Frederick Hamilton.
John Allen, *Esq;*
Benjamin Parry, *Esq;*
Charles Fane, *Esq;*

Clerk of the Council,

Principal Officers of *IRELAND*

ORD Lieutenant, his Grace *Charles Duke of Grafton*.

Lords Justices,

Lord Viscount *Shannon*.

William Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Secretary of State, *Edward Southwell, Esq;*

Lord Treasurer, *Earl of Burlington.*

Vice-Treasurer, *Earl of Scarborough.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Philip Savage, Esq;*

Lord Chief Baron, *Bernard Hale, Esq;*

Second Baron, *John Pocklington, Esq;*

Third Baron, *Sir John St Leger, Bar.*

Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, *Arthur Hill, Esq;*

King's Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, *William Whiteshead, Esq;*

Second Justice, *William Cawfield, Esq;*

Third Justice, *John Parnel, Esq;*

Clerk of the Crown, *Edward Southwell, Esq;*

Prime Serjeant, *Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq;*

Second Serjeant, *John Giffé, Esq;*

Attorney-General, *John Rogers, Esq;*

Solicitor-General, *Thomas Marlay, Esq;*

Auditor-General, *Charles Dering, Esq;*

Surveyor-General, *Thomas Molesworth, Esq;*

Chancery.

Lord Chancellor, *Alan Viscount Middleton,*

Master of the Rolls, *William Lord Burkle.*

our Masters in Chancery, { Richard Stone, Esq;
Thomas White, Esq;
John Usher, Esq;
William Crow, Esq;
Clerk of the Crown, Sir Thomas Domoile, Kt.
Clerk of the Hanaper, Joseph Budden, Esq;
Chief Remembrancer, Henry Temple, Esq;
Second Remembrancer, Luke King, Esq;
Clerk of the Pipe, Paul Barry, Esq;
Chief Chamberlain, Robert Fox, Esq;
Second Chamberlain, Robert Curtis, Esq;
Comptroller of the Pipe, Charles Baldwin, Esq;
Clerk of the Exchequer, Mr. Carpenter.
Clerk of the Exchequer, Robert Fox, Esq;
Pursivant of the Exchequer, Edward Deering, Esq;
Auditor of the Foreign Accounts and Imprest, Lewis Roberts, Esq;

Common-Pleas.

Chief Justice, John Forster, Esq;
Second Justice, John Gore, Esq;
Third Justice, James Mackartney, Esq;
Protonotary, James Barry, Esq;

Physician to the State, ——— Molyneux, Esq;
Cher King at Arms, William Hawkins, Esq;
Blonde Pursivant, Joseph Morland, Esq;
Chief Serjeant at Arms, Richard Povey, Esq;
Second Serjeant, Thomas Carter, Esq;
Three Pursivants, { John Podmore.
Robert Preston.
William Lovingslow.

Clerk of the Council Chamber, William Palmer, Jun.
Clerk of the Rooms in Dublin-Castle, William Clarke.
Clerk of the Castle, George Digby.
Constable of the Castle of Dublin, John Pratt, Esq;
Kettle-Drummer, William Cooper.

Commissioners of the Revenue.

Thomas Southwell, Kt.
James Strickland, Esq;
James Cawolly, Esq;
Philip Gibbon, Esq;

Thomas Medlicot, Esq;
Mr. Wilde.
William Yonge, Esq;

The Present STATE

Commissioners of Excise.

William Strickland, Esq;
William Conolly, Esq;

Thomas Medlicot, Esq;
Mr. Wylde.

Solicitor, *Richard Nuthall, Esq;*
 Comptroller and Accomptant General, *Matthew Pennesfeather.*

Military Government of *Ireland.*

Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces, under the Government, Lord *Shannon.*

There ought to be Twelve Thousand Men, Horse, Foot and Dragoons, upon the *Irish* Establishment; and his Majesty has given Directions to make them up, by filling, or rather new-raising the Regiments of *Wills, Bor, and Wade.*

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, Colonel *Molesworth.*
 Captain of the Battel-Axes, the Lord Lieutenant's Guards, Colonel *William Southwell.*

Muste-Master General, Lord *Tullamoor.*

Master of the Royal Hospital of *Kilmainan*, near *Dublin*, Brigadier General *Creichson.*





A List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; together with the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of this present Parliament: Begun and Held at Dublin, on Saturday the Twelfth of November, 1715, before their Excellencies Charles Duke of Grafton, and Henry Earl of Gallway, Lords Justices General, and General Governors of Ireland. And continued by several Prorogations. And now Hela under his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, being the Fourth Session of this present Parliament, beginning in Dublin, Tuesday the Twelfth of September, 1721.

Thus * marked are Papists.

A LIST of the PEERS.

A L A N, Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellor.

ARCHBISHOPS 4.

Dr. Thomas Lindsey, *Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.*
 Dr. William King, *Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.*
 Dr. William Palliser, *Archbishop of Cashel.*
 Dr. Edward Synge, *Archbishop of Tuam.*

Charles Boyle, *Earl of Cork, Lord Treasurer.*

MARQUISSES 1.

Philip Wharton, *Marquis of Catherlough.*

E A R L S 26.

Robert Fitz-Gerald, *Earl of Kildare.*
 Henry ô Bryen, *Earl of Thomond.*
 Richard Bourk, *Earl of Clanrickard. **
 Alexander Mac Donell, *Earl of Antrim. **

† Thomas

The Present Parliament

Thomas Nugent, *Darl of West-Meath.* *
 Robert Dillon, *Earl of Roscommon.*
 Basil Fielding, *Earl of Desmond.*
 Chambre Brabazon, *Earl of Meath.*
 James Barry, *Earl of Barrymore.*
 Arthur Chichester, *Earl of Donnegall.*
 Richard Lambert, *Earl of Canvan.*
 William o Bryen, *Earl of Inchiquine.*
 Lyonell Boyle, *Earl of Orrery.*
 Charles Coote, *Earl of Mountrath.*
 Henry Moore, *Earl of Drogheda.*
 Charles Talbot, *Earl of Waterford and Wexford.*
 Henry Montgomery, *Earl of Mount-Alexander.*
 Theobald Taaf, *Earl of Carlingford.* *
 Arthur Forbes, *Earl of Granard.*
 Richard Coote, *Earl of Belmont.*
 Godart Ginckell, *Earl of Athlone.*
 Charles Butler, *Earl of Arran.*
 William Fitz-William, *Earl Fitz-William.*
 Richard Parsons, *Earl of Ross.*
 Henry Petty, *Earl of Shelburne.*
 John Villiers, *Earl of Grandison.*

VISCOUNTS 54.

Arthur Annesley, *Viscount Valentia.*
 Henry Dillon, *Viscount Dillon.* *
 John Nettervill, *Viscount Nettervill.* *

Arthur Loftus, *Viscount Loftus.*
 Thomas Beamont, *Viscount Swords.*
 Robert Needham, *Viscount Kilmerly.*
 Miles Bourk, *Viscount Mayo.*
 George Saunderson, *Viscount Castle-Town.*
 John Scudamore, *Viscount Sligo.*
 Richard Lumly, *Viscount Waterford.*
 Endymion Smith, *Viscount Strangford.*
 ——— Wenman, *Viscount Tullam.*
 ——— Molyneux, *Viscount Maryborough.* *
 ——— Fairfax, *Viscount Emely.*
 Thomas Butler, *Viscount Eke-rine.*
 Richard Fitz-William, *Viscount Fitz-William.*
 Brian Cockaine, *Viscount Cullen.*
 ——— Tracy, *Viscount Rath-coole.*
 Francis Smith, *Viscount Carrington of Barrefore.* *
 Richard Bulkeley, *Viscount Cahel.*
 Nicholas Barnwall, *Viscount Kingland.* *
 Francis Boyle, *Viscount Shannon.*
 Clotworthy Skeffington, *Viscount Massareen.*
 Hugh Choldmondeley, *Viscount Kells.*
 Francis Fanshaw, *Viscount Dro-more.*
 William Caulfield, *Viscount Charlemont.*
 Charles Boyle, *Viscount Blessington.*
 James Lane, *Viscount Lanesborough.*

Henry Dawney, *Viscount*
Downe.

Will. Stewart, *Viscount* Mount-
joy.

— Vaughan, *Viscount* Lis-
burn.

Tho. Windesor, *Viscount* Winde-
sor.

Sir Scroop How, *Viscount*
How.

James Hamilton, *Viscount* Stra-
bane.

Sir John Verney, *Viscount* Fer-
managh.

Arthur St. Leger, *Viscount* Do-
nerayle.

Edw. Davys, *Viscount* Mount-
Cashel, a Minor.

Christoph Wandesford, *Viscount*
Castlecomer.

Robert Moleworth, *Viscount*
Moleworth.

Walt. Chetwynd, *Viscount* Chet-
wynd.

Alan Brödrick, *Viscount* Middle-
ton.

Gustavus Hamilton, *Viscount*
Beyne.

Trevor Hill, *Viscount* Hillsbo-
rough.

John Allen, *Viscount* Allen.

Charles Fane, *Viscount* Fane.

Sir Richard Child, *Viscount* Cas-
tlemain.

Sir John Brownlow, *Viscount*
Tyrconnell.

James Hamilton, *Viscount* Li-
merick.

Will. Grimston, *Viscount* Grim-
ston.

John Barrington, *Viscount* Bar-
rington.

William Vane, *Viscount* Vane.

Thomas Gage, *Viscount* Gage.

Sir Marcus Beresford, *Viscount*
Tyrone.

Sir Mountague Blundell, *Viscount*
Blundell.

BISHOPS 18.

Doctor John Evans, *Bishop* of
Meath.

Dr. Welbore Ellis, *Bishop* of Kil-
dare.

Josias Hort, *Bishop* of Ferns
and Laghlin.

Dr. William Fitz-Gerald, *Bishop*
of Clonfert.

Dr. Thomas Smith, *Bishop* of
Limerick, Ardfer, and Ag-
hadoe.

Dr. Charles Crow, *Bishop* of
Cloyne.

Dr. Thomas Mills, *Bishop* of
Waterford and Lismore.

Dr. Peter Brown, *Bishop* of Cork
and Ros.

Dr. John Sterne, *Bishop* of Clog-
her.

Sir Thomas Vesey, *Bishop* of Of-
fory.

Dr. Nicholas Forster, *Bishop* of
Raphoe.

Dr. Timothy Goodwin, *Bishop*
of Kilmore and Ardagh.

Dr. Charles Carr, *Bishop* of Kil-
lallow.

Dr. Ralph Lambert, *Bishop* of
Dromore.

Dr. Henry Downs, *Bishop* of El-
phin.

Dr. William Nicholson, *Bishop*
of Derry.

Dr. Charles Cobb, *Bishop* of Kil-
lalla and Achonree.

Dr. Francis Hutchinson, *Bishop*
of Down and Connor.

BARONS 42.

Edward Bermingham, *Baron* of
Athenree.

Gerald de Corcy, *Baron* of King-
fak.

Thomas

- Thomas Fitz-Morris, *Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.*
 Thomas St. Lawrence, *Baron of Howth.*
 Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, *Baron of Upper Ossory. **
 Theobald Butler, *Baron of Cahir. **
 Henry Folliot, *Baron of Ballyshannon.*
 Banastre Ma nard, *Baron of Wicklow.*
 Richard Gorges, *Baron of Dundalk.*
 William Digby, *Baron of Gethill.*
 Cadwallader Blayney, *Baron of Blayney.*
 ——— Herbert, *Baron of Castle Island.*
 John Calvert, *Baron of Baltimore.*
 Henry Haire, *Baron of Coleraine.*
 Bennet Shirrard, *Baron of Leitrim.*
 Francis Hawley, *Baron of Dunamore.*
 Hildebrand Allington, *Baron of Killard.*
 John King, *Baron of Kingston.*
 Henry Barry, *Baron Santry.*
 Arthur Annesley, *Baron of Altham.*
 John Bellew, *Baron Bellew.*
 Thomas Coningesby, *Baron Coningesby.*
 Sir Charles O'Hara, *Baron Tyrrawley.*
 Michael Bourk, *Baron Bourk, of Dunkellin.*
 Francis Conway, *Baron Conway and Kilultagh.*
 George Cholmondeley, *Baron Newborough.*
 Sir George St. George, *Baron St. George.*
 Sir Arthur Cole, *Baron Ranelagh.*
 Sir John Percival, *Baron Percival.*
 Richard Fitz-Patrick, *Baron Goran.*
 George Evans, *Baron Carbery.*
 Sir Henry Tichborne, *Baron Farrard.*
 Theophilus Butler, *Baron Butler.*
 John Moore, *Baron Moore.*
 Tho. Southwell, *Baron Southwell.*
 Matthew Aylmer, *Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath.*
 George Carpenter, *Baron Carpenter.*
 Thomas Pitt, *Baron of Londonderry.*
 Charles Whitworth, *Baron of Whitworth.*
 William Ponsonby, *Baron of Besborough.*
 James D'Arcy, *Baron D'Arcy.*
 John Bligh, *Baron of Clifton.*
-
- The COMMONS.
- County of ARMAGH 6.
- William Brownlow, *Esq.*
 William Richardson, *Esq.*
 Borough of *Armagh.*
 Silvester Cross, *Esq.*
 John Eyre, *Esq.*
 Borough of *Charlemont.*
 The Hon. James Caulfield, *Esq.*
 Humphry May, *Esq.*
- County of ANTRIM 10.
- Clotworthy Upton, *Esq.*
 Thomas Upton, *Esq.*

Borough

Borough of *Lisburne*.

Edmond Francis Stafford, *Esq*;

Brent Spencer, *Esq*;

Borough of *Belfast*.

George Macartney, *Esq*;

George Macartney, Jun. *Esq*;

Borough of *Antrim*.

Hugh Henry, *Esq*;

The Hon. John Skeffington, *Esq*;

Borough of *Randalstown*.

Robert Dixon, *Esq*;

James Stevenson, *Esq*;

County and Town of *CARRICKFERGUS* 2.

Archibald Edmonstone, *Esq*;

Edward Lyndon, *Esq*;

County of *CATHERLOUGH* 6.

Francis Harrison, *Esq*;

Thomas Burdett, *Esq*;

Borough of *Catherlogh*.

Richard Wolfely, *Esq*;

Walter Weldon, *Esq*;

Borough of *Old Leighlin*.

John Beauchamp, *Esq*;

St. Leger Gilbert, *Esq*;

County of *CAVAN* 6.

Brokill Newburgh, *Esq*;

Mervin Pratt, *Esq*;

Borough of *Cavan*.

Theophilus Clements, *Esq*;

Thomas Nesbitt, *Esq*;

Borough of *Belturbet*.

Brinsley Butler, *Esq*;

Charles Delafay, *Esq*;

County of *CLARE* 4.

Francis Gore, *Esq*;

John Ivers, *Esq*;

Borough of *Ennis*.

David Bindon, Sen. *Esq*;

Samuel Bindon, *Esq*;

County of *CORK* 26.

The Hon. St. John Broderick,
Esq;

Henry Boyle, *Esq*;

City of *Cork*.

Edward Hoar, *Esq*;

Edmond Knap, *Esq*;

Town of *Toughal*.

Henry Rugg, *Esq*;

Arthur Hyde, *Esq*;

Town of *Kingsale*.

The Right Hon. Edward South-
well, *Esq*;

Henry Hawley, *Esq*;

Town of *Bandon-Bridge*.

Francis Bernard, *Esq*;

Right Hon. Col. Martin Bladen,

Town of *Mallow*.

Anthony Jephson, *Esq*;

William Brodrick, *Esq*;

Borough of *Baltimore*.

Michael Beecher, *Esq*;

Sir Percy Freke, *Bar*.

Borough of *Cloghnikelty*.

George Freke, *Esq*;

Richard Cox, *Esq*;

Borough of *Charleville*.

William Boyle, *Esq*;

Henry Purdon, *Esq*;

Borough of *Castlemartyr*.

Bartholomew Purdon, *Esq*;

Charles Coote, *Esq*;

Borough of *Midletown*.

The Right Honourable Thomas

Brodrick, *Esq*;

Edward Corker, *Esq*;

Borough of *Rathcormick*.

Jephson Busteed, *Esq*;

The Right Hon. James Tynte,

Esq;

Borough of *Donerayle*.

Arthur St. Leger, *Esq*;

William Caulabon, *Esq*;

County

County of DUBLIN 10.

The Hon. Edw. Brabazon, *Esq;*
 William Dornville, *Esq;*
 City of *Dublin*.
John Rogerfon, *Esq;* *his Majesty's Attorney General*.
Benjamin Burton, *Esq;*
 University of *Dublin*.
Marmaduke Coghill, *Esq;*
The Right Honourable Edward
 Hopkins, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Swords*.
Plunkett Plunkett, *Esq;*
The Hon. Richard Molefworth,
Esq;
 Borough of *Newcastle*.
Daniel Reading, *Esq;*
Charles Monck, *Esq;*

County and Town of DROGHEDA 2.

Henry Singleton, *Esq;*
Edward Singleton, *Esq;*

County of DONEGALL 12.

The Right Honourable Sir Ralph
 Gore, *Bar*.
Gustavus Hamilton, *Esq;*
 Borough of *St. Johnston*.
William Forward, *Esq;*
James Topham, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Donegall*.
Henry Maxwell, *Esq;*
Robert Miller, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Ballyshannon*.
Major General Owen Wynne.
John Rochfort, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Killybeggs*.
Thomas Pearson, *Esq;*
Robert Colvill, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Lifford*.
The Hon. Brig. David Creighton.
Richard Hamilton, *Esq;*

County of DOWNE 14.

Michael Ward, *Esq;*
Sir John Rawdon, *Bar*.
 Borough of *Downpatrick*.
The Hon. Sir Emanuel Moore,
Bar.
Thomas Medlicott, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Killyleagh*.
John Haltridge, *Esq;*
Robert Ross, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Newry*.
Robert Clements, *Esq;*
Hans Hamilton, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Bangor*.
Achison Moore, *Esq;*
Edward Riggs, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Newtown*.
The Right Hon. Richard Tighe,
Esq;
Charles Campbell, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Hillborough*.
Arthur Hill, *Esq;*
Samuel Waring, *Esq;*

County of FERMANAGH 4.

The Right Honourable Sir Gustavus Hume, *Bar*.
John Corry, *Esq;*
 Borough of *Enniskillen*.
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F I N I S.

THE
PRESENT STATE
Of His MAJESTY'S
DOMINIONS
IN
GERMANY.

CONTAINING

An exact Description of the Same, and a
new Map of them All.



L O N D O N:
Printed in the Year 1722.

THE
PRESENT STATE

OF HIS MAJESTY'S
DOMINIONS

GERMANY.

CONTAINING

An exact Description of the same, and a
new Map of them All.

LONDON

Printed in the Year 1725.



A N
A C C O U N T
O F H I S
Majesty King GEORGE'S
D O M I N I O N S
I N
G E R M A N Y.



THE Great Historical *Atlas* informs us, That they consist of, 1. The Dutchy of *Calenberg*, in which lies the City of *Hanover*, its Capital.
2. Of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*.
3. Of the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, as Successor to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George William*.

4. Of the County of *Diepholz*.
5. Of the County of *Hoy*.
6. Of the County of *Danneberg*.
7. Of the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, in Conjunction with the Prince of *Wolfenbittel*, a Branch of the same Family of *Brunswick*.

An Account of his Majesty's

His Majesty has also Pretensions, first, to be chief Treasurer of the Empire.

Secondly, to be chief Standard-Bearer of the Empire, which is controverted by the Family of *Wurtemberg*.

Thirdly, On the County of *Staden*, against the Archbishop of *Bremen* formerly, now against the King of *Sweden*.

Fourthly, Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from *Richard I.* of *England*, to *Orto I.* of *Brunswick*, in 1190.

Fifthly, On the Succession of *Maud* Dutcheß of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.

Sixthly, On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* of *England*.

Seventhly, Upon the County of *Eicksfeld*, possessed by the Elector of *Mentz*.

Eighthly, On the County of *Regenstein*, possessed by the King of *Prussia*.

Ninthly, On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337.

Tenthly, Upon the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and *Hoxter*, which has been the Subject of several Controversies, and is now possessed by the Elector of *Cologne*, as Administrator, by a Treaty made at *Brunswick* in 1653.

The Protestants in that Bishoprick being oppressed by the Elector of *Cologne*, his present Majesty, when Elector, was obliged to put some Troops into the capital City, to make the Papists keep to the Treaty of *Westphalia* on the Head of Religion. This was complained of to the *German Dyet*, upon which the Elector published a Manifesto, to justify his Proceedings, and proved that they were according to the Agreement made with the Elector of *Cologne* in 1643, and other later Conventions; so that the Papists were at last obliged to redress the Grievances of the Protestants, and the Elector withdrew his Troops.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* is by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to be alternately conferred upon Protestants and Papists, and that the Chapter is obliged, when it comes to a Protestant's Turn, to elect one of the younger Sons of his Majesty's Family to be their Bishop, or in case there be none such, they are to chuse the reigning Prince; and in case the Family should fail, they are to chuse a Prince of the House of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*. His Majesty's Brother Duke *Ernest*, is now Bishop of that Place.

The *German* Dominions, possess'd by his Majesty at present lie betwixt the Lat. $51\frac{1}{2}$ and $54\frac{1}{3}$, including *Sax-Lawenburg* and between Long. 8. from the Meridian of *London* to Long

Dominions in GERMANY.

The Breadth and the Length of these Dominions are both unequal, because they are indented by those of *Holstein*, *Bremen* and *Mecklenburg*, on the N. N. W. and N. E. by those of *Hesse Cassel* and part of *Thuringen* on the S. and by the Dominions of *Prussia* on the E. and part of *Westphalia* on the W. and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, which lie inclosed betwixt the Dutchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, on the S. Zell on the N. and the County of *Schawenberg* on the W. The Dominions being thus limited, are above 150 Miles, where longest, from the County of *Diepholtz* on the W. to the farthest part of *Danneberg* on the E. and 175 where broadest, from the Borders of *Hesse Cassel* on the S. to the farthest part of *Sax-Lawenburg* on the N.

His Majesty's German Dominions and Titles being so many and various, his Coat of Arms is the same; and not being easily to be separated from those of the Branch of *Wolfembuttel*, are drawn together in the *Atlas* as follows :

<i>Gules</i> , two Leopards Or langued, for <i>Brunswick</i> —	1	2	Arms,
<i>Gules</i> , a Horse <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Lower Saxony</i> —	2	2	
<i>Argent</i> , a Lion <i>Azure</i> frow'd with Harts <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Lunenburg</i> —	3	3	
<i>Azure</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> crown'd, for <i>Eberstein</i> —	3	4	
<i>Gules</i> , a Lion Or with a Border <i>Campont</i> , <i>Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> , for <i>Homburg</i> —	5	5	
<i>Azure</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Diepholtz</i> —	6	7	
<i>Argent</i> , an Eagle <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Diepholtz</i> —	7	8	
Scutcheon <i>Argent</i> , for the Electoral Dignity —	8		
<i>Gules</i> , a Lion <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Lauterburg</i> —	9	9	
<i>Argent</i> , three Fesses <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Lauterburg</i> —	10	10	
<i>Argent</i> , an Hart <i>Sable</i> , for <i>Chertenburg</i> —	11	11	
Quartered in the first and fourth, Or two Bears Feet in Pale, in the second Cut in the upper Part Or and <i>Gules</i> , and in the lower Part <i>Gironnée Argent</i> and <i>Azure</i> , for <i>Hoye and Bruckhausen</i> —	12	6	
<i>Black</i> , <i>Argent</i> and <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Honstein</i> —	13	14	
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deer's Horns <i>Gules</i> , for <i>Rein-stein</i> —	14	12	
<i>Argent</i> , a Branch of Deer's Horns <i>Sable</i> , for <i>Blankenberg</i> —	15	13	
The Helmets.			
<i>Argent</i> , a Peacock's Tail with Branches of Deer's Horns on the Sides, for <i>Honstein Lauterburg</i> —	1	4	
<i>Argent</i> , two Bears Feet, for <i>Hoye</i> —	2	2	
<i>Argent</i> , a Beam <i>Argent</i> with a Horse a-cross it <i>Argent</i> , for <i>Brunswick</i> —	3	1	

An Account of his Majesty's

Or, two Horns <i>Argent</i> charg'd with six red En- signs, for <i>Bruckhausen</i>	4	3
Or, two Buffler's Horns with two Branches of Deer's Horns on the Sides, for <i>Reinstein Blacken- stein</i>	5	5

We come next to give a particular Geographical Description of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*; and shall begin in the North with

*Sax-Lawen-
berg.*

I. The Dutchy of *SAX-LAWENBURG*: It lies on the North and South Banks of the *Elbe*, between *Holstein* on the West, and the South part of *Mecklenberg* on the East, and *Lauenburg* on the South. It was subject to its own Duke, of the antient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and belonged to that Dutchy, till about 1260, when *John*, the youngest Son of *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, had it for his Share, and his Successors called themselves Dukes of *Angria* and *Westphalia*; but Duke *Erick*, missing of his Pretensions to the Electorate after the Death of *Albert*, added the Name of *Sax* to keep up his Pretensions. *Julius Francis*, their last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, the Claims of the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Duke of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, to it are not yet determined; but the latter seized it, and it is still in the Possession of the House of *Hannover*.

The Places of most Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lawenburg* the chief Town, in Long. 10. 38. Lat. 53. 18. on the Coast of the *Stekenitz* and *Elbe*. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill over against the Fortrefs of *Ertemberg*, on the other side of the River. 'Tis a small, but populous and trading Town. 'Tis said to be built by *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Leoburgum*; but being much damaged by War, it was rebuilt and enlarged by *Bernard* of *Anhalt*. It lies about 35 Miles South-East from *Hamburg*, and 15 North-East from *Lunenbourg*.

2. *Mollen*, famous only for the Quarrels it has occasion'd betwixt the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenberg* and the Town of *Lubeck*.

3. *Wittenburg*, a pretty little Town, with a Castle on the *Elbe*.

4. *Ratzeburg*, on a Lake of that Name, 17 Miles North of *Lawenburg*, and about 10 North of *Lubeck*. It was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bremen* by *Henry* the Lion, and continued so, till by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was secularized and given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, but the Castle and Town to the Duke of *Lauenburg*. The Duke of *Lauenburg* seized and fortified it in 1689, and the King of *Denmark* took it in 1693, and demolished the Fortifications before he restored it. 'Tis the chief Town of a small Principality of the same Name.

Dominions in GERMANY.

7

Name, and embraced *Lutheranism* in 1566. Also the Dukes of *Lauenburg* were antiently buried here. Part of the Dutchy of *Bremen* is subject to this Country, with the Towns of *Frankenhausen*, *Saxenhausen*, and some others on the *Elbe*. The Elector of *Saxony* quitted his Pretensions to the Dutchy and this Town, to the House of *Lunenbourg*, in 1697, and they began to fortify the Place in 1700. The Authority of the Emperor *Joseph*, and of the late King *William*, contributed to the quiet Possession of this Family, as having the best Pretensions both by antient and modern Titles and Agreements.

II. The Dutchy of *LUNENBURG* has the Dutchy of *Meck-Lunenbourg*, *Lauenburg* and the Dominions of *Brandenburg* on the East, the County of *Hoye*, with the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West, the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, and the Dutchy of *Sax-Lauenburg* on the North, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the South; so that it makes up the largest part of his Majesty's German Dominions, and is not mix'd with any other. The greatest Length from East to West is about 170 *English* Miles, and the greatest Breadth from South to North above 70.

The County abounds with Woods and Forests, which afford good Fir, Oak and Elm, that they sell to the *Hamburgers* and *Dutch*, with all Sorts of Deer, wild Swine, and other Venison; and a great Part of it consists of vast Heaths and Wastes, the greatest of which lies West of the City of *Lunenbourg*, in the way to *Hamburg*, and is desert for several Leagues; yet in the green Parts the Inhabitants keep Bees, and make a great Profit of their Honey and Wax.

The Inhabitants are reckoned by the other *Germans* to be most rustical, both in Habit and Language, of any in the Empire; but whatever they were formerly, it will not appear to us now, especially as to their Cloathing. The *Cherusci*, Part of whom inhabited this Country, contributed much to the defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman* Legions. The present Inhabitants are also accounted good Soldiers, being bred in a cold Climate, with a spare Diet. They have Store of good Fish in their Lakes, Pools, and Rivers, and breed great number of Pheasants.

The chief Places of Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lunenbourg* the Metropolis: It lies in Long. 10. 20. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 53. 37. almost 14 *English* Miles South West of *Lauenburg*, and 28 South East of *Harburg*, 43 North of *Zell*, 61 North of *Brunswick*, and 69 North East from *Hannover*.

Some ascribe the Foundation of this City to *Julius Caesar*, but this is rejected as fabulous. It is mentioned in the Reign

An Account of his Majesty's

of the Emperor *Henry II.* and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otto Duke of Saxony*, about the Year 1073 *Henry the Lion* is said to have been the first who fortified it in 1189, it being formerly defended only by a Castle built in 1076, on the Mountain of *Calkberg*, which lies near it.

It was formerly an Imperial City, but now subject to its own Prince. 'Tis of an oblong Form, about two *English Miles* in Compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Duke's Palace stands over against the Town-House, which is a very neat Structure.

There's also a fine University here, which was formerly Monastery; and there's a stately Bridge over the River *Elminaw* which is here navigable. The chief Trade of the City is Salt, made from Salt Springs, which rise within the Walls. The Salt-Houses are fenced in, and continually guarded, as being the main Support of the City, a considerable Part of the Duke's Revenue, and affording constant Employment for great Numbers of Poor. It is reckoned the best for Colour and Taste of any in *Germany*, and therefore exported in great Quantities.

2. *Bardowick*, about four *English Miles* North West from *Lunenbourg* upon the same River. It is now only a Village but formerly a strong and populous City. Some reckon it to have been the first in *Saxony*, and built 990 Years before our Saviour. It had nine Churches, of which the Cathedral only is left. Over the Gate there are some barbarous Latin Verses in an old *Gothick* Character, which allege it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and that it was destroy'd by *Henry the Lion* in 1189. Some derive the Name from *Bardo*, an antient Knight-Errant; but *Meibomius* derives it from an antient People in that Country call'd *Bardi*: It is more probable, that it was a College of the antient Poets call'd *Bardi*. In the Cathedral there are eight Residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars.

3. *Ulixen*. 'Tis a neat little Town on the Conflux of the Streams, which form the River *Elminaw*, 26 Miles South East of *Lunenbourg*, and 28 North East from *Zell*. It was formerly called *Lawenwald*, i. e. *Lion Forest*, as appears by their Records and an Inscription on the Town-Hall. It had its present Name from the neighbouring Monastery of *Oldenstadt*, formerly call'd *Old Ulsen*. In 1646, most of the City was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt since, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. It is said that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and that those who return'd hung up a gilt Tin Ship in the Market Place, as a Memorial of their Success, which continued till the above-mentioned Fire.

4. *Zell*. It lies in a sandy Plain, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Aller* and *Fuse*, which fall into the *Weser* below *Verden*. It lies in Long. 10. 14. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 52. 3. 47 Miles South from *Lunenbourg*, 55 South from *Harburg*, 26 North East from *Hanover*, and 27 North West from *Brunswick*. Some derive its Name from its having been a Cellar, as the German Word signifies; but in a Charter of 1203, which is kept in the Duke's Archives, it is called *T'seile*. It consists of three Streets, which lie parallel; and is well fortified, the Ramparts large and well mounted with Canon. The Duke has a Palace here, which stands near the Gate of *Hanover*: It is a square Building, moated round, and has four Platforms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there is a very fine Riding-House; and there are many fine Gardens, Orchards, and Grotto's, near the Palace. It was built in 1485, by Duke *Henry*, and is the Seat of the chief Courts of Judicature.

5. *Walftrød*, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, formerly a Monastery, built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anhalt*, in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. It is now a considerable Town, seated in a pleasant Valley, encompassed with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade consists in Honey, Wax, Wool and Beer: It lies on the River *Bohme*, near the Confines of *Verden*, 16 Miles North West of *Zell*, and 44 South West of *Lunenbourg*.

6. *Harburg*, on the River *Lotz*, near the Place where it falls into the *Elbe* over against *Hamburg*, with a strong Castle. This Town is the strongest Frontier of the Country on this Side, and well fortified. It is very populous, because the Inhabitants have great Privileges; and is capable of being improv'd by Trade, especially now that his Majesty of *Great Britain* is able to protect it from the Insults which *Hamburg* is liable to from its Neighbours.

7. *Danneberg*, on the River *Fetze*, 6 Miles from the Place where it falls into the *Elbe*. 'Tis the chief Town in the County of that Name, which was given to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1462, by *Nicholas* Count of *Danneberg*, and lies 35 Miles South East from *Lunenbourg*.

8. *Snackenbourg*, on the Confines of *Brandenburg*, where the *Tecke* falls into the *Elbe*. It is a large trading Town, 65 Miles South East of *Lunenbourg*.

The remarkable Woods and Forests in this Country are mark'd a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, in *Moll's* lesser Map, which also gives an Account of their Names; and in a larger one since publish'd, he has mark'd fifty of those Woods and Forests with Numbers.

County of
Hoye.

III. The County of HOYE has *Bremen* and part of *Oldenburg* on the N. *Ninden* on the S. *Diepholtz* on the W. and *Lunenburg Zell* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 35 Miles from S. to N. and about 28 from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the E. Bank of the River *Weser*, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Bremen*, 15 S. W. from *Verden*, 40 N. E. from *Minden*, 45 N. W. from *Zell*, and 42 N. W. from *Hanover*. 'Tis a small Town, but well fortified, and has one of the strongest Castles in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It had formerly Counts of its own, of an antient Saxon Family, to whom it was given by the Emperor *Lotharius*. They were much respected in the Empire; the last of them died in 1582, upon which the County was divided betwixt the Familles of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*; but is now entirely subject to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*.

The most considerable Place in this County, next to *Hoye*, is *Neinberg*, on the same Side the River, about 10 Miles to the S. W. 'Tis a well fortified Town, and sustained several Sieges during the Wars in *Germany*.

Other Places of Note are, 1. *Freudenberg*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Hoye*. 2. *Drakeburg* on the *Weser*, about 8 Miles S. E. from it. 3. *Sidberg*, about 15 S. W. 4. *Liebenaw* 20 Miles S. W. 5. *Barenberg*, at the same Distance, more to the S. W. on the River *Oame*. 6. *Stolzenau*, 30 Miles S. and, 7. *Ucht*, about 32 S. W. from *Hoye*.

Diepholtz.

IV. The County of DIEPHOLTZ has the County of *Oldenburg* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the S. the County of *Hoye* on the E. and the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the W. It is about 30 Miles long from S. to N. but the Breadth unequal; the broadest Place being about 18 Miles from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the Lake *Dummer*, 32 Miles S. W. from *Hoye*. It had formerly Lords of its own, whose Posterity falling in 1587, it fell to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. The Town suffered much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when a great Part of it was ruined, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort. There's a Hill in this Country called *Hulpeburg* (i. e.) the Mount of Help: It was so named, says the Chronicle of *Brunswick*, because *Charlemain* pray'd here against *Wittekind* the Saxon and his Idols; upon which the Emperor having obtained the Victory, he built a Chapel on the Top of this Hill, which being much frequented, a large Village was built in the Neighbourhood, and called *St. Hulp*. They had afterwards an annual Fair granted them, where the Monks sold Indulgences, but that wicked Practice was abolished at the Reformation. They have fine Pastures and Meadows, with great Flocks of Cattle; and their Butter is highly esteemed.

V. The County of *SCHAWENBURG* has Part of the Dut- *Schawenburg.*
chy of *Lunenbourg-Zell* on the N. the County of *Lippe*, and Part
of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* on the S. the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on
the E. and the Principality of *Minden* on the W. It extends
about 34 Miles S. and N. is of an unequal Breadth, and about
25 where broadest from S. to N. It abounds with Corn and
Hay, Quarries of Free Stone, of which they export considera-
ble Quantities; Salt Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, and
Venison. It has also Copper Mines, in which there are some
small Quantities of Gold and Silver Oar. It is plentifully sup-
plied with Fish, especially Perch, both for Consumption and
Export, by the *Weser*, some other Rivers, and the *Steinbader-
See*, a Lake five Miles long, and two broad. This County was
given by the Emperor *Conrad II.* to *Adolph*, a *Saxon* Lord, about
1032, but his Posterity failing in 1459, *Christian* of *Oldenburg*,
King of *Denmark*, descended from a Daughter of the Family,
became Heir to it. It was afterwards in Possession of the Land-
grave of *Hesse Cassel*, but since came to the House of *Brunswick*.
There is a Castle of the same Name, near the S. E. Corner of
the Country, about 27 Miles S. W. from *Hanover*, and 18 S. W.
from *Minden*. It has only two other Places of Note, *viz.* *Stad-
hagen*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Hanover*, and *Sachsenhagen*,
about 20 W. from it.

VI. The Dutchy of *CALEMBERG* has *Lunenbourg-Zell* on *Calenberg.*
the N. *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* on the S. the Bishoprick of *Hilde-
sheim* on the E. and the County of *Schawenburg* on the W. so
that according to *Moll's Map*, it is about 33 Miles from S. to N.
and 18 from E. to W. It is more fruitful than *Lunenbourg*, has
fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords
Sheep and Wool for Export, with Salt and Tobacco enough
for the Inhabitants.

The Metropolis is *HANOVER*, the Duke's Court being re- *Hanover.*
mov'd hither by *George* Duke of *Brunswick-Calenberg*, upon the
Death of *Frederick Ulrich*, the last Prince of the antient House
of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*. This Town at first was called *Law-
enroda*, from a neighbouring Castle subject to the Counts of that
Name. About *Henry* the *Lion's* Time it was called *Hanover*
(i. e. *Have over*) being then a Ferry over the *Lina*. The City
is handsome and well built, divided into the New and Old
Towns by the River, which is navigable here by small Boats,
and was the ordinary Residence of the Elector. Most of the
Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaster; and
they have likewise many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are
regular and broad, and well furnished with Lanthorns to give
Light in the Winter Nights. It is regularly fortified, and the
Ravelins before the Gates are well mounted with Canon. The
Elector's

Castle.

Electors Palace or Castle is at one End of the City near the Ramparts, a large Structure of Free Stone, with several square Courts and fine Stair-Cases. It was formerly a large Monastery, but now so beautifully repair'd, that were it not for History, it could not be known that Monks were its antient Inhabitants. It has many Apartments, with very fine and rich Furniture, which makes it one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. There's a pretty Theatre in it, with handsome Lodgings for Persons of all Ranks; and the Court being at the Charge of it, No-body pays any Money for seeing Plays there. The House for the Opera is visited as a Rarity by all Travelers, the Painting and Contrivance being reckoned the best in *Europe* for a House of that Kind; and there is a Closet of Rarities, with a noble Collection of Medals, antient and modern.

Guards.

The Electors Troop of Horse-Guards consisted of 150 proper Men, with good Horses and fine Equipage. He had two Regiments of Foot-Guards, of one Battalion each, cloathed in Red lin'd with Blue; and he usually kept 6000 Horse, and 6000 Foot in Pay in time of Peace, before the Dutchy of Zell fell to him.

Churches.

The most remarkable Churches here are, 1. That dedicated to St. *James*, in which there are two Crucifixes, with the Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints. 2. That dedicated to the Holy Cross, built of Stone, and much finer and neater than the other. It has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar; and upon the first the History of the Gospel, divided into fifty three Parts, is painted by the best Masters. This City is enrich'd by the Electors Court, and four Fairs *per Ann.* much frequented by Foreigners, as well as his native Subjects. They have also a considerable Trade here in a pleasant Malt Liquor called *Bruban*, of which they export considerable Quantities. This City lies in Lat. $52 \frac{1}{2}$. and Long. $9 \frac{2}{3}$. from the Meridian of *London*.

Court.

The Elector has a Country Seat at *Herrenhausen*, about two *English* Miles North from the City, with a delicate Garden, noble Waterworks, Basins and Fountains extremely large, and a Wilderness well contriv'd, and adorn'd with Ever-Greens. The Walks are of firm Gravel. There are many beautiful Cascades, an Orangery reckon'd one of the largest in *Europe*; and there's a perfect Theatre cut out into green Seats, Dressing-Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer-Houses on both Sides; the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of them gilt: And there is an excellent Waterwork just behind. That most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager of *Hanover*, Mother to his Majesty King *George*, delighted much in this Seat and the Gardens, where she fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, of which she died, *June 8, 1714.*

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2. *Hamelen*, an antient City at the Mouth of the *Hamel*, on the Banks of the *Weser*, and the Frontiers of this Dutchy, about even and twenty Miles South West from *Hanover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country, and therefore the best fortified and garrison'd of any in the Dutchy. The Records of this City give an Account of a strange Accident which fell out there, the 26th of June 1284. This City being then much pester'd with Rats, which they could not destroy, a Stranger undertook it on promise of a Reward, which being agreed to, he took a Labor and Pipe, and playing upon them, the Rats follow'd his Musick to the River, where they were all drown'd; but being denied his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threatned Revenge: Accordingly he return'd next Year, and with the same Musick entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave on the Top of a neighbouring Hill, called *Coppleberg*, where he and they entered, but were never heard of more. In Remembrance of this sad Accident, the Citizens for many Years after dated all their publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many old Deeds and Records. They still call the Street through which the Children pass'd *Tabor-street*; and at the Mouth of the Cave there is a Monument of Stone, with an Inscription in barbarous *Latin* Verse, giving an Account of this sad Tragedy, by which it is said they lost an hundred and thirty Boys.

In 1633, the *Swedes* gain'd a great Victory over the *Imperials* near this Town, and that same Year *George Duke of Brunswick* retook it.

VII. The Dutchy of *BRUNSWICK*. The Country properly so called, comprehends only the Territories that were formerly subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*; but the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Counties of *Blankenburg* and *Reinheim* are compris'd under the Name, because they were subject to the Dukes of *Zell* and *Wolfenbittel*, who both have the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*: But what belong'd to the Duke of *Zell* is now possess'd by the Elector of *Hanover*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law; and therefore *Moll* has mark'd them in his Map as the Dominions of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*. This Country, taken under the Notion of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, has *Hesse* and Part of *Thuringia* on the South, *Lunenburg* on the North, *Magdeburg* on the East, the County of *Lippe* and the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the West, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* lies in the middle of it; and it has some Territories North of the Bishoprick, intermix'd with the said Dutchy. It is not easy to give the Dimensions of this Country, because it is so intermix'd and indented with the Dominions of other Princes; but we may say of the Dutchie
of

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of *Brunswick* and *Hanover* in general, that they are populous and fruitful: Their Wheat and Rye grow sometimes to such a Height, as to exceed the tallest Man on Horseback. A great part of the *Hercynian* Forest did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into smaller Woods and Parks, which afford Timber, Fuel, store of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, &c. and Fowl of all Sorts. They have also rich Mines of Iron, Salt and Coal. Their chief River is the *Wefer*, by which, and the *Aller* and *Osser*, Goods are brought to *Brunswick*, and by the *Leim* to *Hanover*; and they have many Rivers of less Note, which abound with Fish. The Ruins of many old Castles and Forts are found on the Tops of Hills and Mountains in this Country, which some take to have been built by the *Romans*, and others by the *Saxons*, during their Wars with *Charles* the Great. The Inhabitants now, as of old, are a stout and warlike People, and of a larger Size than most other *Germans*. The Commonalty are used to cold Lodgings and coarse Diet, which makes them the more hardy; and because they feed much on dried Swine's Flesh and Sausages, their Neighbours call them Bacon-Guts. They are not accounted so very complaisant as other *Germans*, but more hospitable and sincere. They have no Wine of their own Product, but Plenty of good Beer of several Sorts.

Having given this Account of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, we come now to describe that Part of it which is subject to his Majesty, and lies South of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dominions of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*. Mr. Moll in his Map calls this *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, with the Dutchy of *Grubenhagen*; of which last, in its Place.

The chief Places in that which Moll calls *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, are, 1. *Northeim*, a pretty little Town on the River *Leine*, above seven English Miles South East of *Grubenhagen*, and fifty South from *Hanover*. 2. *Göttingen* on the same River, suppos'd to be the *Munitium* of the Antients. The Imperialists besieg'd it in 1641, but in vain. It is ten Miles South from *Northeim*, and sixty from *Hanover*. 3. *Munden* on the Confluence of the *Fulda* and the *Wefer*, 17 Miles South West from *Göttingen*, and 65 South from *Hanover*. It was almost entirely destroy'd by the Imperialists under Count *Tilly* in 1625. 4. *Lavenstein*, where there are Salt Pits. And 5. *Calenberg*, with a strong Castle, 12 Miles South from *Hanover*.

Grubenhagen. We proceed next to treat of *GRUBENHAGEN*. It signifies a Wood or Forest belonging to the Family of the *Grubes*, who built a Castle there that gave Name to the Country. It is most overgrown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly Part of the *Hercynian* Forest, now called *Hartz*, because of the great Quantity of *Resin* and *Pitch* distill'd from the Trees. In this Country

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Country are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead, belonging to the King as Elector. The chief of them are *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman*, and *Zellerfeld*. *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain near the City of *Goslar*, 43 Miles South East from *Hannover*. The Mines here were discovered by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whose Horse's Foot struck up a piece of Oar in 972; upon which the Emperor *Otto I.* got a Company of *Franks*, who understood Minerals, to refine the Metal: From whom the Town of *Frankenburg* near this Place had its Name. The Miners increasing, they found out that of *Wildman* in 1045, and that of *Zellerfeld*, which is the chief, in 1070. They all lie together, according to *Moll*, in the North East Corner of this Country, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. The Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court at *Zellerfeld*, and pays the Workmen every Saturday. The chief Minerals in those Mines are Silver, Litharge, Lead, and two Sorts of Copper, one melted from the Oar, and the other made by Vitriol Water, in which they steep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpose. They find many other Minerals here, which yield much Money, but frequently kill the Workmen by their nauseous Smells. The chief of these are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Inkstone of many Colours, from which two, bray'd and boil'd together, is made green Vitriol. 3. Another Vitriol which grows like Icicles, and is used without any farther cleansing. 4. Blue Vitriol from Copper Oar. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Oar. 6. Misy of the Nature and Colour of Brimstone. 7. Brimstone from a peculiar Sort of Oar, from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildman*, *Clausthall*, *Cellerfeld*, *Grind*, &c. are Silver, and many of them very rich. There are above one hundred and ten, named capital Mines, several of which have many smaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majesty's Charge, and the rest farm'd out; so that they bring in a great annual Revenue, 900,000 Dollars having been coin'd in one Year from that of *Clausthall* alone; and the adjacent Country is well stor'd with Wood for working them. The Elector's Revenues, before the Addition of the Dutchies of *Zell* and *Lunenbourg*, were computed at 300,000 *l.* sterling per Annum, which chiefly arises from those Mines that are in the *Hartzwald*, Part of the old *Hercynian* Forest, at the foot of a high Mountain called *Melibocus* by *Ptolomy*, and now *Wokkenberg*. This part of the Country is also remarkable for giving Birth to the German Hero *Arminius*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and other Roman Authors, for his great Exploits in War.

The chief Towns and Places in this Dutchy are, 1. *Eynack*, so called from the Conflux of a great many Rivulets near it. It lies about 28 Miles South East from *Hamelen*, and about

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42 almost South from *Hanover*; it is pretty well fortified, and was formerly an Imperial Town, but submitted to the House of *Brunswick*, to free themselves from the Oppression of the Counts of *Welen*. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Corn, so that Abundance of that sort of Beer called *Bruhan* is made in this Town.

2. *Grubenhagen*. The Castle, which gives Name to the Country, as formerly mentioned, lies about four Miles almost South from *Eynbeck*. 3. *Lutterberg*, formerly the Capital of a County of the same Name, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, about 28 Miles South East from *Eynbeck*, on a River which falls into the *Lien* at *Northheim*. 4. *Andreasberg*, a small Town with rich Iron Mines, near the Head of the same River, five Miles North from *Lutterberg*, and thirty East from *Eynbeck*. 5. *Clausthall*, eight Miles North West from *Andreasberg*. 6. *Altena*. 7. *Osterod*, about six Miles South West from *Clausthall*. These three last are all inhabited by Miners, who live so much under Ground, that they don't much affect good Houses above it.

Blankenburg
and *Rein-*
stein.

The County of *BLANKENBURG* and *REINSTEIN*. The antient Name was *Hartsow*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, but the present Name is deriv'd from the Forts of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*. The Boundaries of it are much contracted to what they were formerly, when the County of *Weringen*, and its Capital *Elbingerode*, were included in it. Now it has the Dominions of *Halberstadt* and *Quedlinburg* on the East; the County of *Elbingerode*, part of *Grubenhagen* and of *Anhalt* on the West; part of *Anhalt* on the South; and part of *Halberstadt* on the North. It is so enclosed with other Dominions, that 'tis difficult to give an Account of its Dimensions; only *Moll* makes it about 24 Miles from South to North, and the Breadth from East to West very uncertain, and but eight at most.

The Air is very sharp, especially in the Winter. It is so much exposed to the North Winds, that the Snow lies on the Mountains here till Midsummer. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, so that many of them live to above one hundred Years of Age. The highest Mountain in this Country, and perhaps in *Germany*, is the *Bructerus* of the *Latins*, now called *Broxberg*, of which the common People tell many fabulous Things. There is little Corn in this Country, but the Forests abound with Cattle and Venison of all sorts, and they have Abundance of Iron Mines. The greatest Curiosity of Nature here is a huge Cave betwixt *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode*, called *Bumanshole*, from *Buman* the Discoverer. The Mouth is so narrow, that one must creep in; where soon after, they come to a dark high Gallery, the End of which was never yet found; though some of the Miners have confidently affirmed, they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which

is twenty Miles. They say, that a young venturous Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wander'd eight Days before he found his way back. At his Return, his Hair was perfectly grey, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits, some of whom condemn'd him to be hang'd, and put a Rope about his Neck, but let him go. Others pretend also to have met Spirits there, but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities; and among others, they found the Skeleton of a Giant. Near the Monastery of *Michaelstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent Monks in their proper Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are called the Monks *Craigs*. The Country abounds with high and inaccessible Rocks, on the Tops of which there are old Forts and Castles; but the only habitable one almost remaining is that of *Blankenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of entire Rocks. The most remarkable of those ruinous Castles is that of *Hartzburg*, near the *Brookberg*, which they say was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons* three hundred Years before *Christ*. Here they had also a Temple for *Saturn*, represented like an old Man standing bare-footed on the prickled Back of a Ruff, to denote the Security of his Adorers (says *Pomarius*) in their hardest Undertakings. In his Right Hand he had a Bucket of Water, strow'd over with Flowers and Fruits, to signify that he would send them Rain and Plenty: In his Left he had a Wheel, to signify that his Worshipers ought to live in Unity. *Mechilde*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, wrought the History of this Idol in a rich Silk Coat of Needle-work, which the *Swedes* took out of the Cathedral of *Goslar*, during the *German Civil Wars*, and carried to *Sweden*. This Idol and his Temple were destroy'd by Command of *Charlemain*, and the Name of the Place called *Hartzburg*. In the Time of *D. Julius*, a Salt Fountain was found at the Bottom of this Hill; upon which a small Town was built for the Workmen, called *Julius Hall*, now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c.

Blankenburg, which gives the Name to this County, lies about the middle of it, eight Miles West from *Quedlinburg*, and as much South West from *Halberstadt*.

Goslar, an Imperial Town, is by some plac'd in this County. It lies on the River *Gose*, that falls into the *Oker*, about twenty Miles North West from *Blankenburg*, upon the South frontiers of *Hildesheim*, and about forty five Miles South East from *Hanover*. It is an Imperial Town, independent on the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and has the same Privilege with other Imperial-Cities, besides an Exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but three. In all Imperial Writs it is

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called *Nobile Membrum Imperii*; and is suppos'd to have been built by the Emperor *Henry I.* who had a Palace here. The Houses are cover'd with a glittering Slate very ornamental, which in a Sun-shine Day dazles ones Eyes. Most of the Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging Mines, or in cleansing and tempering Minerals.

Hohenstein County lies in the South East Part of the King's German Dominions, is about eighteen Miles from South to North, and twenty where broadest from East to West. The chief Town of this Country is by some reckon'd to be *Northhausen*, which *Moll* in his Map places in the Dominions of *Saxony*, and about four Miles from the East-side of this County. 'Tis an Imperial City, said to have been built by the Emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447. 'Tis noted for some Dyets that have been held here, but otherwise not remarkable.

*The Genealogy and History of his Majesty
King GEORGE'S Family, drawn up from
a Genealogical-Tree of the Family of Brun-
swick-Lunenburg, in the Atlas printed at
Amsterdam in 1708, and from Mr. Disney's
Genealogy of the same Family, printed at
London in 1714, improved by Collections
from Leibnitz's History of the House of
Brunswick-Lunenburg.*

THE *Atlas* assures us, that several Authors derive this Family from *Actius*, King of *Alba*, Father to another of the same Name, who was King of the *Volsci*, and Father to *Marcus Actius Balbus*, Grand-Father by the Mother's side to the Emperor *Augustus*: But there is no Certainty of this.

Mr. Disney observes, that *Heminges* and *Rensier* pretend to derive *Azo* or *Albert d' Este*, great Marquis in *Lombardy*, and the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family, lineally from *Caius Actius*, Roman of Note at *Ateste* or *Este*, A. D. 390, who, they say was of the same Family with *Augustus's* Grand-Father, that descended from *Actius Navius* the *Augur*: But this is a mere Conjecture from the Affinity of Names, and the Residence of the *Actian* Family at *Este*.

The *Atlas* above, says, that most German Authors make this Azo Son to Hugh Marquifs of Ferrara.

Mr. *Disney* tells us, that others derive him from Hugh, King of Italy, and by consequence from Charlemain : Others suppose him to have been of German Extraction ; but let this be as it will, it is certain he was a very rich Prince, of great Power in Lombardy, and liv'd near 100 Years. The Authors for this are Reusner, Henninges, Spener in his *Syll. Genealog. Abbas Uspersensis*, and Imhoff in *Hist. Ital. & Hisp. Genealog.*

Others, according to the *Atlas*, carry his Genealogy higher, and derive him from Azo I. Count of Este, who was the Emperor's Vicar in Italy, and died A. D. 970. He had a Son called Thibaut, who succeeded him, was created Marquifs of Este, and Lord of Lucca, and died in 976. He was succeeded by his Son Albert Azo, whom others call Sigefrid, and say he died in 995. He was succeeded by his Son Hugh, whose Wife was Mary, Daughter to Theodore, Marquifs of Parma. He died in 1014, and was succeeded by his Son.

Azo, or Albert, who is agreed by most Authors to be the Founder of the Brunswick Family. The *Atlas* agrees with Mr. *Disney*, that he was a very powerful Prince in Lombardy, and adds, that he was Marquifs of Tuscany ; that when the Emperor Conrad II. return'd to Germany, Azo follow'd him, and there married Cunigunda, or Cunigundis, the only Daughter of Guelph, by whom he had Guelph d' Este, his Successor. The *Atlas* says, he lived above 100 Years.

Mr. *Disney* calls this Lady Sister of Guelph III. Earl of Altorf and Ravensberg, and Duke of Carinthia. He adds, that the first of the ancient Guelphs, of whom this Lady descended, were very considerable in the Empire, as appears from the Account which *Uspersensis* gives of them. The Marriage of Rudolph (Grandfather of Cunigundis) with Itha, Granddaughter of Otto I. firm'd the Great, introduc'd the Imperial Blood of Saxony into their Veins ; and though they were only Earls of Altorf and Ravensberg, till Guelph III. (the last Male Heir of that Race) possess'd himself of the Dutchy of Carinthia and the Veroneze, their Power was formidable, and some of the German Emperors found it so by Experience. This Guelph III. dying without Issue in 1055; his Dominions passed, in Right of his Sister, to her Son Guelph IV. from whom the second or present Guelphic Family, the most illustrious House of Brunswick, is descended.

Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas* both agree, that Azo or Albert above-mention'd, had a second Wife called Ermengard, who was Daughter of Hugh, Count of Maine ; and Mr. *Disney* says he had a Son by her called Azo or Fulco, Marquifs or Lord of Este, from whom descends the noble House of Este in Italy, Dukes of Modena, &c.

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Azo's eldest Son by his first Wife was *Guelph IV.* Earl of *Altorf*, &c. first Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, says Mr. *Disney*. His first Wife was *Ethelina*, Daughter to *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he divorc'd, and had no Issue by her. The Duke her Father being proscribed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* his Title and Dominions were given to *Guelph*, A. D. 1071. His second Wife was *Judith*, Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue: She died in 1094, and *Guelph IV.* died in 1101.

The *Atlas* calls him *Guelph* the Valiant. He agrees with Mr. *Disney* in what has been said above, and adds, that he made Voyage into the *Holy Land*, and died in his Return.

By *Judith* of *Flanders* he had two Sons, viz. 1. *Guelph II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who died without Issue in 1119. He was a pious and valiant Prince, married *Maud* Dutcheß of *Lombardy* and assisted the Emperor *Henry V.* against Pope *Pascal II.* in which War he fell. And, 2. *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria*, who married *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billung*, Duke of *East Saxony*, which includes *Luxemburg* and *Brunswick*.

Mr. *Disney* observes, that the first of this Family, *Hermann Billungius*, was created Duke of *Saxony* by the Emperor *Otho I.* A. D. 966. Duke *Magnus*, the fourth in Descent from him, was proscribed by *Henry IV.* of all his feudal Dominions, and his Dutchy was given to *Lotharius*, afterwards Emperor; but *Luxemburg* not being held of the Imperial Crown, pass'd with *Wulfield*, his eldest Daughter, and Heiress to *Henry* the Black Duke of *Bavaria*, her Husband. By this Marriage she transmitted to her Posterity the Royal Blood of *Norway* and *Denmark* by her Father's side, and the Royal Blood of *Hungary* by that of her Mother.

Henry the Black had Issue by her, 1. *Henry* the Proud, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear anon. 2. *Conrad*, who became a Benedictine Monk, was afterwards created Cardinal, and died in 1125. 3. *Guelph II.* who was made Prince of *Tuscany* and *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Spoleto*, by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but being wholly addicted to his Pleasures, which run him in Debt, he sold those Principalties again to the Emperor, and his Estate in *Swabia* and *Bavaria* to his Nephew *Henry* the Lion. He had a Son called *Guelph IV.* who died before him in 1168, and he himself gave up the Ghost in 1191.

We return to the eldest Son, *Henry* the Proud: He married *Gertrudis*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lotharius II.* with whom he received the Dutchieß of *Saxony* and *Brunswick* (says the *Atlas*) in 1137. *Henry* the Proud was design'd Successor to the Empire by his Father-in-Law *Lotharius*, who thereupon gave him the Imperial Ornaments; but *Conrad III.* being elected, he sent to *Henry* for the Regalia in 1138, which he refused to deliver.

liver. Upon this *Conrad* complain'd to the Dyet at *Goslar*,
arg'd *Henry* with a Design to overturn the Constitution of
the Empire, and that he was encourag'd to it by his over-
own Dominions, which reach'd from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and
his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*:
he also took notice of the Trouble that *Henry's* Ancestor *Hugo*
had given to the Emperor *Henry II.* and in short prevailed with
the Dyet to deprive *Henry* of the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Sax-*
ony: The former was given to *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the lat-
ter to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*. *Henry* the Black Prince died the
same Year, but his Brother *Guelph*, or *Welfo*, vindicated *Hen-*
ry's Memory, maintain'd his Pretension, and carried on a War
against *Conrad* with various Success; but at last being closely
besieged by *Conrad* in *Wernsberg*, Anno 1140, was obliged to
surrender on this Condition, that *Guelpho's* Lady and others
should have leave to march unmolested through the Emperor's
Camp with their best Jewels, &c. This being granted, that
Lady and the rest came out with their Husbands at their Backs,
and left all their Riches behind. This generous Stratagem did
much please the Emperor, that he readily granted Pardon
to *Guelpho* and his Officers, and enter'd into an Alliance with
him. *Guelpho* afterwards recover'd *Bavaria* and *Saxony* by Arms
from the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; but the Emperor
obliged him to quit *Bavaria*, and took him along with him to
the Holy Land. *Guelpho* died, and his Nephew
Henry the Lion, Son to *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria*
and *Saxony*, succeeded. He married *Maud*, Daughter to *Hen-*
ry I. King of *England*; by which the *English*, *Saxon*, *Norman*,
and *Scotish* Blood Royal was transmitted to their Posterity:
Henry II. her Father, was of the *English Norman* Blood, be-
ing great Grandson to *William* the Conqueror; and by his
Mother *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*,
and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the *Scotish* and *Saxon*
Blood Royal were united in his Veins.
He made a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land with a great Reti-
nue of Princes, Bishops, &c. and the Emperor *Frederick Barba-*
rous sent an Embassy to the *Greek* Emperor on his behalf; so
that he received him with the greatest Magnificence. When
he came to the Holy Sepulchre, he gave great Proofs of his
Generosity to those who kept it, and all the Marks of Devotion
which were usual in those Times. He was also at great Ex-
pense in repairing and beautifying the Place. He narrowly es-
caped an Ambush laid for him by a treacherous *Saracen* in his
Return; had a splendid Reception from the Sultan of the *Turks*,
who called him Brother, congratulated his Escape from that
treacherous Plot, and made him many rich Presents.
This *Henry*, as Mr. *Disney* observes, was by far the most po-
werful Prince in the Empire, his Dominions extending in Breadth

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from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, besides the Dutchies of *Holstein* and *Mecklemburg* obtain'd by Conquest, beyond the *Elbe*; and in Length they lay from the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick*, to the Confines of *Italy*. This over-grown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who exasperated the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* against him, because he refused to assist in the War against Pope *Alexander III.* so that in the Dyet of *Wurzburg*, Anno 1179, or 1180, he was proscribed; his Dutchy of *Bavaria* given to *Otho*, Count *Wittelsbach*, from whom are descended the present Electoral Families of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*. The Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to *Bernard Ascanius*, Founder of the House of *Anhalt*; and all his other Territories were distributed among several other Princes and Free Towns. Upon this he retir'd to *England*, and by his Father-in-Law's Intercession, *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* were restor'd to him, or (as the *Atlas* says) *Lower Saxony*. His Lady *Maud* died in 1189, and he himself in 1195.

Radevicus de Gestis Fred. I. Imp. Lib. IV. Chap. XLII. who was his Cotemporary, gives the following Character of this Prince. He was of a graceful Presence, a strong Body, and extraordinary Genius. He affected generous Exercises, abhor'd Sloth and Luxury, was modest and grave, had a manly Severity of Temper, was a constant Terror to Offenders, who rarely escap'd him, and was exceedingly beloved by the innocent and good, whom he protected by a due Execution of Justice. His Courage was great, and his Actions considerable; yet he was always more desirous of doing what deserv'd Applause, than of receiving it; and according never loved to speak of himself, but did great Things with little Pomp and Noise. He had by *Maud* of *England*, 1. *Henry*, who was Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, in Right of his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter and Heir of *Conrad* of *Swabia*; and from a Daughter and Son by her the present Families of *Bavaria*, the *Palatinate*, and *Baden* are descended: He died in 1227. 2. *Otho IV.* who was elected Emperor in 1198, and again in 1208. He was very much favour'd by King *Richard I.* of *England*, his Uncle, who gave him the Earldom of *Poitou* in *France* in 1196, and made him Earl of *York* in *England*. He was there when he was first chosen Emperor by the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and some other Princes, against *Philip* of *Swabia*, who, with all his Adherents, was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* *Otho* was crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle* that same Year, and again at *Mentz* in 1200. He maintain'd his Title to the Empire with various Success; and though he was at last forsaken by the Pope and most of his Friends, he would never quit his Claim, but held it resolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208, when with the unanimous Consent of the Princes, he was elected Emperor, and succeeded peaceably. Pope *Innocent III.*

receiv'd him with great Joy at *Rome*, and crown'd him there, *A. D.* 1209. The solemn Oath, which the Pope then impos'd and made him take, contain'd (amongst other Articles) that he should obey the Holy See, and restore to it entire the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, which had been detain'd by several preceding Emperors; as also, that he should assert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights, however dispersed or alienated, and vigorously defend the same. The Pope did not consider how far this last Clause would extend; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otho* enquiring carefully of those that were best able to inform him, what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated and usurped, he discover'd the Bishops of *Rome* to have been the chief Usurpers on the Empire; they having torn *Apulia* and *Calabria* from it, and disposed of them (as pretended Fiefs of the Church) to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they called the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, was in truth a great part of *Italy*, the Mark of *Ancona*, the Dutchies of *Thuscia* or *Tuscany*, and *Spoleto*, &c. which were Imperial Fiefs; but contrary to all Right, had been given by that bigotted Lady *Matildis* (whose Dominions they were) to the Papacy in 1077, but had been justly re-seized by several of the Emperor's Predecessors.

'Tis fit to observe here, that *Matildis*, whose Gift of her Dominions to the Pope, *Otho* did controvert, was Lady to *Welf* V. Brother to *Henry* the Black of *Brunswick*, and grand Uncle to *Otho* himself; that she inherited from her Father, *Lucca*, *Tuscany*, *Mantua*, and *Ferrara*, and had no Right to dispose of the Fiefs of the Empire without Consent of the Dyet: So that *Otho* had a Right to claim those Dominions, and the House of *Brunswick's* Pretensions to them were also confirm'd by the Donation of the Emperor *Frederick* I. in 1160.

When *Otho* understood this, he perceived that one Part of his Oath must necessarily be broke, as inconsistent with the other; and considering that his Duty to the Empire was much less disputable than his Obedience to the *Roman* See, he wisely resolv'd to adhere to that part of his Oath for preserving the Imperial Rights: And therefore not only refus'd to restore the Mark of *Ancona*, but recover'd by Arms what the Pope had possess'd himself of in Prejudice of the Empire, with a great share of *Apulia*. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210, and set up against him *Frederick* II. then King of *Sicily*, as Emperor. *Otho* return'd to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevail'd; Rebellions were rais'd against him on every Side, by the Interest and Power of the Clergy, and many of the secular Princes fell off from him. *Otho* made a pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremberg*, in 1212, wherein he represented to them "the Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope; the insufferable

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“Avarice and Usurpations of the See of Rome upon the Empire; how mean it was for the German Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Danger must ensue to their undoubted Right of electing, if they suffer’d the Popes to nominate and dethrone the Emperors at Pleasure.” But notwithstanding the Influence that this Speech had upon several of the Princes, the King of *Bohemia*, the Archbishops of *Mentz* and *Treves*, the Duke of *Austria*, the Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and several others, elected *Frederick*, and called him to take Possession. When *Frederick* came, every Body submitted to him, and among the rest, those who were under the greatest personal Obligations to *Otho*, and had promised never to abandon him. Being thus forsaken, and shamefully deserted by the Empire, whose Rights he maintain’d, he thought it in vain to struggle farther at home, but join’d his Forces with the *English* against his old Enemy *Philip* of *France*, and fought valiantly at *Bovines*, in 1214, where the *French* obtaining the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in *Saxony*, and retain’d the Imperial Title and Regalia till he died, which was in 1218, and left no Issue behind him. The Authors who mention this are, *Hoveden*, *Mat. Paris*, *Godefridus*, *Meibomius*, *Mutius*, &c.

Henry the Lion’s third Son was *William de Lunenburg*, born at *Winchester* in *England*, where his Parents were Exiles, in 1184. He was also surnam’d *Long-Sword*, and married *Helena*, Daughter to *Woldemar I.* King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Father in the Dominions of *Lunenburg*, &c. was made Prisoner in the Wars of *Hungary*, in 1205, ransom’d himself for a great Sum of Money, and died in the Year 1213.

His Son *Otho* succeeded, and *Mr. Disney* says was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*. He adds, that the two Sons-in-Law of *Henry* Count *Palatine* sold their Right in *Brunswick* to the Emperor *Frederick II.* but *Otho*, unwilling to suffer such an Alienation; seized that City, turned out the Imperial Garrison in 1227, and held it till 1235, when by Advice of his Friends he submitted to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Mentz*; which *Frederick* took so well, that he generously restor’d to him, and gave him the Title of Duke of *Brunswick*, because he had assisted him against the Pope, who set up *Frederick*’s own Son as his Rival. Thus those Dominions, which before were free and hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs, according to *Meibomius* and *Spener*. The *Atlas* says, he was called *Otho the Short*, and by some *the Infant*, because little in Stature. He was born in 1204, married *Maud* of *Brandenburg*, had several Differences with *Gerard II.* Archbishop of *Bremen*, for the County of *Staden*, took part with *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, against the Count of *Schwerin*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and afterwards set at liberty. He died in

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in 1252, and left four Sons. 1. *John*, called Duke of *Lunenburg*, because that Part of the Dominions fell to his Share; of whom and his Posterity we shall hear more anon. 2. *Albert*, the great Duke of *Brunswick*, whose Posterity continued the Line; as we shall hear in its Place. 3. *Conrad*, Bishop of *Verden*: And, 4. *Otho*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, who being Ecclesiasticks, could not in those Days have any lawful Issue. *Otho* had likewise five Daughters; the first married to *Albert* of *Saxony*, the second to *Henry* of *Anhalt*, the third to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the fourth to *Wenceslaus* Prince of *Rügen*, and the fifth to *William* King of the *Romans*. As to *John*, the first Son of *Otho*, he married *Agnes* or *Luitgard*, Daughter to *Gerard* Count of *Holstein*, by whom he had *Otho* the strong, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who died in 1330, and left by *Maud*, Daughter to *Lewis* Elector *Palatine*, four Sons: The first was *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who married *Maud*, Sister of *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg*; he died in 1354, and left only one Daughter called *Maud*, who was married to *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*.

The second was *William*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who married, 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Majorca*. 2. *Sophia* or *Helena*, a Princess of *Sweden*. 3. *Heseca*, Countess of *Ravensberg*. And, 4. *Agnes*, Daughter to *Erick* Duke of *Saxony*. He had only two Daughters, but by which of his Wives is not said. The eldest was *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and afterwards to *Nicholas* Count of *Holstein*. The youngest was *Maud*, married first to *Lewis*, Son of *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards to *Otho*, Count of *Schawenburg*. *William* being thus destitute of Male-Issue, left the Dutchy by Will to *Magnus Torquatus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; but having by a former Will made his Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Saxony*, his Heir, a long War ensued between the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Saxony*, which terminated at length in the Elector *Wenceslaus*'s marrying his Daughters to the Sons of *Magnus Torquatus* (afterwards Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, as we shall hear in its Place) and with them quitted his Pretensions upon *Lunenburg* to that Family. *Otho* the Strong had another Son called *Lewis*, who was elected Bishop of *Minden*, A. D. 1324, and died 1346, and a fourth called *John*, who was Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Remen*; but neither of these two had any Issue.

We return to *Albert* the Great, second Son and Successor to that *Otho* who was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* by the Emperor *Frederick* II. as above-mention'd. *Albert* married *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry* the Magnanimous, Duke of *Brabant*, whose Portion was to be paid by *Henry* III. of *England*, who advised him to the Match.

It is proper to observe here, that this Lady wrote to *Edward* I. of *England*, putting him in mind of the Portion which her Father had promised her with his Consent; and after the Death

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Death of her Husband the Duke, she wrote to him again, desiring the Portion might be paid, and that he would take her Sons under his Protection. In those Letters she calls her self *Adelheid*; so that there must be a Mistake both in Mr. *Dissert* and the *Atlas*, who make *Adelheid* Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat*, *Albert's* second Wife, and the Mother of his Sons; and the Author of the History of the House of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, printed at *London* in 1715, must also be mistaken in calling her *Elizabeth*, since the contrary appears by her Letters in the Appendix to his Book, and in the 40th Page of the Book it self, where he calls her *Adelhaiza*, and says, she was *Queen Leonora's* Cousin, and married in *England*. It is observable, that her Husband *Albert* must have had *Bremen*; for he writes to *Edward I.* in behalf of the Townsmen, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controversy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

The *Atlas* says, he made War upon *Gerard*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Conrad*, Count of *Eberstein*, took them both Prisoners, and order'd the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He died afterwards of a Wound received in a Battle against the Marquis of *Misnia*, in 1279. He had six Sons and a Daughter; the first Son was *Henry* the Wonderful, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, the Founder of that Line; of which in its Place. The second was *Albert* the Fat, Duke of *Brunswick*, the Founder of that first called the Line of *Brunswick*, by way of Distinction, as we shall hear anon. The third was *William* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, who died in 1292, without Issue. The fourth was *Luder*, and the fifth *Conrad*, both Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*. The sixth *Otho*, a Knight Templar; which last three could have no lawful Issue because of their Order. He had one Daughter called *Maud*, first married to *Erick VII.* King of *Denmark*, and then to *Henry III.* Duke of *Silesia Glogaw*.

We return to the second Son of *Albert* the Fat. The *Atlas* says, he inherited, by his Father's Will, the County of *Gottin-gen*, and afterwards the Dominions of his Brother *William*. He married *Richsa*, Daughter to a Prince of the *Wenden* or *Vandals*. He took *Brunswick* and *Wolfembuttel* from his Brother, died in 1318, and left eight Sons; 1. *Otho* the Liberal, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Conrad* or *Herman*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; and his second Wife was *Jetta* of *Hesse*. The *Atlas* says, he succeeded to his Father, and died in 1334 leaving no Issue but a Daughter called *Agnes*, who married *Barnimus III.* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Albert* the Fat's second Son was *Albert*, chosen Bishop of *Halberstadt*, in 1324. He was afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and died in 1358, without Issue. Pope *John* made null his Election to the See of *Halberstadt*, and named *Gisler* of *Holstein* to be Bishop: But *Albert*

kept him out of Possession, and in short held the Bishoprick thirty five Years against four successive Popes. He was a great Captain, and had Wars with the Marquiss of *Misnia*, the Counts of *Regenstein*, and other Princes, in League against him, which involv'd him in great Troubles; but he kept his See till he was very old, and then quitted it to *Lewis*, Brother to the Marquiss of *Misnia*, by Order of Pope *Innocent VI.* and died not long after. The third Son was *William*, of whom we have no other Account, but that he died without Issue. The fourth was *Henry*, made Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1331, and died in 1362, without Issue. The fifth was *Luder*, great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in *Prussia*, who died without Issue in 1335. The sixth was *John*, who also died without Issue, but not said when. The seventh was *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who continued the Line; as we shall hear anon. The eighth was *Ernest*, Duke of *Göttingen* and *Lina*: He married a Daughter of *Henry IV.* Duke of *Sagan*, but his Line was extinguished in his Grandson, Anno 1463.

We return to *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*. The *Atlas* calls him *Magnus* of *Sangerhausen* and *Landsparg*, and says, he succeeded to *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother, and died in 1368. Mr. *Disney* says, he married *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Marquiss of *Brandenburgh Landsparg*, by whom he had four Sons: First, *Lewis*, who married *Maud*, Daughter to his Cousin *William*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, and died without Issue in 1358. Secondly, *Magnus Torquatus*, who continued the Family; of whom more by and by. Thirdly, *Otho*, who died without Issue. Fourthly, *Albert*, made Bishop of *Bremen* in 1361, and died without Issue in Anno 1395.

We return to *Magnus*, who continued the Family, and was called *Torquatus*, because he wore a Silver Chain about his Neck on the following Occasion: He was very disorderly in his younger Days, and made his Father's Neighbours and Subjects very uneasy, upon which that Prince endeavoured to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters; but finding it in vain, he threatned to hang him if ever he caught him in the Field in an hostile manner; which *Magnus* made so little Account of, that he put a Silver Chain about his Neck by way of Derision, saying, *If his Father caught him, he should not be at a loss for something to hang him by.* After his Brother's Death he succeeded, and had a great Controversy with Duke *William* of *Lunenburg*, and *Albert* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburgh*, about the Succession to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. Duke *William* favoured *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son to his second Daughter, and solicited the Emperor *Charles IV.* to invest him as his Heir. The Emperor invested *Albert* and his two elder Brothers; but *William* soon after revoked what he had done, and gave it to *Albert* alone. Afterwards Duke *William* chang'd his Mind, and gave it to

Magnus

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Magnus Torquatus; which the Emperor taking as an Affront, he put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburghers*, not knowing what to do, desired Security that they might be indemnified, if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind: Duke *Magnus* promised to secure them, and upon *William's* Death took Possession. The Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* disputed it with him, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for their Admission; but *Magnus* still kept them out. Having several of his great Men taken in this War with the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ransom; and because the Senate of *Lunenburg* scrupled to advance it, he quarrelled with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* to be their Sovereign. Duke *Magnus* obliged him to retire by Force, and was put under the Ban of the Empire for it. In 1372, they referred their Differences to the Decision of the Emperor, who summon'd them to appear at a certain Day, wherein *Magnus* failing, he had Judgment given against him; but *Magnus* still kept Possession, upon which a Battel ensued, wherein Duke *Magnus* was basely stabbed in the Back, as he singled out Count *Otho* of *Schawenburg*, who took Part with Duke *Albert*, in 1373. *Magnus* left by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter to *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, four Sons.

The first was *Frederick*, who was elected Emperor, but slain in his Return from the Dyet in 1400. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had two Daughters; first, *Anne*, married to *Frederick* of *Austria*, Duke of *Swabia*, and Count of *Tirol*. The second, *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Count *Schwartzburg*.

Magnus Torquatus's second Son, was *Bernard I.* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Founder of the Line of *Lunenburgh*, from whom King *George* is descended, as we shall see farther by and by. *Torquatus's* third Son was *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Founder of the Line of *Brunswick*; of which in its Place. The fourth was *Otho*, made Bishop of *Verden* in 1338, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1395, and died without Issue in 1405.

We return to *Bernard I.* He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated in Battel by *Swieckheld*, carried Prisoner to *Poppenburg*, and ransom'd himself for seven thousand Livres of Gold. He died in 1434, and left two Sons; first, *Otho* the lame, who married *Elizabeth* of *Eberstein*, took the Fort of *Hachemole* from the Countess of *Spiegelberg*, and died without Issue in 1445. Secondly, *Frederick*, a very pious Prince, his Wife was *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. He built a Cloyster at *Zell*, in order to live retiredly, in 1458, and resigned the Government to his Son *Bernard II.* who dying in 1464, *Frederick* resum'd the Government, which he afterwards put into the Hands

of

of his second Son *Otho*, named the Conqueror or Magnanimous; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Count of *Nassau Dillenburg*, who died in 1471, before his Father, who died in 1478.

The next Successor was *Henry*, Duke of *Lunenbourg*, Son to *Otho* the Magnanimous. The *Atlas* says, he was born in 1468, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Ernest*, Elector of *Saxony*; assisted *Henry*, Duke of *Wolfembüttel*, against the *Friezlanders*, and died in 1532, according to Mr. *Disney*; but the *Atlas* says in 1546, which we suppose to be a Mistake.

Duke *Henry* had three Sons; first, *Otho*, who affecting Retirement, resign'd the Dutchy to his Brother *Ernest*, and contented himself with an annual Pension, and a Residence at *Harburg*. He died in 1549, and founded the Line of *Harburg*.

Duke *Henry*'s second Son was *Ernest*, who continued the Family, as we shall hear by and by. The third Son was *Francis*, who married *Clara*, Daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*: He died in 1549, and left only two Daughters; the first *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Bargrave of *Misnia*; the second *Clara*, married first to *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt*, and then to *Bogeslaus* Duke of *Pomerania*.

We return to *Ernest*, who was the first Protestant Prince of this Family, and both his Brothers were of the same Religion. *Ernest*, together with his Brother Duke *Francis*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongst those who sign'd the Protest against the Decree made in the Dyet of *Spire*, for restraining the Reformation in 1529, from which Protest those of the Reform'd Religion were called Protestants. Duke *Ernest* and his Brother, with the rest of those Princes, subscribed the famous Confession of *Augsburg*, and presented it to the Emperor. They likewise engaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt several Protestant Princes and Cities for mutual Defence, if attack'd on account of Religion; and among those Cities were *Brunswick*, *Göttingen*, and *Hanover*, all in the Dominions of this Family: So that his present Majesty King *George* is by Descent as well as Principle, and by the Prerogative of our Crown, justly stiled *Defender of the Faith*. *Ernest* died in 1546, and left by his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklenburg*, four Sons all Protestants; the first, *Francis Otho*, Duke of *Lunenbourg*, who died without Issue in 1559, the second, *Frederick*, slain at the Battel of *Silverhausen* in 1333, who left no Issue; the third, *Henry* Duke of *Lunenbourg Danneburg*: He resolv'd at first upon a single Life, and gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg* to his younger Brother *William*, reserving to himself the small Principality of *Danneburg*; but changing his Mind, he afterwards married *Ursula*, Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*, and by her Issue form'd the Line of *Wolfembüttel*; of which in this Place.

His

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His younger Brother *William* above-mention'd, the fourth Son to Duke *Ernest*, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is descended. *William* was born in 1535, married *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, became Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and died in 1592. He left seven Sons, all Protestants: The first was *Ernest*, Duke of *Lunenbourg* and *Zell*, born in 1564, and died a Bachelor in 1611. The second, *Christian*, made Bishop of *Minden* in 1599. He afterwards succeeded his Brother as Duke of *Zell*, and died without Issue in 1633. The third was *Augustus*, who was Duke of *Lunenburgh-Zell*, and Administrator of *Ratesburgh*: He died without Issue in 1636. The fourth was *Frederick*, who succeeded his Brother, was also President of the Chapter of *Bremen*, and died without Issue in 1648. The fifth was *Magnus*, who died without Issue in 1632. The sixth was *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*, the first of that Line, the Continuer of the Family, and Grandfather to our King *George*. The seventh Son was *John*, Canon of *Minden*, who died without Issue in 1628.

Duke *William* had also six Daughters: First, *Sophia*, married to *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg Anspach*. Second, *Sybil*, to *Julius* Count of *Danneberg*. Third, *Elizabeth*, to *Ernest* Count of *Hohenloe*. Fourth, *Dorothy*, to *Charles* Count of *Birkenfield*. Fifth, *Clara*, to *William* Count of *Schwartzburg*. Sixth, *Margaret*, to *John* Duke of *Sax-Coburg*.

We return to *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*: He was born in 1582, married *Anne Eleanor*, Daughter to *Lewis* Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, delivered *Lunenbourg* from the *Swedes*, and died in 1641. He left four Sons: First, *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, who married *Dorothy* of *Holstein Gluckburg*. He was a Protestant, and died in 1665, without Issue. The second, *George William*, Duke of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, who was born in 1624, succeeded his Father in the Government, and married *Eleonora Desmieres*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord of *Olbrenze*, by whom he had *Sophia Dorothea*, his only Child, who was born in 1666, and married in 1682, to *George Lewis*, Son to his Brother *Ernest Augustus*; of whom more anon. *George William* died in 1705, without Heirs Male, which put an end to the Line of *Zell*.

George Duke of *Hanover*'s third Son was *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, a Papist: He married *Benedicta Henrietta Philippa*, Daughter of *Edward* Prince *Palatine*, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*. He left no Male Issue, but had two Daughters; the first *Charlotta Felicitas*, married in 1695, to *Rinaldo* Duke of *Modena*; the second, *Wilhelmina Amelia*, married in 1699, to the late Emperor *Joseph*, then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*.

Duke George's fourth Son was *Ernest Augustus*, a Protestant: He married in 1538, *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* (crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619) by *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*. *Ernest Augustus* was made Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1662, and succeeded his Brother Duke *John*, who had no Male Issue: He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*; of which it is proper here to give a short History.

The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost Ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the Death of the Protestant Elector *Charles Lewis*, Nephew to Princess *Sophia*, without Heirs Male; it was thought reasonable that a new Electorate should be erected in their Favour. This was concerted by the late King *William* of *Great Britain*, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691, when they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Hanover*, because he had married a Protestant Daughter of the Protestant Family; that his personal Merit was uncontroversible, and the Dignity of the Family such, that they had the first Seat at the Dyet in the College of Princes, and were esteem'd one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power.

The Emperor *Leopold*, being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants for their gallant Assistance in his War against *France*, and desirous to engage them farther in his Interest, did readily consent to it. Several of the *German* Princes, among whom was the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, out of their own private Piques oppos'd it. Upon which the Emperor order'd it to be put to the Question in the College of Electors, where 'twas carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of Voices, and the Resolve was accordingly drawn up in Form, and sign'd at *Ratisbon*, October 17, 1692, to this Effect, *That in Consideration of the great Merits of his Highness the Duke of Hanover and his Predecessors, as also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours which he had already granted, and which he had also promis'd for the future, and for other weighty Reasons* (which were the very Words of the Resolve) *the Dignity of Elector should be confer'd upon him and his Heirs Male.*

The College of Princes immediately enter'd their Protest against this Resolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, being done without their Consent. Nevertheless the Emperor gave the solemn Investiture at *Vienna*, December 29, 1692, by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover's* Plenipotentiaries, and declaring him Elector, with the Office of *Consul*, or STANDARD-BEARER of the Empire. The Pope also storm'd, protested, and would have annul'd the Imperial Decree, by another from the *Vatican*; but he was better advis'd, that his Power did not extend so far, nevertheless he forbade

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bad all Persons to own the new Elector. The Opposition of other Princes nearer home continued till *June 30, 1708*, when all the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this new Electorate in the Person of that Elector's eldest Son *George Lewis*, (now by the Grace of God our most excellent Sovereign) with all the Formality and Strength which the Law of the Empire could give it.

It is also proper to observe in this Place, that the Title and Office of Standard-Bearer, which was annex'd to the Dignity of this Electorate, in Favour of this most Illustrious House, being claim'd also by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, as belonging to his Family, that of ARCH-TREASURER of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunswick* in 1709, the Elector *Palatine* who had it before, being upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, restor'd to his antient Prerogative of first secular Elector and Arch-Steward.

He bears an Inescutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer: *Charles V. lemain's* Crown, which is of pure Gold, weighs fourteen Pounds and is still preserv'd at *Nuremberg*; it is in the Form of an *Octagon*, the Front and hinder Part are the largest, and of equal Size. On the Front there are twelve unpolish'd Jewels; the Corner on the Right Hand has our Saviour represented in a sitting Posture, and on each side of him a *Cherub* with four Wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, with this Motto under them, *Per me Reges regnant*. The third Angle is adorn'd with Gems and Pearls. The fourth Angle has King *Hexechus* sitting, with his Head leaning on his Right Hand, as if he were sick, and by his Side the Prophet *Isaiah* with a Scroll, and the Words on it, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos XV annos*. The fifth Corner is adorn'd with Jewels Semee. The sixth has the Emblems of King *David* crown'd, and a Scroll in his Hand, with these Words, *Honor regis Judicium diligit*. The seventh Corner consists of Gems. The eighth represents King *Solomon* crown'd and holding a Scroll in both Hands, with this Inscription, *Domine Deus Rex amato*. On the Top of the Crown there is a Cross, the Front of which is adorn'd with seventeen Jewels, and on the Top of the Cross are these Words, *IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDÆORUM*, and in the Arch Semicircle these, *CHONRADUS DEI GRATIA ROMANORVM IMPERATOR AVG*.

Ernest Augustus had six Sons and one Daughter by *Princess Sophia*: 1. *George Lewis*, born *May 28, 1660*, now King of *Great Britain*, &c. of whom more anon. 2. *Frederick Augustus*, born in 1661, kill'd in a Battle by the *Turks* in *Transylvania* 1690, and left no Issue. 3. *Maximilian William*, born *December 14, 1666*, is one of the chief Generals in the Emperor's Service, and not yet married. 4. *Charles Philip*, born in 1667, and was kill'd by the *Tartars* in *Albania*, in the Emperor's

vice, in 1690. 5. *Christian*, who was Field-General to the Emperor, kill'd by the French at *Munderkingen*, near *Ulm*, in 1703. 6. *Ernest Augustus*, born September 17, 1674, not yet married. All Protestants, except it be Prince *Maximilian*, who has not declar'd himself a Papist.

The Elector *Ernest* had an only Daughter, *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1668, married to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, and died in 1705.

We return to *George Lewis*, now King of Great Britain. He had in Right of his Wife *Sophia Dorothea* of Zell, her Father's Dominions; and his Majesty's Issue by her are, 1. *George Augustus*, Prince of Great Britain, &c. and Prince Electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. He was born October 30, 1683, and married August 22, 1705, *Wilhelmina Charlotte*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*: She was born March 1, 1682. And besides being a most accomplish'd Princess in all other Respects, she is so zealous a Protestant, that tho' solicited in Marriage by the present Emperor, when King of *Spain*, in 1704, she prefer'd her Religion to the first Throne in *Christendom*; for he was at that time in a fair Prospect of the Imperial Crown, which he has since obtain'd. This rais'd her Character so high in the Esteem of the Elector of *Hanover*, now King *George*, that he thought her the fittest Match for his Son the Prince, whom Heaven has bless'd with the following Issue by her; 1. *Frederick Lewis*, born January 19, 1716. 2. *Anne*, born October 22, 1709. 3. *Amelia Sophia Eleanora*, born May 30, 1711. 4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born May 30, 1713.

His Majesty King *George* has also a Daughter, *Sophia Dorothea*, born March 16, 1686, and married in 1706, to *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, her first Cousin, born in 1688, by whom he has one Son, *Charles Frederick*, born January 13, 1712, and two Daughters, 1. *Frederica Augusta*, born June 22, 1709. 2. *Frederica Louisa*, born September 17, 1714.

It is fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Grand-Father, *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and his Grand-Mother *Elizabeth*, were depriv'd not only of that elective Crown in 1620, but of their own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany* in 1621, for their Adherence to the Protestant Religion; his Majesty, by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanc'd to the Dignity of an Elector, but to the Crowns of Great Britain and *Ireland*: So that the Protestant Offspring of those Royal Confessors, is amply rewarded and advanc'd to a higher Degree of Honour, both in Great Britain and *Germany*, than what they were; for besides the Advancement of his Majesty, his Sister *Sophia*, their Grand-daughter, was honour'd with the Crown of *Prussia*, and their great Grandson and great Grand-daughter

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are now possess'd of the same Dignity. What still adds to the Glory of those Confessors, and to the Comfort of all true Protestants, there are now actually in being of their Posterity two Protestant Kings, and one Queen; and besides his Majesty King *GEORGE*, who is in Possession of the *British* Crown, eleven Protestant Princes and Princesses, that have a Title to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

We come next to the other Branches of this Family, which we refer'd to in the Genealogy.

The first is that of *Grubenhagen*, descended from *Henry* the Wonderful, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, above-mention'd. He was chose Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but the Pope disallow'd it; he kept it however against several Popes for thirty seven Years, and at last the See of *Rome* brought him to this Expedient, that he should resign it to the Pope, and have it confer'd upon him again. *Henry* attempted to seize the Dutchy of *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother *William*, but was prevented by *Albert* the Fat. He married *Agnes*, Daughter to *Albert* the Degenerate, Marquis of *Misnia*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters. He died in 1322.

The first Son was called *Henry* the Younger, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*. He accompanied the Emperor *Andronicus* to the *Holy Land*, brought home many Curiosities, and died about 1357. He had two Wives; the first *Helena*, Daughter of *Woldemar* Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom he had two Sons; the first *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, and Prince of *Tarento*. He married *Joan*, the first Queen of *Naples*, in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban* VI. before his Exaltation to the Pontificate; but that Pope was afterwards so insolent, that *Otho* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals were ashamed of his treating so great a Prince in that manner, and told him, it was time for him to drink: But he was still more ungrateful to *Otho*, as appears by the following Story. That Prince finding he was like to have no Children by his Queen, he persuaded her to adopt *Charles de Duras*, his Cousin, and marry him to her Niece. Pope *Urban* made *Charles* as ungrateful as himself, and excited him to rebel against *Otho* and *Joan*; upon which *Otho* besieged *Charles* in the City of *Naples*, and brought him to great Distress. But *Charles* deliver'd himself by the following knavish Stratagem: He suborned an old *Neapolitan* Soldier, in whom *Otho* and *Joan* had great Confidence, to counterfeit the Signet of the Queen, who was then besieg'd in *Castelnovo* by *Charles's* Adherents, and in her Name to write to *Otho*, that with six of his Confidants he should come to her that Night, by a secret way she nam'd; otherwise she must surrender and fall into the Hands of her Enemies, but she had something to propose to him, which would certainly prevent it.

it. *Orto* believing this to be true, set out accordingly, was intercepted by an Ambush, and brought before *Charles*, who put him in Prison, and detain'd him three Years. This made *Orto's* Men break up the Siege, and gave *Charles* an Opportunity to take Queen *Joan*, and put her to Death; but *Orto* escaping from Prison, renew'd the War, punish'd the chief *Neapolitans* severely for their Treachery to his Queen and himself, but pardon'd the rest upon their Petition; and when they came before him, he expostulated with them for behaving themselves so ungratefully towards his Queen, who had been so tender to them, and could not forbear Tears. There happen'd a Quarrel betwixt this Prince and *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, whom he challeng'd to a Combat, because of some injurious Words which the Duke was said to have spoken against him. The Place for deciding it was that called the *Clergy's Mead* near *Paris*; they both appear'd, but the Duke of *Lancaster* denying the Words he was charg'd with, King *John* of *France* decided the Quarrel with a Salvo for both their Honours, by declaring that it proceeded from Misinformation, and publish'd his definitive Sentence accordingly at *Paris*, December 11, 1352.

The second Son was *Balthasar*, Count of *Fundi* in *Italy*, in Right of his Wife, who was an Heiress. He was put to Death by *Charles* III. King of *Naples*, in 1381, and left no Issue.

Henry the Younger's second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, by whom he had two Sons: 1. *Riddacus*, who died in *Italy* without Issue about 1357. The second was *Melchior* Bishop of *Osnabrug* and *Schwerin*, poison'd in 1381, which put an end to *Henry* the Younger's Line.

Henry the Wonderful's second Son was *John*, Provost of *Einbeck*, and also of *Embsen*, where his Epitaph is still to be seen; he died without Issue in 1367. His third was *William*, who died without Issue about 1328. His fourth Son was *Ernest*, who died in 1344, but left Issue, of whom anon. *Henry* the Wonderful had three Daughters, two of which we have no Account of; but the second called *Adelheid* (or as the Greeks call her *Irene*) was married in 1318 to *Andronicus Palaeologus* II. Emperor of *Constantinople*, and died in 1326.

We return to Duke *Ernest*. By his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Eberstein*, he had three Sons: 1. *Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear presently. 2. *Frederick* of *Osterode*, who married *Elizabeth* of *Hamburg*, and died in 1404. His Son *Orto* married a Daughter of *Nassau*, and died in 1411, leaving only one Daughter, who married *Bogislans* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Ernest's* third Son was called *Ernest* the Warlike, made Provost of *Eynbeck* and Abbot of *Corbey*, and slain in 1422, leaving no Issue.

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We return to the first Son *Albert*, who was called Duke of *Salz*. He assisted the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, married a Daughter of *Sax-Lawenburg*, and died in 1397. His Son *Eric* succeeded, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Otto* the Bad, Duke of *Gottin-gen*, by whom he had, 1. *Henry* his Successor, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Sagan*, died in 1469, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who was a Papist, and died without Issue in 1526.

Eric's third Son, called *Ernest*, was a Canon of *Halberstadt*, and Provost of *Einbeck*, and died without Issue. *Eric's* second Son *Albert* succeeded to the Dukedom, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Volrad* Count *Waldeck*, assisted Count *Hochenstein* against those of *Achterleben*, and died in 1490. He left three Sons, the first called *Philip Senior*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who was a Protestant, establish'd that Religion in his Dominions, and continued the Family; of which by and by. His second Son *Ernest* died unmarried; his third Son *Eric* was Bishop of *Osnabrug*, a Papist, and died in 1532.

We return to *Philip*. He married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Ernest* Count *Mansfield*, by whom he had five Sons, all Protestants, and died 1551. 1. *Ernest*, who succeeded him, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Pomerania*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *John* Duke of *Holstein*. *Ernest* died in 1567.

His second Brother, *Albert*, died in Battel against the Papists in 1546, and left no Issue. His third Brother, *John*, died at the Battel of *St. Quintin* in 1557, also without Issue. His fourth Brother, *Wolfgang*, died in 1595, and his fifth, *Philip*, in 1596, who being the last Male of the Line, the Succession fell to *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick*. So much for the Line of *Grubenhagen*.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick*, of which *Henry*, third Son to *Magnus Torquatus*, was the Founder, as above-mention'd. He was taken in Battel by the Count of *Lippe*, and released on promise of a Ransom. He had two Wives, and died in 1416. His first Wife was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wartislaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*, whose Issue continued the Family. His second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter to *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had a Son called *Henry Lappencrieg*. He married *Helen*, Daughter of *Adolphus I.* Duke of *Cleves*, died in 1473, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William* Prince of *Hannenberg*.

We return to *Henry's* Son by his first Wife, who continued the Family as above-mention'd. His Name was *William*, the Victorious Duke of *Brunswick*. He defeated the *Hustis* in *Bohemia*, in 1421, married *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and died in 1482. He left two Sons, the first *William*, who continued the Family. 2. *Frederick*, called Duke of

of *Hanover*, who had two Wives, but left no Issue, and died in 1494.

His eldest Brother *William* bought the Town of *Helmstad* from the Abbot *Verden*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Botho*, Count *Stolberg*, and died in 1504. He left two Sons, 1. *Henry*, who continued the Line. 2. *Eric*, Duke of *Hanover* and *Göttingen*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, died in 1540, and left a Son *Eric*, who died without Issue in 1584.

William's eldest Son *Henry* married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Eric II.* Duke of *Pomerania*. He besieg'd *Brunswick*, but rais'd it on Conditions, died at the Siege of *Orth* in *Friesland* in 1514, and left six Sons; the first *Christopher*, who was made Bishop of *Verden* in 1493, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1511, and died without Issue in 1558. The second was *Henry*, who continued the Line, as we shall see presently. The third Son was *Eric*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, who died in 1525, without Issue. The fourth *Francis*, Bishop of *Minden*, who died in 1539. The fifth *William*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, died in 1558, without Issue. The sixth was *George*, Bishop of *Minden* and *Verden*, afterwards Archbishop of *Bremen*, and died a Protestant in 1566, but left no Issue.

We return to *Henry*, who continued the Line. He lived a most violent Papist, but died a Protestant in 1568. By his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry* Count of *Wirtemberg*, he had three Sons: 1. *Charles Victor*, a Papist, slain in the Battle of *Silvershuse*, in 1553, and left no Issue. 2. *Philip Magnus*, a Papist, kill'd at the same time, and left no Issue. 3. *Julius*, a Protestant; he inherited the Dominions of *Calenberg*, and founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstad*. He married *Hedwig*, a Daughter of *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and left four Sons, all Protestants: 1. *Henry Julius*, who continued the Line. 2. *Philip Sigismund*, Bishop of *Verden*, and afterwards of *Osnabrug*; he died 1623. 3. *Joachim Charles*, Provost of *Strasburg*, who died in 1615. 4. *Julius Augustus*, Abbot of *Michelsheim*, who died in 1616, all three without Issue.

We return to *Henry Julius*, the eldest Brother. He married first *Dorothy* of *Saxony*, and then *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. He besieged the Town of *Brunswick* in vain, died in 1613, and left four Sons, all Protestants, who died without Issue. The first was *Frederick Ulrick*, who died in 1634. The Dutchy of *Brunswick* fell to *Augustus*, of the Line of *Lunenburg-Darmenburgh*, now called the House of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*. 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Halberstadt*, who died in 1626. 3. *Rudolph*, who was also Bishop of *Halberstadt*, and died before *Christian*, who succeeded him. 4. *Henry Charles*, who was also Bishop of the same Place, and died before his Brother *Rudolph*, who succeeded him.

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The next Line is that of *Harburg*, all Protestants, founded by *Otho* Duke of *Lunenburg*, as mention'd before, who was also a Protestant. He married *Maud de Campen*, a *Lunenburg* Lady, by whom he had *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Harburg*, who married, first, *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Henry* Count of *Schwartzburg*, by whom he had two Sons; and then *Hedwig*, Daughter to *Emo*, Count of *East-Frise*, by whom he had five Sons, but all of them died without Issue. The first was *Otho Henry*, who died unmarried in 1591. The second was *John Frederick*, who died in 1619. The third was *William*, a very able Divine, who surviv'd all the rest, and died unmarried in 1642. The fourth was *Christopher*, he married *Elizabeth* of *Brunswick*, and died in 1606. The fifth was *Otho*, who died in 1641. The sixth was *John*, who died in 1625. The seventh was *Frederick*, who serv'd the King of *Sweden*, and was kill'd in Battel in 1605.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, which was founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg-Dannenburg*, as formerly mention'd. He was a Protestant, died in 1598, and left three Sons, all Protestants. The first was *Julius Ernest*, Prince of *Dannenburg*, born in 1571. His first Wife was *Mary* of *East-Friezland*, and his second *Sibylla* of *Lunenburg*, according to the *Atlas*; but Mr. *Disney* says, she was *Mary* of *Mecklemburg*; he died without Issue in 1536. The second was *Francis*, Dean or Canon of *Strasburg*, who was drowned near that City in 1601. The third was *Augustus* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear by and by. *Henry* had also one Daughter called *Sibylla*, married to Count *Anthony* of *Oldenburg-Delmenhofs*, who died in 1630.

We return to *Augustus*. He was born in 1579, and had three Wives: The first was *Clara Maria* of *Pomerania*; the second was *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*; and the third *Sophia Elizabeth* of *Mecklemburg*. He died in 1666, and left three Sons: The first was *Rodolph Augustus* by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, born in 1627. He took the Town of *Brunswick*, and married *Christina Elizabeth* of *Barby*, Daughter to *Albert Frederick*, the last Count of that Name, by whom he had no Male Issue, but three Daughters; 1. *Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1653, and married to *John Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*. 2. *Christina Sophia*, born in 1654. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*, afterwards married her Cousin Prince *Augustus William*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, and died in 1695. 3. *Elconora Sophia*, who died unmarried in 1656.

Augustus's second Son was *Anthony Ulrick*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall see by and by. His third Son was *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, who founded the Line of that Name; of which in its Place.

Augustus

Augustus had three Daughters; 1. *Mary Elizabeth*, who married *Adolph William* of *Sax-Eysenack*, and after his Death, *Albert* of *Sax-Coburg*; she died in 1687. The second *Sibylla Ursula*, she married *Christian* of *Holstein-Glucksburg*, and died in 1671. The third was *Clara Augustina*, who married *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg-Neustad*, and died in 1700.

We return to *Anthony Ulrich*, Duke *Augustus's* second Son, by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*. He was born in 1633, succeeded his Brother *Rudolph Augustus*, and married *Elizabeth Juliana*, Daughter of *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein-Norburg*. He had the Character of a very learned Prince, and his Library was one of the best in *Europe*. He professed himself a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Papists improving his Dotage, prevail'd upon him by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, &c. to profess their Religion. He seem'd however but an awkward sort of a Convert, and died in 1714. He had the following Children: 1. *Augustus Frederick*, a Protestant, born in 1657. He receiv'd a Wound before *Philipsburg*, of which he died in 1676 without Issue. 2. *Elizabeth Eleonora*, born in 1658, married first to *John George*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*, and after his Death, to *Bernard* of *Sax-Meningen*. 3. *Anne Sophia*, born in 1659, married to *Charles Gustavus* of *Baden-Durlach*. 4. *Leopold Augustus*, born in 1661, and died in 1662. 5. *Augustus William*, a Protestant, Duke Regnant of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, born in 1662. He married *Christina Sophia* of *Brunswick*, and after her Death *Sophia Amelia* of *Holstein-Gottorp*. 6. *Augustus Henry*, born in 1663, died in 1664. 7. *Augustus Charles*, born and died in 1664. 8. *Augustus Francis*, born in 1665, and died in 1666. 9. *Augustina Dorothea*, born in 1666, and married to *Anthony Gunther* of *Schwanburg-Arnstat*. 10. *Henrietta Christina*, born in 1669. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*. 11. *Lewis Rudolphus*, a Protestant. He was born in 1671, and married *Christina Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Ernest*, Prince of *Oeringen*.

He had three Daughters: 1. *Elizabeth Christiana*, a Papist, born in 1691, and married in 1708 to the present Emperor, by whom she has no Issue living. 2. *Charlotte Christiana Sophia*, a Protestant, born in 1696, she was married in 1711, to *Alexius Petrowitz*, the Prince Royal of *Muscovy*. 3. *Antonetta Amelia*, Protestant, born in 1696, and married in 1712, to her Cousin *Ferdinand Albert* Prince of *Bevern*.

The next Line is that of *Bevern*. It was founded by *Ferdinand Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus*, as above-mention'd. He was born in 1636, married *Christina*, Daughter to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Hesse*, had his Residence at *Bevern*, died in 1687, and had eight Children, all Protestants. 1. *Augustus Ferdinand*, Prince of *Bevern*. He was Major General of the Troops of *Wolfembuttel*, and kill'd at the Battel of *Schellemburg* or *Dona-*

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were in 1704; he left no Issue. 2. *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, born in 1680, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and now Prince Regnant. 3. *Ferdinand Christian*, born March 4, 1682. He was Provost of the College of *Brunswick*, and died in 1706, without Issue. 4. *Sophia Eleonora*, Canoness at *Gandersheim*. 5. *Ernest Ferdinand*, born March 4, 1682, and Provost of the College of *Brunswick*. 6. *Henry Ferdinand*, born in 1684, kill'd at the raising the Siege of *Turin* in 1706, and left no Issue. 7. *Leopold Charles*, born and died in 1670. 8. *Frederick Albert*, born in 1672, and died in 1673.

Having thus gone through the Genealogy of the Family, as exhibited by Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas*; it is proper to take notice of another Account of it that was printed at *Brunswick* since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*; which I shall improve, by making his Majesty's Descent from the Kings of *Scotland* and *England* more clear than that Author has done.

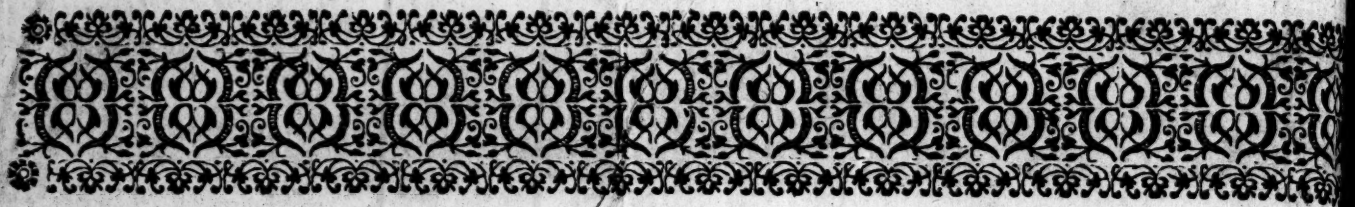
His Majesty's Genealogy from the antient Kings of Scotland, of the Britons, Picts, English-Saxons, Danish and Noman Race; taken from Boethius, Major, Bishop Lesley, Sir George Mackenzie, &c.

F*erquhard*, King of *Ireland*, had two Sons, who were Princes of great Fame and Valour, *Fergus* and *Feritharis*. The *Scots*, who came from *Ireland* into the Northern Parts of *Britain*, and had liv'd in a sort of Aristocracy under Captains or Heads of Clans for some Ages, falling in War with the *Picts*, sent to *Ferquhard* King of *Ireland* for Assistance; which he granted, and sent them Troops under the Command of his said two Sons.

1. *Fergus* the eldest was by the *Scots* chosen their first King, and they settled the Crown upon his Posterity, *A. M.* according to the *Julian* Period, 4382, 330 Years before our Saviour. *Fergus* died in the 28th Year of his Reign, leaving two Sons under Age, *Ferlegus* and *Maimus*.

2. *Feritharis* his Brother was chosen, the Year before Christ 305, and kill'd, after 15 Years Reign, by means of his eldest Nephew, who was ambitious to have the Crown; but he being excluded because of that Murder.

3. *Maimus*



THE Brunswick-Genealogy

Is thus :

W O D I N, or O D I N,
King, and the Origin of the Saxons, Swabians,
Lombards, Danes, and Swedes.

Baldag.

Brond.

Freidger.

Frehwin.

Wig.

Gewis.

Esle

Elese.

Cerdic, *King of the West-Saxons in England.*

Creoda, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Cynrick, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Ceawlin, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Cuthwin.

Cuthe.

Ceolwald.

Cenred.

Ina, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Wette.

Witte.

Wittigils.

Horfa and Hengist, the
leaders of the Kingdom of
land in Britain.

Ingild.

Eoppa.

Eafa.

Edelmund.

Egbert, *King of all Eng*

Edelwulf, *King of all*

Bernar
Lun

Frederi
Lun

Otho,
Lun

Henry,
Lun

Ernest
Lun

Willia
Lun

George
Lun

Ernest
wic

Alfred, King of England.

Altrude, <i>Wife of Baldwin Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edward, <i>King of England.</i>
Arnold I. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edmund, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin III. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edgar, <i>King of England.</i>
Arnold II. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Ethelred, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin IV. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edmund, <i>King of England.</i>
Baldwin V. <i>Earl of Flanders.</i>		Edward, <i>King of England.</i>
Matilda, <i>the Wife of William King of England.</i>		Margaret, <i>the Wife of Malcolm III. King of Scotland.</i>
Mary, <i>King of England.</i>	Matilda, <i>the Wife of Jeffrey Earl of Anjou.</i>	Matilda, <i>land.</i>
Henry II. <i>King of England, his Wife Eleanor, Daughter and Heir to the Duke of Aquitain.</i>		David I. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
		Henry, <i>Earl of Huntington.</i>
		David, <i>Earl of Huntington.</i>
Matilda, <i>the Wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony.</i>	John, <i>King of England.</i>	Isabel, <i>the Wife of Robert Bruce.</i>
John IV. <i>William, Duke of Saxony.</i>	Henry III. <i>King of England.</i>	Robert Bruce.
John, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward I. <i>King of England.</i>	Robert Bruce, <i>King of Scotland.</i>
John, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward II. <i>King of England.</i>	Mary, <i>the Wife of Walter Stuart.</i>
John, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edward III. <i>King of England.</i>	Robert II. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
John, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	John Duke of Lancaster. Edmund Duke of York.	Robert III. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
John, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry IV. K. Richard Earl of England. of Cambridge.	James I. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
John Torquatus, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry V. K. Richard Duke of England, his Wife Catherine married Owen Tudor. Edward IV. King of England.	James II. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Bernard, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Edm. Tudor.	James III. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Frederick, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry VII. K. Elizabeth. of England.	James IV. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Otho, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Henry VIII. K. Margaret. of England.	James V. <i>King of Scotland.</i>
Henry, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>	Elizabeth, <i>Queen of England.</i>	Mary, <i>Queen of Scotland, the Wife of Henry Stuart.</i>
Ernest, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>		James I. <i>King of Great Britain.</i>
William, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>		Elizabeth, <i>the Wife of Frederick K. of Bohemia, and Elect. Palatine.</i>
George, <i>Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.</i>		SOPHIA.
Ernest Augustus, <i>Elect. of Brunswick-Lunenburg.</i>	GEORGE LEWIS.	

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3. *Mainus* his younger Nephew succeeded, the Year before Christ 290, and reign'd 29 Years.

4. *Dornadilla*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 261, and reign'd 28 Years, leaving a Son under Age.

5. *Nothatus*, Brother to *Dornadilla*, was chosen, the Year before Christ 233, reign'd 20 Years; and being kill'd for his Tyranny,

6. *Reuther*, Son to *Dornadilla*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 213, about the time when *Judas Maccabeus* governed the *Jews*; he reign'd 26 Years, and left his Son *Thereus* under Age.

7. *Reutha*, Brother to *Reuther*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 187, and resign'd after 14 Years Reign.

8. *Thereus*, Son to *Reuther*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 173, was banish'd for his Tyranny, and died at *York* in the 12th Year of his Reign.

9. *Josina*, his Brother, succeeded, the Year before Christ 161, and reign'd 24 Years.

10. *Fennanus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 137, and reign'd 30 Years.

11. *Durftus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 107, reign'd 9 Years, and was kill'd in Battel for his Tyranny.

12. *Evenus I.* his Uncle, succeeded, the Year before Christ 98, and reign'd 19.

13. *Gillus*, his Bastard Son, usurp'd the Crown after his Father's Death, the Year before Christ 79, but was taken in Battel, and beheaded in the 2d Year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus II.* Grandson to King *Josina*, by his second Son *Dowal*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 77, and resign'd in his 17th Year.

15. *Ederus*, Grandson to King *Durftus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 60. In his time *Julius Caesar* invaded *Britain*, and *Ederus* assisted the *Britons* and *Picts* against him. He reign'd gloriously 48 Years.

16. *Evenus III.* his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 13, was put in Prison for his Lewdness and Tyranny, and kill'd there by a private Person in the seventh Year of his Reign.

17. *Metellanus*, Nephew to King *Ederus*, by his Brother *Caranus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 7. He made Friendship with the Emperor *Augustus*. Our Saviour was born in the 10th Year of his Reign. *Metellanus* died in his 39th Year.

18. *Caractacus*, his Nephew by his Sister, and Son to *Cadal-lanus*, a noble Scotch General, succeeded A. D. 39. His Sister *Voada*, says *Lesley*, was that noble Queen of the *Britons*, Wife to *Arviragus*, who behaved her self like an *Amazon* against the *Romans*. *Caractacus* was betray'd to the *Romans* by his Step mother *Cartumandath*, a *British* Queen, after he had maintain'd a glorious War against them. He was carried to *Rome*, very well treated

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treated by the Emperor *Claudius*; and has a noble Character given him by *Tacitus*, *Annals* Book 12, who exhibits his Speech to that Emperor. *Cesar* restor'd him to his Government, where he died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

19. *Corbredus* I. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 54. He made War against the *Romans* with various Success, and died in the 18th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son a Minor.

20. *Dardanus*, Nephew to King *Metellanus*, succeeded *A. D.* 71. He prov'd a cruel Tyrant, and was kill'd in Battel in the 4th Year of his Reign.

21. *Corbredus* II. surnam'd *Galdus*, because he was bred with his Aunt Queen *Voada* among the *Britons*, succeeded *A. D.* 75. He was Son to *Corbredus* I. He is the same whom *Tacitus* calls *Galgacus*; overcame the *Romans* in several Battles, but at last was defeated by them on the *Grampian* Mountains. *Tacitus*, in his Life of *Agricola*, gives us a noble Speech which *Galdus* made to his Army before he engaged. *Agricola* being called home by *Domitian*, the *Romans* lost the Opportunity of pushing their Conquests farther; so that *Galdus* died in Peace the thirtieth Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 130, leaving a greater Character behind him than any of his Predecessors.

22. *Luftacus*, his Son, mounted the Throne after his Father's Death; but proving a wicked and flagitious Tyrant, the Nobility in a general Council condemn'd him and his Minions, and put them to Death in the 3^d Year of his Reign.

23. *Mogaldus*, Grandson to *Corbredus* II. was chosen in his stead, *A. D.* 106. In the beginning of his Reign he was equal to the best of his Predecessors; but degenerating into a Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms against him, and cut him off in the 36th Year of his Reign. The *Scotch* Historians say, that in this Reign *Adrian* built his Wall from the Mouth of *Tine* to the Mouth of *Esk*, to guard the *Roman* Province against the *Scots* and *Picts*.

24. His Son *Conarus* succeeded, *A. D.* 148, follow'd his Father's Footsteps, was put in Prison, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

25. *Ethodius* I. Nephew to King *Mogaldus* by his Sister, was chosen to succeed, *A. D.* 192. He join'd the *Picts* against the *Romans*, whom he put to flight, extended his Boundaries beyond *Adrian's* Wall, and was murder'd by one of his Musicians, related to a Rebel whom he had executed in the 30th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son under Age.

26. *Satrael*, his Brother, was chosen King, *A. D.* 194, and becoming a Tyrant, was kill'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

27. *Donald* I. his Brother, succeeded, *A. D.* 197. He was the first King of *Scots* who embrac'd the Christian Religion; prov'd an excellent and pious Prince. In his time *Severus* invaded *Britain*, drove the *Scots* beyond the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*,
and

and built a Wall between those two Rivers to guard the Roman Province against them. He establish'd Christianity A. D. 203, and died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

28. *Ethodius* II. Son to *Ethodius* I. succeeded A. D. 216. He was imprison'd for his Tyranny, and kill'd in a Tumult of his own Servants in the 16th Year of his Reign.

29. *Athirco*, his Son, succeeded A. D. 221. He reign'd well at first, but growing a lewd and cruel Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms, put him to flight; and to avoid the Punishment which he dreaded, he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

30. *Nathalocus*, Lord of *Argyle*, one of the Chief of the Conspirators, usurp'd the Crown by Fraud and Force, A. D. 242, and endeavour'd to cut off the Princes of the Royal Blood, but was kill'd in the 11th Year of his Reign.

31. *Findochus*, eldest Son to King *Athirco*, succeeded. He was an excellent Prince, but kill'd by Conspirators in the 10th Year of his Reign.

32. *Donald* II. his Brother, succeeded, was defeated in a Battel by *Donald* of the Isles, who rebelled against him; and died of his Wounds the 1st Year of his Reign.

33. *Donald* III. the Islander before-mention'd, usurp'd the Crown after his Victory, govern'd tyrannically, and was killed in a Battel by the Nobles in the 12th Year of his Year.

34. *Crathilintus*, Son to King *Findochus*, succeeded A. D. 173. He was a valiant and excellent Prince, and died in the 34th Year of his Reign.

35. *Fincomarcus*, Brother to *Findochus*, succeeded. He was successful with the *Picts* and *Britons* against the *Romans*, a religious and excellent Prince, and died in the 47th Year of his Reign.

36. *Romachus* succeeded, A. D. 358. He was Brother's Son to King *Crathilintus*, was a cruel Tyrant, and cut off by a Conspiracy of the Nobles in the third Year of his Reign.

37. *Angusianus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded A. D. 361. He was successful against the *Picts*, but kill'd in a second Battel with them, where their King also fell, the second Year of his Reign.

38. *Fethelmachus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded A. D. 363. He defeated the *Picts* several times, and wasted their Country, but was murder'd by two *Picts*, employ'd for that end by *Hergestus* King of the *Picts*, the seventh Year of his Reign.

39. *Eugene* I. Son to King *Fincomarcus*, succeeded A. D. 369. He was successful at first against the *Romans*, but killed by them in Battel afterwards the 10th Year of his Reign; and the *Britons* and *Picts* joining with the *Romans* against the *Scots*, the latter were expell'd from the Continent, and those who

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who could not find convenient Habitation in the West Isles, called *Hebrides*, dispersed themselves into *Ireland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*; so that there was an Interregnum of four and forty Years.

40. *Fergus II.* Grandson of *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugene I.* by the King of *Denmark's* Daughte.; having signalis'd himself in the *Gothick* War against the *Romans*, in which he justly acquir'd the Character of a great General, was invited not only by the *Scots* who liv'd in the Islands, but also by the *Picts*, that grew weary of the *Roman* Yoke, to take upon him the Crown of his Ancestors, which he did *A. D.* 422, bringing with him a considerable Number of Troops from *Athalaric*, King of the *Goths*, under whom he had serv'd in taking and sacking of *Rome*; and joining the *Scots* and *Picts*, he defeated the *Roman* Legat *Victorius*, but in a third Battel was kill'd by them in the 16th Year of his Reign.

41. *Eugenius II.* his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 430. He was successful against the *Romans* and *Britons*, enlarg'd his Boundaries as far as the *Humber*, say the *Scotch* Historians, and died without Issue, but left a great Character behind him, *A. D.* 460.

42. *Dongardus*, his Brother, succeeded that same Year, was an excellent Prince, and fell in Battel against the *Britons* and *Romans*, though he obtain'd the Victory in the fifth of his Reign.

43. *Constantine I.* his Brother, succeeded in 465, was a wicked and tyrannical Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign.

44. *Congallus I.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded *A. D.* 482. He was successful against the *Britons*, who called in the *Saxons* to their Assistance, and died the 20th Year of his Reign, with the Character of a great and good Prince, his Children being young.

45. *Goranus* or *Gornaus*, Brother to King *Dongardus*, was chosen King *A. D.* 501. He was kill'd by an Ambush of some Criminals whom he prosecuted, in the 34th Year of his Reign.

46. *Eugene III.* Son to *Congallus*, succeeded *A. D.* 535. He was an excellent Prince, and died in the 33d Year of his Reign.

47. *Congallus II.* his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 568. He was an excellent Prince, and died without Issue.

48. *Kinnatellus*, his Brother, succeeded in 578, was a very good Prince, and died in the 2d Year of his Reign.

49. *Aidanus*, Son to *Goranus*, succeeded in 559. He was a religious Prince, a great Justitiary, and successful in War against the *Picts* and *Saxons*. He died in the 27th Year of his Reign.

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50. *Kennethus* I. Son to *Congallus*, succeeded in 606, but being sickly, resign'd in the 4th Month of his Reign.

51. *Eugenius* IV. Son to *Aidanus*, succeeded in 606, was a very good Prince, and died in the 15th Year of his Reign.

52. *Ferquhardus*, his Son, succeeded in 620, was a vile Tyrant, and put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

53. *Donald* IV. Son to King *Eugene* III. succeeded in 632. He was a brave and religious Prince, and propagated Christianity amongst the *Saxons* in the North of *England*. He was unhappily drown'd as fishing in *Lochray*, in the 15th Year of his Reign.

54. *Ferquhard* II. Son to *Ferquhard* I. succeeded in 646. He was a wicked Prince; the Nobility design'd to dethrone him, but were prevented by his Death, in the 12th Year of his Reign.

55. *Malduinus*, Son to *Donald* IV. succeeded in 664. He was a good Prince, but murder'd by his Wife, who was jealous of him, in the 20th Year of his Reign; for which she was burnt alive.

56. *Eugene* V. Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded in 684. He was successful against the *Saxons*, and died in the 4th Year of his Reign.

57. *Eugene* VI. Son to King *Ferquhard*, succeeded in 688. He was successful against the *Picts*, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

58. *Amberkelethus*, Son to King *Eugene* V. succeeded in 597. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by an Assassin in his second Year.

59. *Eugenius* VII. his Brother, succeeded in 699, was a pious Prince, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

60. *Mordacus*, Nephew to *Eugene* VI. succeeded in 716, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 16th Year of his Reign.

61. *Ethfinus* succeeded in 732. He was Son to *Eugene* VII. a pious and just Prince, and died in the 30th Year of his Reign.

62. *Eugene* VIII. Son to *Mordacus*, succeeded in 762. He was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by his Nobles for wresting the Law, to deprive them of their Lives and Estates, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus* III. Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeded in 765, was a very hopeful Prince at first, but grew afterwards tyrannical and lewd, and was murder'd by his Wife because of his Whoredom, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

64. *Solvathius*, Son to *Eugene* VIII. succeeded in 768. He was an excellent Prince, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

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65. *Achaisius*, Son to King *Ethfrinus*, succeeded in 788. He was a pious, prudent and warlike Prince, enter'd into a League with *Charlemain* against the *Saxons*, and this League continued betwixt the *French* and *Scots*, according to their Historians, till the Union of the Crowns. He died in the 32d Year of his Reign.

66. *Congallus* III. Son to *Fergus* III. succeeded in 189, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

67. *Dongallus*, Son to King *Solvasthius*, succeeded in 824, was an excellent brave Prince, a good Justiciary, but unhappily drown'd, as crossing the River *Spey* against the *Picts*, in the 6th Year of his Reign.

68. *Alpinus*, Son to *Achaisius*, succeeded in 830. He was a valiant Prince, and successful against the *Picts*, but at last taken by them in Battel, and beheaded in the fourth Year of his Reign; which laid the Foundation of the Quarrel that ended in the Extermination of the *Picts*.

69. *Kennethus* II. his Son, succeeded in 834. He insisted on his Father's Title to the Kingdom of the *Picts*, as Son of *Fergusia*, the only Child of their King *Hungus*. He was so successful against them, that he destroy'd them almost entirely, so that the Remains of them fled into *England*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. He made very good Laws, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

70. *Donald* V. Brother to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 855. He was a slothful voluptuous Prince, surpris'd and taken by the *Saxons*, and the Remains of the *Picts*, who join'd them, after he had defeated them: He was redeem'd by his Nobles on Promise of governing better; but returning to his old Courses, was put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 6th Year of his Reign.

71. *Constantine* II. Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 860. He was an excellent Prince, successful against the *Danes*, who invaded him at first, but was defeated and kill'd by them in the 13th Year of his Reign.

72. *Ethus*, his Brother, succeeded in 874, promised well at first, but grew a luxurious Tyrant; for which he was put in Prison, where he died in the second Year of his Reign.

73. *Gregorius*, Son to *Dongallus*, succeeded in 875. He was a pious and gallant Prince, drove the *Danes* out of the North of *England*, and subdued *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, assisted *Dumcan* King of *Ireland*, his Kinsman, in subduing his Rebels; renew'd the League with *Charles* III. King of *France*, and died without Issue in 893, in the 18th Year of his Reign; and for his noble Achievements was call'd *Gregory* the Great.

74. *Donald* VI. Son to *Constantine* II. succeeded in 893, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 11th Year of his Reign.

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75. *Constantine III.* Son to King *Ethus*, succeeded in 903. He resign'd the Crown, and turn'd Monk in the 40th Year of his Reign, after a Defeat by the *Saxons*.

76. *Malcolm I.* Son to *Donald*, succeeded in 943. He was a brave and good Prince, recovered what *Constantine* had lost, but was kill'd in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, in an Ambush, by the Relations of some Robbers he had put to Death.

77. *Indulphus*, Son to *Constantine III.* succeeded in 959. He was successful against the *Danes*, but kill'd at last by them in the 9th Year of his Reign.

78. *Duffus*, Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 968, was an excellent Prince, but murder'd in the 4th Year of his Reign by Assassins, hir'd by one of the Family of *Donald*; for which, he and they were justly punish'd.

79. *Culenus*, Son to *Indulphus*, succeeded in the Year 972, was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the 5th Year of his Reign.

80. *Kennethus III.* Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 977. He was a sober and brave Prince, defeated the *Danes* in a great Battel, but tarnish'd his Character, by getting his Brother's Son *Malcolm* murther'd, that he might settle the Crown on his own Family; for which he was murther'd himself by one of that Prince's Relations, Anno 1000.

81. *Constantine IV.* Son to *Culenus*, succeeded by Consent of the Nobility, who were provok'd to violate *Kenneth's* Law for making the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood, because he murther'd his Nephew, who, according to the Custom till then observ'd, ought to have succeeded next after him. *Constantine* was kill'd in the third Year of his Reign, as marching against *Malcolm*, Son to *Kennethus*, who claim'd the Crown according to his Father's Law.

82. *Grimus*, Nephew to King *Duffus*, assum'd the Crown by the Consent of the major Part of the Nobility and People, A. D. 1002, but was hated for his Tyranny, and slain by *Malcolm* in Battel, in the 9th Year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 1010, confirm'd his Father's Law for lineal Succession, was successful against the *Danes*, and made good Laws; but growing tyrannical, was cut off by a Conspiracy in the 31st Year of his Reign.

84. *Duncan I.* Grandson to *Malcolm*, succeeded in 1040. He was an excellent Prince, but too mild, which encourag'd the *Highland* Rebels; so that he was oblig'd to make his Kinsman *Mackbeth*, Grandson to *Malcolm II.* his Viceroy: *Mackbeth* had very good Success against the *Danes*, which so rais'd his Ambition, that he aim'd at the Crown, and murther'd *Duncan* in the 6th Year of his Reign.

85. *Mackbeth* usurp'd the Throne in 1046, and proved such a Tyrant, that the Nobility called home *Malcolm Canmor*, Son to

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to King *Duncan*, who had fled to *England* from *Mackbeth's* Cruelty, and kill'd the Tyrant in Battel in the 6th Year of his Reign.

86. *Malcolm* succeeded in 1061, was a gallant and good Prince, married *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the Heir of the *English* Crown, was successful against *William* the *Norman*, brought him to Terms for *Edgar* and his Friends; but was fraudulently kill'd in the 36th Year of his Reign, at the Siege of *Alnwick-Castle*, by the *English* Governour, who pretending to surrender the Keys to him, stab'd him with a Spear, on which he held them out.

87. *Donald VI.* his Brother, usurp'd the Throne during the Minority of *Malcolm's* Son, by the Assistance of the King of *Norway*, to whom he made over all the Islands; but the Nobility being against him, *Duncan*, Bastard Son to *Malcolm*, who had acquir'd great Fame in *France* and *England* by military Achievements, was sent for, and bringing Troops with him from *England*, *Donald's* Soldiers deserted, and the Tyrant fled in the 18th Month of his Reign.

88. *Duncan II.* was for his good Service advanc'd to the Throne in 1099, but proving tyrannical, *Donald*, who fled to the Western Islands, got one to murder him, and reassum'd the Throne; but the Nobility hating him, they sent to *England* for *Edgar*, *Malcolm's* fourth Son, who defeated *Donald*, and put him in Prison, where he died in the fourth Year of his Usurpation.

89. *Edgar* ascended the Throne in 1103, was a pious and excellent Prince, and died in the ninth Year of his Reign.

90. *Alexander I.* his Brother, succeeded, was a pious and just Prince, and died in the 17th Year of his Reign, without Issue.

91. *David I.* his Brother, succeeded, was one of the bravest and most religious Princes of his Time, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

92. *Malcolm IV.* his Grandson, succeeded in 1151. He had War with *Henry II.* King of *England*, who took *Northumberland* from him, but allow'd him *Cumberland* and *Huntingdonshire*. He died in 1160, without Children.

93. *William*, his Brother, succeeded in 1160, and for his severe Justice and Valour, was called the Lion. He was taken in Battel against the *English*, redeem'd, and died in the 49th Year of his Reign.

94. *Alexander II.* his Son, succeeded in 1214. He took part with *Lewis* of *France*, against King *John* of *England*, and died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

95. *Alexander III.* his Son, succeeded in 1249, married the Daughter of *Henry III.* King of *England*, assisted him against his Rebels, as he did *St. Lewis* of *France* with Troops for the Holy War; and died by a Fall from his Horse in the 34th Year of his Reign, without Issue, except a Grand-Daughter by the

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the King of Norway, whom *Edward I.* King of *England*, sought in Marriage for his Son, but she died before it was consummated.

96. *John Baliol* succeeded in 1283. He was Great Grandson to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Grandson to *David* King of *Scotland*. His Competitor was *Robert Bruce*, who was Grandson to the aforesaid *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, by a second Daughter; so that being a Male, and as nearly related to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, as *Baliol's* Mother, he pleaded several Precedents for being prefer'd to her in the Succession of the Crown: But *Baliol* being descended of the eldest Sister, and supported by *Edward I.* King of *England*, on Condition that he would hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of him, he carried it; but being hated by the Nation, and quarrelling with *Edward*, who defeated and took him Prisoner, he resign'd in the fourth Year of his Reign, to his Son *Edward*, and retired to an Estate he had in *Normandy*. After a long War maintain'd by *Wallace*, and others against *Edward I.*

97. *Robert Bruce*, Son to the Competitor, then dead, was sent for out of *England* privately by his Friends, and crown'd by the Nobility in 1306, exclusive of *Baliol* and his Posterity for ever, because he had betray'd the Sovereignty of the Crown, which was settled on *Bruce* and his Posterity, but with Preference to his Brother, and his Male Issue, before his own Daughter and hers; and in Case of any future Controversy about the Succession, it was to be determin'd by Parliament, to prevent the like Competition in Time to come. *Robert* was one of the greatest Captains of his Time, drove the *English* quite out of the Kingdom, extended his Boundaries as far as *Stammore*, and died in the 24th Year of his Reign.

98. *David II.* his Son, succeeded in 1329, and being a weak Prince,

99. *Edward Baliol*, Son to *John*, assisted by the *English*, invaded him, and put him to Flight, was crown'd by those of his Father's Faction in 1332, but was defeated, and drove out again by the Friends of King *David*, who had retired to *France*; he return'd upon this Victory, but was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battel of *Durham*, redeem'd again, and died in the 39th Year of his Reign.

100. *Robert II.* Grandson to *Robert I.* by his Daughter *Margaret*, succeeded in 1370, and was the first of the *Stuarts*. He was an honest Prince, tho' no great Warrior, yet was successful against the *English* by his Generals, and died in the 19th Year of his Reign.

101. *Robert III.* his Son, succeeded. He was a Prince of mean Spirit, so that his Brother, the Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, govern'd the Nation; who designing to settle the Crown upon his own Posterity, got his Brother's eldest Son murder'd,

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for

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for which King *Robert* died of Grief in the 14th Year of his Reign.

102. *James I.* his Son, who was drove ashore, and detain'd Prisoner in *England*, as bound to *France* to avoid the Cruelty of his Uncle, succeeded in 1424. He was a learned, virtuous and just Prince. He married *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, by whom his Posterity had the Title of the Family of *Lancaster*. He was murth'ed by *Walter* Earl of *Athol*, who pretended a Title to the Crown, which was severely reveng'd upon that Earl and his Confederates.

103. *James II.* his Son, succeeded in 1437. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guelderland*, Niece to *Charles* the Hardy, the great Duke of *Burgundy*, and was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun at the Siege of *Roxburgh*, in the 24th Year of his Reign.

104. *James III.* his Son, succeeded in 1460. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*; and being tyrannical, the Nobility took Arms against him, and kill'd him in Battel at *Banockborn*, in the 29th Year of his Reign.

105. *James IV.* his Son, succeeded in 1489. He married *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was a valiant Prince, and kill'd at the Battel of *Flodden* in *Northumberland*, in the 25th Year of his Reign.

106. *James V.* succeeded in 1514. He was a brave Prince, and a good Justiciary. He married first *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, but she died without Issue. Then he married *Mary* of *Lorain*, and died in the 29th Year of his Reign.

107. *Mary*, his Daughter, succeeded in 1543. She married first the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* by whom she had no Issue. After his Death she married *Henry Stuart*, Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnley*, &c. Son to the Earl of *Lennox*, and, by his Mother the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Great Grandson to *Henry VII.* King of *England*; so that he was the first Prince of the *English* Blood Royal. She was a Princess of great Beauty and Parts. She was educated in *France*, which made her so fond of Popery and arbitrary Power, that the Nobility took Arms against and dethron'd her; she was afterwards put to Death in *England* in 1586, for being in a Plot against Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Legitimacy being question'd by the Popish Faction, the Queen of *Scots* was by them reckon'd the true Heiress of the Crown.

108. *James VI.* her Son, succeeded upon her Dethronement in 1567. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, by *Sophia* of *Mecklemburg*, who brought him the Lady *Elizabeth*, an incomparable Princess, married to the Elector *Palatine*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, as already mention'd, by whom

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whom she had the Princess *Sophia*, Mother to his present Majesty King *GEORGE*.

To sum up the Matter, it appears by the Histories and Genealogies above mention'd, that his Majesty's Family is descended from, and intermarried with most, if not all of the Sovereign Princes of *Europe*: That his Majesty is the twentieth Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswick* by Lineal Descent, according to undoubted History, since *Azo* or *Albert* of *Este*, who died in 1081, besides what Historians say of a long Race of Princes in the Family before that Time. It is also to be observ'd, that there have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort of *Germany* now living: That the Electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, and the Dukes of *Modena*, are descended from this Family by the Male Line; and that by Daughters, the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and *Poland*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklenburg*, and several Princes of the House of *Saxony*, are also descended of this Family.

There has been also one Cardinal, eighteen Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire, of the House of *Brunswick*.

But what adds the greatest Lustre to all, is, that his Majesty is the fiftieth Sovereign of *England*, and has the Blood of all those Princes in his Veins, since the *Heptarchy* was united in the Person of *Egbert*, till the Reign of *Charles I.* and that he is the hundred and fourteenth King of *Scotland*, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings; by whom he has also the Blood Royal of *France*, of the House of *Burgundy*, and of the antient Kings of the *British*, *Pictish*, *Danish*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Race, with whom they married, centred in him; so that he exceeds all the Sovereigns on Earth for the Antiquity of royal Descent: And what adds to our Blessing, as well as to his Majesty's Honour and Satisfaction, he has already a numerous royal Issue, which gives him a fairer Prospect of having the Succession continue in his Family, than any other Prince in *Europe* can pretend to.



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